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KEARSLEY'S'
STRANGER'S GUIDE,
OR
COMPANION
THROUGH
LONDON AND WESTMINSTER,
AND THE
Country Round:

CONTAINING
A DESCRIPTION OF THE SITUATION, ANTIQUITY,
AND CURIOSITIES OF EVERY PLACE,

WITHIN THE CIRCUIT OF FOURTEEN MILES,

TOGETHER WITH
A MAP OF THE SURROUNDING COUNTRY,
And a PLAN of the CITIES of LONDON and WESTMINSTER,
And the BOROUGH of SOUTHWARK.

L O N D O N :

Printed for and sold by C. and G. KEARSLEY, Fleet-street.

To the PUBLIC

THE majority of works of this nature are too
expensive to meet any apology for the pre-
sent publication, say clearly suitable to every
one intended using cannot but be successful
in order to ensure success accordingly, and on
your per cent being so small it is difficult to
expendes, has been based to render it as complete
as the subject of the work will admit, and as
expensive and strenuous are consequently required
price in this direct proportion to advantage will
necessarily strike, yet to the present time, the for-
tunate effects of buying or getting up such
large publications, which are not only
valuable as they are numerous, but also
surpassing value, for example, the
first and best of these, and the
most valuable, is the

To the P U B L I C.

THE utility of works of this nature are too obvious to need any apology for the present publication, and every attempt to gratify the inquisitive mind cannot but be acceptable. In order to ensure encouragement, every endeavour has been used to attain information, and no expence has been spared to render it as complete as the subject of the work will admit; but as changes and alterations are continually taking place in this great metropolis, so variations will naturally arise; yet, to the present time, the following sheets will be found to contain an accurate description, which will render it a useful and amusing Guide for strangers, as well as natives, who may have occasion to refer to it; but that it should be free from errors, would be presumption in us to advance.

L O N-

L O N D O N.

TO attempt a description and historical account of the metropolis, in this work, would far surpass the limits prescribed us, as well as be useless to those for whom the following sheets are designed to be perused. That it was founded by the Romans, and destroyed by Boadicea in the year 61, is sufficient information of its antiquity. It was walled by Constantine the Great is asserted by some, yet others assign it to Valentinian in 368. It is situated in the 51 deg. 32 min. north latitude, in the county of Middlesex, and about 60 miles from the sea, on a very fine wholesome soil on the banks of the Thames, which has the tide to flow about 12 miles further westward.

London is 400 miles south of Edinburgh, 225 north-west of Paris, 190 west of Amsterdam, 500 south-west of Copenhagen, 660 north-west of Vienna, 1500 north-west of Constantinople, 690 north-east of Madrid, 750 north-west of Rome, and 334 south-east of Dublin.

It had seven gates by land, viz. Ludgate, Aldgate, Cripplegate, Aldersgate, Moorgate, Bishopsgate; which were all taken down in September, 1760; and Newgate, the county gaol, was also taken down in 1776, and a massive building erected a little south of it, which, by the rioters in 1780, received damage to the amount of 80,000l. On the side of the water there were Dowgate and Billingsgate, long since demolished, as well as the postern-gate near the tower, with the greatest part of the walls. In the year 1670, there

there was a gate erected called Temple-Bar, which terminates the bounds of the city westward. This city has undergone great calamities of various kinds, but the two last were most remarkable; that is the plague in 1665, which swept away 68,596 persons, and the fire in 1666, which burnt down 13,200 dwelling-houses; in memory of this last there is a pillar erected, called the Monument, near the place where it began, which is one of the most remarkable structures in the city. On rebuilding the city, the following was delivered as the estimate of building 50 new churches, by Sir Christopher Wren:

	£.	s.	d.
St. Paul's cathedral	736,752	2	3
All Hallows the Great	5,641	9	9
All Hallows, Bread-street	3,548	7	2
All Hallows, Lombard-street	8,058	15	6
St. Alban's, Wood-street	3,165	0	3
St. Ann and St. Agnes	2,448	0	10
St. Andrew's, Wardrobe	7,060	16	11
St. Andrew's, Holborn	9,000	0	0
St. Antholin's	5,685	5	10
St. Austin's	3,145	3	10
St. Bennet's, Grace-church-street	3,583	9	5
St. Bennet's, Paul's-wharf	3,328	18	10
St. Bennet Fink	4,129	16	10
St. Brides	11,430	5	11
St. Bartholomew's	5,077	1	1
Christ's Church	11,778	9	6
St. Clement's, East-Cheap	4,365	3	4
St. Clement's Danes	8,786	17	0
St. Dionis Back Church	5,737	10	8
St. Edmund the King	5,207	11	0
			St.

	£. s. d.
St. George, Botolph-lane	4,509 4 10
St. James, Garlick-hill	5,357 12 10
St. James, Westminster	8,500 0 0
St. Lawrence, Jewry	11,870 1 9
St. Michael, Baling-hall	2,822 17 1
St. Michael Royal	7,455 7 9
St. Michael, Queenhithe	4,354 3 8
St. Michael, Wood-street	2,554 2 11
St. Michael, Crooked-lane	4,541 0 5
St. Martin's, Ludgate	5,378 13 7
St. Matthew's, Friday-street	2,301 0 2
St. Michael's, Cornhill	4,686 18 8
St. Margaret's, Lothbury	5,340 0 8
St. Margaret Pattens	4,986 10 4
St. Mary Abchurch	4,922 12 4
St. Mary Magdalene	4,291 12 9
St. Mary Somerset	6,579 18 1
St. Mary At-hill	3,980 12 3
St. Mary, Aldermanbury	5,237 0 6
St. Mary le Bow	8,071 18 1
The steeple of it	7,388 8 7
St. Nicholas Cole-Abby	5,042 6 11
St. Olave's, Jewry	5,580 4 10
St. Peter's, Cornhill	5,647 8 2
St. Swithin's, Cannon-street	4,687 4 6
St. Stephen's, Walbrook	7,652 13 8
St. Stephen's, Coleman-street	4,020 16 6
St. Mildred, Bread-street	3,705 13 6
St. Magnus, London-bridge	9,579 19 10
St. Vedast, alias Foster-lane Church	1,853 15 6
St. Mildred, Poultry	4,654 9 7
The Monument, Fish-street-Hill	8,856 8 0

London,

London, before the dreadful fire in 1666, was in circumference three miles, and one hundred and sixty-five feet within the walls, and contained about 15,000 houses; but to take it in its present extent, this ancient and opulent city has now ingulphed one other city, one borough, and forty-two villages; viz. The city of Westminster, the borough of Southwark, and the villages of Mora, Finsbury, Wenlaxbarn, Clerkenwell, Islington, Hoxton, Shoreditch, Norton-Falgate, the Spital, Whitechapel, Mile-end Old-town, Mile-end New-town, Poplar, Stepney, Limehouse, Ratcliffe, Shadwell, Wapping, East-Smithfield, the Hermitage, St. Catherine, the Minories, St. Clement Danes, the Strand, Charing-cross, St. James's, Knightsbridge, Soho, St. Giles's in the Fields, Bloomsbury, Portpool, Saffron-hill, Holborn, Vauxhall, Lambeth, Lambeth-marsh, Kennington, Newington - butts, Bermondsey, the Grainge, Horsleydown, and Rotherhithe; to which number I may now fairly add, Paddington and Mary-le-bone. It is reckoned to extend full seven miles and a half in length, from Blackwall in the east to Tothill-fields in the west; from Knightsbridge to the lower end of Poplar, seven miles and a half, and 76 yards; and from Poplar, along by the Thames to Peterborough-house, beyond Westminster Horse-ferry, six miles, three quarters, and 352 yards. Its breadth, from the stone's end at Newington-butts in Surrey, to Jeffrey's alms-houses in Kingsland-road, Middlesex, three miles, and 170 yards; though in other places it is but two miles and a half, as from Peterborough-

borough-house to Tottenham Court Turnpike, in some places not half a mile, as in several parts in the neighbourhood of Wapping; and its circumference is reckoned to be rather more than twenty-three miles.

London, considered in the view as the Metropolis, consists of the City, properly so called; the city of Westminster; the Suburbs in the county of Middlesex; and the Borough of Southwark; each of which is under distinct jurisdictions. The city is divided into 26 wards, governed by as many aldermen. There are 236 common councilmen, a recorder, two sheriffs, (who are also sheriffs of Middlesex), a chamberlain, a town-clerk, and many other officers.

Westminster, which was once near a mile and a half from London, but is now united to it, is a distinct city under the government of a high steward, and his deputy, high bailiff, &c. &c.

The Suburbs are under the jurisdiction of the magistrates of the county of Middlesex, who have five other public offices besides that in Bow-street.

Southwark was long independent of the city of London; but in 1327 king Edward III. granted it to the city, and in 1551, in the reign of Edward VI. it was formed into a twenty-sixth ward of the city. This extensive spot contains above 7000 streets, lanes, courts, and alleys, occupying upwards of 3000 acres of land, every acre measuring 4840 square yards, or 43,560 square feet, covered by above 129,177 houses and other buildings, the whole divided into

- 150 Parishes.
3 Extra parochials.
1 Cathedral.
1 Abbey Church.
102 Parish Churches.
257 Chapels, of different denominations.
36 different Courts of Justice.
7 Courts of Request, for the recovery of small debts.
22 Hospitals, for sick, lame, and other diseases.
10 Dispensaries, to administer medicines to the poor.
93 Alms-houses, wherein 976 old men and women are maintained.
1 Asylum, for female orphans.
1 Magdalen-House, for seduced women.
1 Hospital, for old and disabled sailors.
1 ditto, for old and disabled soldiers.
41 Free-Schools, wherein 3500 boys and girls are completely educated and maintained, and some are also cloathed.
165 Parish Charity Schools, wherein 6208 boys and girls are educated, cloathed and maintained, at the charge of their respective parishes.
3500 Private Schools, for the education of youth in all kinds of literature.
18 Public Libraries.
16 Benevolent Societies and Institutions, of different denominations.
5 Colleges.
18 Trading and Incorporated Societies.

- 42 Markets, chiefly for meat, fish, poultry, herbs, hay, &c.
- 69 Squares.
- 16 Inns of Court.
- 4 Theatres Royal.
- 9 Public Gardens and Places of Diversions.
- 19 of the most frequented Tea-Gardens.
- 550 Taverns.
- 330 Inns.
- 656 Coffee-houses.
- 6786 Ale-houses.
- 17 Prisons.
- 1 General Post-Office, and upwards of 300 receiving houses.
- 5 Principal Penny-Post-Offices, and 346 receiving houses.
- 1000 Hackney Coaches.
- 400 Sedan Chairs.
- 10,000 Boats and upwards.
- The Number of Inhabitants are now computed to be, on an average, at 1,250,000, for the support of whom there are annually consumed.
- 5,092,075 Bushels of Meal, or Wheat Flower.
- 99,277 Oxen.
- 714,830 Sheep and Lambs.
- 199,789 Calves.
- 190,000 Swine.
- 58,000 Sucking-Pigs.
- 106,373 Bushels of Oysters.
- 14,400,000 Mackarel.
- 1379 Boats of Codd, Haddock, and other Sea-Fish.
- 16,541,056. lb. of Butter.

21,066,000. lb. of Cheese.	lb.	of Cheese.
6,717,204. Gallons of Milk.	Gallons	of Milk.
1,176,529 Barrels of Strong Beer.	Barrels	of Strong Beer.
789,796 Barrels of Small Beer.	Barrels	of Small Beer.
32,056 Tons of Wine.	Tons	of Wine.
11,146,782 Gallons of Rum, Brandy, Geneva, and other Compounds.	Gallons	of Rum, Brandy, Geneva, and other Compounds.
794,809 Chaldron of Coals.	Chaldron	of Coals.
400,000 l. worth of Oil for Lamps.	l.	worth of Oil for Lamps.

About thirty years since, the number of the inhabitants in London, was by an eminent Personage of the Corporation, computed but at 1,000,000l. when he made the following moderate computation of the expences in provisions in the cities of London and Westminster, and the weekly bills of mortality for one year, founded upon the modest supposition, that there was but a million of people within the said cities and weekly bills:

Provisions spent in one Week.

	£. s. d.
1000 Bullocks, at 6l. a-piece	6,000 0 0
6000 Sheep, at 12s. a-piece	3,600 0 0
2000 Calves, at 1l. 4s. a-piece	2,400 0 0
3000 Lambs at 8s. a-piece, for six months	1,200 0 8 0
1,500 Hogs, in pork and bacon, 20s. a-piece, for six months	1,500 0 0 0
2000 Pigs, at 2s. 6d. a-piece	250 0 0 0
1000 Turkies, at 3s. 6d. a-piece, for six months	175 0 0 0
	1000

1000 Geese, at 2s. 6d. a-piece, for six months	£ 125 0 0
2000 Capons, at 1s. 8d. a-piece	166 13 2
500 Dozen of chickens, at 9s. per dozen	156 5 0
4,300 Ducks at 9d. a-piece	161 5 0
1,500 Dozen of rabbits, at 7s. per dozen, for eight months	525 0 0
2000 Dozen of pigeons, at 2s. per dozen, for eight months	200 0 0
700 Dozen of wild-fowl, of several sorts, for six months	250 0 0
In salt and fresh fish, at 1d. a day, for half a million of people, for one week	14,583 0 0
In bread of all sorts, white and brown, at 1d. a day, for one mil- lion of people for a week.	19,166 0 0
300 Tons of wine, of all sorts, at 50l. a ton, one sort with another, for one week	15,000 0 0
In milk, butter, cheese, &c. at 1d. a day, for a million of people for a week	29,166 13 4
In fruit, of all sorts, at one farthing a day, for a million of people for a week	7,291 13 8 4
In eggs of hens, ducks, geese, &c. at half a farthing a day, for a million of people, for a week	3,645 11 8
In beer and ale, strong and small, at 2d. a day, for a million of people, for a week	58,333 6 8

In

In sugar, plumbs, and spice, and all sorts of grocery, at a halfpenny a day, for a million of people, for a week	£. 14,583 6s. 8d.
In wheat-flour, for pies and puddings, oatmeal and rice, &c. at half a farthing a day, for a million of people for a week	3,645 11 8
In salt, oil, vinegar, capers, olives, and other sauces, at half a farthing a day, for a million of people, for a week	3,645 11 8
In roots and herbs, of all sorts, both for food and physick, at half a farthing a day, for a million of people; for a week	3,645 11 8
In sea-coal, charcoal, candles, and firewood, of all sorts, at 1d. a day, for a million of people, for a week	29,166 13 4
In paper of all sorts (a great quantity being used in printing) quills, pens, ink, and wax, at a farthing a day, for a million of people, for a week	7,291 13 5
In tobacco, pipes, and snuff, at half a farthing a day, for a million of people, for a week	3,645 11 8
In clothing, as linen and woollen, for men, women, and children, shoes, stockings, &c. at 3s. 6d. per week, for a million of people for a week	175,000 00 0

Expences

XIV	P R E F A C I E	As the PAN OF the Society to raise the Number of the People Lest we are less in powering the Expences for horse-meat, in hay, oats, beans, 1000 load of hay a week, at 40s. a load, comes to
		<i>L.</i> <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>
		2,000l. in oats and beans the like value 2,000l. which is in all, for
		one week 4,000 0 0
	Cyder, mum, brandy, strong waters, coffee, chocolate, tea, and other sherbets at 1d. a day, for a million of people for one week	29,166 13 4

The Computation of these Expences

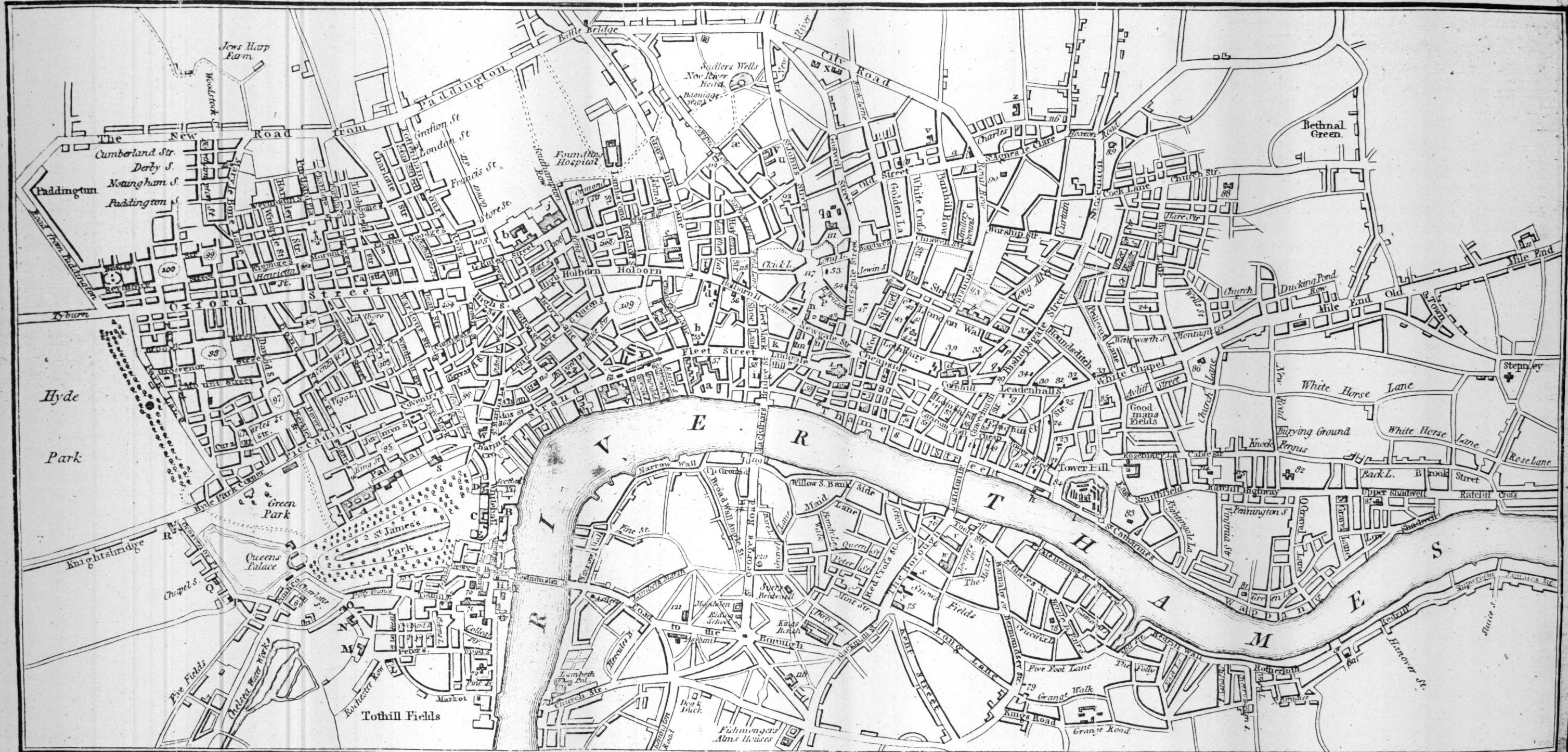
For one year is	23,174,908	7	4
For one month	1,712,085	5	2
For one week	445,671	6	3
For one day	63,667	6	7
For one hour	2,652	16	1
For one minute	44	4	4

In this computation there are allowed seven days in a week, and four weeks, or twenty-eight days, to a month, and thirteen of these months to a year consisting of 364 days, the odd day not reckoned. And you are also to understand, that in these computations every thing is reckoned rather lower than higher in each computation.

As



A Plan of the Cities of LONDON, WESTMINSTER and Borough of SOUTHWARK, with the New Buildings to the Year 1791.





As the PLAN of LONDON annexed, is on too minute a Scale to have the Names of the Public Buildings inserted, we were obliged to give References to the following Places:

REFE RENCE S to the PLAN S

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1 St. Paul's | 48 Christ Church |
| 2 St. Matthew and St. Austin's | 49 St. Vedast |
| 3 Althallow, & St. M. Aldermury | 50 St. Martin's |
| 4 St. Mary le Bow | 51 St. Bartholomew the Less |
| 5 St. Mildred's | 52 St. Sepulchre's |
| 6 Mary Somerset | 53 St. Bartholomew the Great |
| 7 St. Michael's, and St. James's | 54 St. Botolph's |
| 8 St. Bennett's | 55 St. Dunstan's |
| 9 St. Michael's Royal | 56 St. Andrew's |
| 10 St. Mary Magdalen | 57 Temple Church & Serjeant's Inn |
| 11 St. Mary Woolnoth | 58 St. Bride's |
| 12 Althallows | 59 St. Anne's |
| 13 St. Antholin's | 60 St. Clement's |
| 14 St. Stephen, and St. Swatin's | 61 St. Mary le Strand |
| 15 St. M. Abchurch, & S. Clement's | 62 St. George's, Bloomsbury |
| 16 St. Michael's, and St. Peter | 63 St. Paul's, Covent Garden |
| 17 Althallows | 64 St. Giles's |
| 18 St. Magnus | 65 St. Anne's, Soho |
| 19 St. George's | 66 Mary le bone |
| 20 St. Mary at Hill, and St. Dunstan's in the East | 67 St. James's |
| 21 St. Margaret Pattens | 68 St. Martin's |
| 22 Althallow's, Barking | 69 Charlotte Chapel |
| 23 St. Olave's | 70 St. Margaret's |
| 24 Althallow's, Staining | 71 St. Peter's Abbey |
| 25 St. Catherine, Coleman | 72 St. John's |
| 26 St. Dionis Backchurch | 73 St. Mary's |
| 27 St. Edmund the King, and Althallow's | 74 Christ Church |
| 28 St. Bennet's Gracechurch | 75 St. George's |
| 29 St. Martin Outwich | 76 St. Saviour's |
| 30 St. Andrew's Underhaft | 77 St. Olave's |
| 31 St. Catherine Cree | 78 St. John's |
| 32 St. James's | 79 St. Mary Magdalene |
| 33 Botolph, Aldgate | 80 St. Mary's |
| 34 St. Helen's, and St. Ethelburg | 81 St. John's |
| 35 Althallows | 82 St. George's |
| 36 St. Bennet's Fink | 83 St. Katherine's |
| 37 St. Botolph's. | 84 St. Peter's ad Vincula |
| 38 St. Peter le Poor | 85 Trinity Church |
| 39 St. Margaret's | 86 St. Mary |
| 40 St. Mildred's, and St. Olave's | 87 Christ Church |
| 41 St. Michael Bassishaw | 88 St. Matthew |
| 42 St. Alphage | 89 St. Leonard |
| 43 St. Mary | 90 Tabernacle |
| 44 St. Laurence Jewry | 91 St. Luke's |
| 45 St. Stephen's | 92 St. John's |
| 46 St. Giles's, Cripplegate | 93 St. George's |
| 47 St. Anne's | 95 St. James's Square |
| | 96 Leicester |

REFFRENCEs to the PLAN.

- 97 Berkeley
 98 Grosvenor
 99 Manchester
 100 Portman
 101 Cavendish
 102 Hanover
 103 Golden
 104 Soho
 105 Bedford
 106 Bloomsbury
 107 Queen's, Bloomsbury, and Westminster
 108 Red Lion
 109 Lincoln's-inn-fields
 110 Covent Garden
 111 Charter House
 112 Cold Bath-fields
 113 Moorfields
 114 Wellclose
 115 Prince's Square
 116 Hoxton
 117 West Smithfield
 118 Ely Place
 119 Albion Place
 120 Hill's Chapel
 121 Apollo Gardens
 A. St. James's Palace
 B. Whitehall
 C. Horse-guards
 D. Admiralty Office
 E. Treasury
 F. Exchequer
 G. Parliament House
 H. Westminster-hall
 I. Westminster College
 K. Gate-house
 L. Grey-coat-hospital
 M. Tothill-fields Bridewell
 N. Dacre's Alms-houses
 O. Westminster Infirmary
 P. Duke's-hospital
 Q. Lock-hospital
 R. St. George's-hospital
 S. Carlton-house
 T. Little Theatre
 U. The Savoy, and Exeter Change
 V. Somerset-place
 W. King's Mews
 X. Theatre Royal, Cov. Garden
 Y. New-inn and Clement's-inn
 Z. Theatre Royal, Drury Lane
 + Foley-house
 ‡ Small-Pox-hospital
 : Circus
 * Opera-house
- ¶ Pantheon
 ** Middlesex-hospital
 a. The Temple
 b. British Museum
 c. Gray's-inn
 d. Staple-inn
 e. Bernard's-inn
 g. Lincoln's-inn
 h. Cliff, Inn, Rolls and Serj. Inn
 j. Bedford-house
 i. Bridewell-hospital
 k. Fleet-prison
 l. Newgate
 m. Sessions-house
 n. College of Physicians
 o. Christ's-hospital
 p. St. Bartholomew's-hospital
 q. Charter-house
 r. Hicks's-hall
 s. New-inn
 t. Furnival's-inn
 u. New-prison, Clerkenwell
 v. Bridewell, Clerkenwell
 w. Lion's-inn
 x. Orphan-school
 y. French-hospital
 z. Haberdashers-hospital
 a. St. Luke's-hospital
 b. Bethlem-hospital
 c. Royal Exchange
 d. Bank of England
 e. Mansion-house
 f. Guildhall
 g. East India-house
 h. Custom-house
 i. Monument
 k. Old Victualling Office
 l. The Tower
 m. Poultry Compter
 n. Heralds College
 o. Sion College
 p. Excise Office
 q. S. Sea-house & Leadenhall-mar.
 r. Old Navy Office
 s. Trinity-house
 t. London-hospital
 u. Bencroft's-hospital
 v. St. Thomas's-hospital
 w. Guy's-hospital
 x. Marshalsea-prison
 y. New gaol
 z. General Post Office
 || Westminster Lying-in-hospital
 §. City Lying-in-hospital
 æ. Pantheon Chapel.



THE
STRANGER'S GUIDE
THROUGH AND ROUND
L O N D O N,
FOR
FIFTEEN MILES.

ABBEY OF WESTMINSTER. See WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, next the Six Clerks Office, in Chancery-lane.

ACTON, two villages distinguished by East and West, about six miles on the Uxbridge road, east of London. At East Acton is a medical spring.

ADELPHI BUILDINGS, in the Strand, situated on the spot formerly called Durham Yard. It has its name from its architects, being two brothers. It is a large mass of houses, which may be called stupendous, if considered as a private undertaking. It was disposed of by a lottery in 1773, at 50l. per ticket. Without any unnecessary ornaments they exhibit a view of regularity and beauty; and the whole pile does great credit to the abilities of the architects, and adds, at the same time, an ornament to the metropolis, to which its noble terrace is no inconsiderable addition of grandeur; which, being nearly level with the street called the Strand, is therefore much elevated above

B the

the river Thames, and is not equalled by any other street in London. From it the two bridges of Blackfriars and Westminster may be compared ; and the view beneath the eye is particularly striking, being an expansion of water, stretched out for the space of near 1000 yards, terminated by the bridges above-mentioned. It also commands a most extensive view over the houses on the opposite side of the river, as well as on both the right and left hand, being happily situated on the very summit of the bed of the river.

ADDINGTON, a village in Surry, three miles from Croydon, situated at the descent of a high, spacious common, to which it gives name. Its church is said to be above 300 years old.

ADMIRALTY COURT is in Doctors Commons.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, near Charing-Cross, opposite to Scotland-Yard. The importance of this building is what recommends it to notice. It consists of brick and stone. The centre of which is entered by a very lofty portico, supported by four very large stone columns of the Ionic order, which was intended as an ornament, but rather disgusts than pleases by their enormous size and height. This edifice was erected on a spot which afforded the architect an opportunity of displaying every beauty imagination could suggest ; but the building is a standing monument of his want of abilities, and national want of taste, though erected at a great expence. A colonnade has lately inclosed the court-yard before it, which is the contrast of the building, being elegant ; consisting of a piazza of beautiful columns, which run from one end to the other, and each side of the gate is ornamented with a figure of a sea-horse, admirably cut in stone.

In this office are transacted all maritime affairs belonging to the jurisdiction of the Admiralty. Adjoining to it the first Lord of the Admiralty has a noble residence, as have the other six Lords of the Admiralty spacious apartments in the court-yard of the office.

ADSCOMB, in Surry, near Croydon, the seat of the late Sir William Draper. The paintings and furniture are fine.

AFFIDAVIT OFFICE is in Symond's Inn.

AFRICAN

AFRICAN COMMITTEE in Mark-lane.

ST. AGNES LE CLARE FIELDS, near Hoxton, so called from a spring of water dedicated to that Saint, and now converted into a cold bath.

ALBION MILLS, on the Surry end of Blackfriars-bridge, were constructed at an enormous expence, for grinding corn on Mr. Bolton's principles of the steam engine, and carried on a most extensive business, but were destroyed by fire, March 2, 1791.

ALDGATE PUMP. A little west of this place was lately discovered, under the house of Mr. Ralph, the corner of Leadenhall-street, a chapel, supposed to have been built before the Norman Conquest, of Gothic architecture, dedicated to St. Michael.

AIR BANK OFFICE is in Craven-street, Strand.

ALIENATION OFFICE is in the King's-Bench Walks, Inner Temple, and is one of the offices under the Lord Chancellor.

ALLEN'S ALMS-HOUSES are in Lamb-alley, Bishopsgate-street; others are in Pesthouse-lane, near Old-street; and others are in Soap-yard, Deadman's-place, Southwark; all of which were founded by Edward Alleyn, the Comedian; who also founded Dulwich College, in Surry.

ALMS-HOUSES IN LONDON.—There are 93 Alms-houses, supported by gifts and contributions, wherein 976 old men and women are supported in every necessary of life. The principal of these houses are,

Trinity Alms-houses, situated at Mile-End, for the support of 28 decayed masters of ships, or their widows.

Bancroft's, situated at Mile-End, for the support of 24 poor men.

Fishmongers, situated at Newington-butts, in Surry, for the support of 22 poor men and women.

Haberdashers, situated in Pitfield-street, near Hoxton, for the support of 20 poor men.

Jefferies, situated in King Island-road, for the support of 56 poor people.

The buildings of these houses are large, handsome, and well designed, worthy the notice of the curious; in viewing of which, English hospitality, benevolence, and charity, present themselves all at one view.

ALMONRY, vulgarly called the **AMBRY**, near West-minster-Abbey, where was a Chapel dedicated to St. Catharine, where the alms of the Abbey were formerly distributed. Near it was erected by Abbot Islip, the first Printing-House in England, in 1474, under Mr. William Caxton, who brought that invaluable art from Holland.

AMERICA-SQUARE is near the Minories.

AMERICAN CLAIM OFFICE is in Lincoln's-Inn Fields.

AMICABLE ASSURANCE OFFICE is in Serjeant's-Inn, Fleet-street, of infinite benefit to surviving relatives, &c.

ANNUITANTS, for the benefit of age, meet opposite Bartholomew-lane, Throgmorton-street.

ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY have their apartments in Somerset-place.

APOLLO GARDENS, near the Asylum, in St. George's Fields, are gardens for the resort of company in the evenings, where music is occasionally performed, and the admittance fee is returned in tea, &c.

APOTHECARIES HALL is in Blackfriars, where are two large laboratories for supplying the public with genuine medicines.

APPEAL OFFICE FOR PRIZES is in Doctors Commons.

APSLEY HOUSE is situated at the corner of Hyde Park, Piccadilly, and was erected by the present Earl Bathurst.

ARCHDEACON OF LONDON'S COURT is in Knight-rider-street, near St. Paul's Church-yard.

ARCHDEACON OF MIDDLESEX AND ROCHESTER'S COURT is on Bennet's Hill, Knight-rider-street.

ARCHEES COURT is held in Doctors Commons.

ARMOURERS HALL is near the north-east corner of Colman-street.

ARTILLERY GROUND is on the north side of Chiswell-street, Moorfields. It was originally in Bishopsgate-street. In the centre of the north side is the armoury, in the hall of which are several pieces of old armour. Before it is a flight of steps, and there are a few others at the door, which is in the center, and is large, lofty, and adorned with a porch, formed by two Tuscan columns,

lumns, and two pilasters supporting a balcony. The front is ornamented with a pediment, supported at the corners by quoins. On the top are placed several large balls, and on the apex of the pediment is a lofty flag-staff. On each side the main building stands, at some distance backwards, a small edifice, where the provisions are dressed at the company's feasts. The hall of the armoury is hung round with breast-plates, helmets, and drums; and fronting the entrance is a handsome pair of iron gates, which lead to a spacious stair-case, painted with military ornaments, and adorned with the statue of a man, dressed in a complete suit of armour; and the principal room contains an arrangement of fire-arms, &c. which, in general, are executed in a superior style.

ARTISTS SOCIETY of Great Britain meet at Somerset-place in the Strand.

ARTS, MANUFACTURES, and COMMERCE SOCIETY OFFICE is in the Adelphi.

ASHLEY'S RIDING SCHOOL is on the Surrey side of Westminster bridge; a place of evening publick entertainment.

ASHTED, a village in Surry, near Epsom Wells, is one of the finest situations in England, was lately in the possession of Sir Robert Howard, brother to the Earl of Berkshire, who erected a noble edifice in this place, which he enclosed with a park. This afterwards became the estate and seat of Mr. Fielding, uncle to the late Earl of Denbigh. The church, which stands on the side of the park, has several fine monuments.

ASKE'S HOSPITAL, at Hoxton, under the care of the Haberdashers company.

ASYLUM, in St. George's fields, near the Vauxhall road. This charitable foundation was established by voluntary subscription, A. D. 1758, for the purpose of preserving poor, friendless, and deserted girls, under twelve years of age, from the miseries and dangers to which they would be exposed, and from the guilt of prostitution.

AUDLEY SQUARE, near South Audley-street.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE is in Palace-yard, Westminster.

AUDITOR-

AUDITOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Somerset-place.

AUGMENTATION OFFICE is in Dean's-yard, Westminster, for the augmentation of small livings, and the maintenance of poor clergy.

AYRE'S ALMS-HOUSES are in White's-alley, Coleman-street.

B.

BADGER'S ALMS-HOUSES, at Hoxton.

BAGNIGGE-WELLS, a public tea-garden, near the Foundling Hospital, where the ground, which was lately a useless swamp, is now laid out in the most agreeable manner. It has a mineral spring, where the company resort in the morning to drink for their healths, and in the evening for other amusements.

BAGNIO, Newgate-street. This was the first that was erected in the metropolis, and is a neat contrived building, after the Turkish fashion.

BAKERS HALL, a plain edifice in Hart-lane, Tower-street.

BANCROFT'S beautiful Alms-house, School, and Chapel, at Mile-End, erected by the Draper's Company, in 1735, pursuant to the will of Mr. Francis Bancroft, who bequeathed to that company the sum of 28,000l. and upwards, in real and personal estates, for purchasing a site, and building upon it an alms-house, with convenient apartments for twenty-four alms-men; a chapel, and school-room for 100 poor boys, and two dwelling-houses for the school-masters, and endowing the same. The edifice is not only neat, but elegant, consisting of two wings, and a centre detached from both of them. In the middle of the front is the chapel, before which is a noble portico with Ionic columns, and coupled pilasters at the corners, supporting a pediment, in the plane of which is the dial. There is an ascent to the portico by a flight of steps, and over the chapel is a handsome turret. On each side of the portico are two houses like those in the wings. The construction of the wings is uniform, lofty, and convenient. The square is surrounded with gravel walks, with a large grass-plat in the middle, and next the road

the

the wall is adorned with handsome iron rails and gates. In short, the ends of the wings next the road being placed at a considerable distance from it, the whole is seen to the greatest advantage.

BANK. This building is in Threadneedle-street, at the back of the Royal Exchange, the front of which is about 80 feet in length, of the Ionic order, raised on a rustic basement, in good style. Through this front is a grand gate that opens into the court-yard, and leads into the great hall. This is of the Corinthian order, with a pediment in the middle. The top of the building is adorned with a balustrade and handsome vases; and in the face of the above pediment is engraved in *relievo* the Company's seal, viz. Britannia sitting with her shield and spear, and at her feet a cornucopia, pouring out fruit. The hall, within the building, is 79 feet long, and 40 feet broad, wainscoted about 8 feet high, with a fine fretwork cieling, and is adorned with the statue of King William III. in the niche at the upper end.

Behind this building is another quadrangle, with an arcade in the east and west sides thereof; and on the north side is the *Accomptant's Office*, which is 60 feet long, and 28 broad. Over this, and the other sides of the quadrangle, are handsome apartments, with a fine stair-case, and under it are large vaults, with strong walls and iron gates, for the preservation of cash and bullion.

Very considerable alterations have lately been made, and others are still preparing; and when finished, it will, in all probability, be the most magnificent building of a public nature in the whole universe. This edifice has a communication with other offices situated in Bartholomew-lane, for the several departments of the national funds. They have the advantage of being all on the ground floor, and are handsomely finished both within and without. The street view presents a range of fluted columns in pairs, with arched intervals of stone, instead of windows, the light being admitted within by domes.

Convenience, which is undoubtedly the first object in building, has been aimed at by the architect. He has made the great hall in the form of a circular dome, illuminated by a sky-light; and several of the other offices for transferring

transferring stock, &c. have as much analogy to this figure as could easily be admitted of. It is a trite observation, that a dome, by filling the sight at once with a view of a great part of an edifice, is calculated to please universally the vulgar, as well as the man of taste and refinement. On this principle the rooms please the eye; but their utility or convenience is not so obvious. It is not easy to conceive, that the doors, which are comparatively very small to the size of the apartments, many of which have but one, can promote that circulation of air which is absolutely necessary to health. The bank was first instituted A. D. 1694. The government is under the direction of a governor, deputy governor, and 24 directors. The great wealth and credit of the Bank of England is well known throughout the trading world, therefore it does not stand in need of panegyric. The hours for transacting business is from 9 in the morning till 5 in the evening, holidays excepted; and no note under £. 10 can be obtained.

BANKRUPTCY OFFICE is in Bell-yard, Carey-street.

BANQUETTING-HOUSE. See **WHITEHALL**.

BANSTED, a village in Surry, situated between Dark-ing and Croydon, famous for producing a great number of walnuts, but much more for its neighbouring downs, one of the most delightful spots in England, on account of the agreeable seats in that neighbourhood, and the extensive prospect of several counties on both sides the Thames, and for the fineness of the turf, covered with a short grass, intermixed with thyme, and other fragrant herbs, that render the mutton of this tract, though small, remarkable for its sweetness: but the plough has for many years made such considerable encroachments upon it, that the pasture and flocks are greatly diminished. In these downs there is a four-mile course for horse-races, which is much frequented.

BARBER'S HALL is in Monkwell-street, near Wood-street, not far from Cripplegate church, and is esteemed one of the best productions of Inigo Jones. The upper part is formed out of one of the towers of London wall. The theatre, for the operations, is elliptical, and finely contrived. Since the separation of the company of the surgeons

surgeons from that of the barbers, the building is in a manner deserted. A fine picture by Holbein, preserved in this hall, commemorates the event. Henry, in all his bluffness of majesty, is represented giving them their new charter: among them is Doctor Butts, immortalized by Shakespeare, in his play of Henry VIII.

There are several natural curiosities preserved here, but greatly neglected since the surgeons were separated from them.

BAREMORE'S ALMSHOUSE is at Hoxton.

BARKING, a large market town in Essex, nine miles from London, on the river Rothering, which is navigable to Ilford, and on a creek that leads to the Thames. The town is chiefly inhabited by fishermen. It formerly had a nunnery, of which there are no remains. At a small distance from the town, in the road to Dagenham, stood the house where the Gunpowder Plot is said to have been formed.

BARNARD's or BERNARD's INN, on the south side of Holborn, near Fetter-lane, and is one of the Inns of Chancery.

BARNES, a village in Surry, almost encompassed by the Thames, between Mortlake and Barn-Elms, seven miles from London, and five from Kingston.

BARNET, a market town in Hertfordshire, in the road to St. Alban's, eleven miles from London, on the top of a hill, whence it is called High Barnet, and also Chipping or Cheaping Barnet. This place is remarkable for the decisive battle fought here between the houses of York and Lancaster, on Easter-day, 1471, in which the great Earl of Warwick, styled the *Setter up and Puller down of Kings*, was slain, with many of the principal nobility. The place supposed to be the field of battle is a green spot, a little before the meeting of the St. Alban's and Hatfield roads; and here, in 1740, a stone column was erected, by Sir Jeremy Sambroke, Bart. on which is an inscription to commemorate that great event.

BARNET (EAST), a pleasant village in Hertfordshire, near Whetstone and Enfield Chase, formerly much frequented on account of its medicinal spring, discovered in a neighbouring common above 100 years ago.

BARON'S

BARON'S ALMSHOUSE is in Elbow-lane, Shadwell.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S THE GREAT. This church is east of Smithfield, and is one of the ancient structures which escaped the fire in 1666. It retains many remains of the first foundation of 1102. It is the choir only of the ancient building, and the centre on which stood the great tower. Part of the cloisters of the monastery, to which the church belonged, are still existing, and consist of eight arches. The adjacent burial ground was the south transept. A handsome monument of Rahere, the founder, yet remains.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL is on the south side of Smithfield, and was, as well as the former, belonging to the monastery by the same founder. On a waste spot, he obtained a grant of a piece of ground from his master, Henry I. to whom he was jester, and built on it an hospital for a master, brethren, and sisters; and for the entertainment of poor diseased people, till they got well; of distressed women big with child, till they were delivered, and were able to go abroad; and for the support of all such children whose mothers died in the house, till they attained the age of seven years. It was given to the neighbouring priory, who had the care of it. Its revenues at the dissolution were 305l. The good works of Rahere live to this day. The foundation was continued through every reign. The present handsome building, which surrounds a square, was begun in 1729. The extent of the charity is shewn, by saying, that in the year 1790, there were under the care of the hospital three thousand seven hundred and fifty in-patients; and eight thousand one hundred and twenty-three out-patients.

The great staircase is admirably painted by Hogarth, at his own expence. The subjects are, the good Samaritan, and the pool of Bethesda. In another part is Rahere laying the foundation stone; a sick man carried on a bier attended by monks. The hall is at the head of the staircase, a very large room, ornamented with a full-length of Henry VIII. who had good reason to be complimented, as he presented this house to the citizens. Doctor Ratcliff is also here at full-length. He left five hundred pounds a year to this hospital, for the improvement

ment of the diet; and one hundred a year for buying of linen. In the windows is painted Henry VIII. delivering the charter to the lord mayor; by him is prince Arthur, and two noblemen with white rods.

BATTERSEA, a village in Surry, on the river Thames, four miles from London. The gardens about this place are noted for producing the finest asparagus, and other vegetables. The church has been lately rebuilt, and is a handsome edifice. A bridge from hence to Chelsea was built here in 1762, at the expence of the late Earl Spencer.

BATTLEBRIDGE, a small village on the new road from Islington to Tottenham-court, at the end of Gray's Inn-lane, near which a handsome building has lately been erected for a small-pox hospital, which is magnificent without profusion, and plain without meanness. On the centre is a cupola, and it is surrounded by a piece of ground, planted on the sides with young trees. In this village there is a mineral spring, formerly much resorted to, but now almost disused, called St. Chad's Wells.

BAYNING'S ALMSHOUSE in Gunpowder-alley, Crutch-ed-friars.

BECKENHAM, a village near Bromley, in Kent, ten miles from London. Near it is Langley and Beckenham places, two good seats.

BEDDINGTON, in Surry, between Carshalton and Croydon, a most noble edifice. The court is fine, as is the canal in the park, which lies before this court, and has a river running through it. All the flat part of the park is taken up with very fine gardens, which extend in vistas two or three miles. The orangery is said to be the only one in England, that is planted in the natural ground, and the trees, which are above 100 years old, were brought out of Italy by Sir Francis Carew, Bart. They are, however, secured in the winter by moveable covers. The pleasure-house, which was also built by Sir Francis, has the famous Spanish Armada painted on the top of it, and under it is a cold bath. The church is a beautiful small Gothic pile, built of stone, in the north and south aisles of which are several stalls, after the manner of cathedrals.

BEDFORD HOUSE is at the north end of Bloomsbury-square, and the residence of the Duke of Bedford. It was the design of Inigo Jones, and has an elegant appearance, filling the whole north side of the square. Besides the body of the house, there are two wings, one of which contains the proper offices, the other is a magnificent gallery, which contains copies of the cartoons by Sir James Thornhill, as large as the originals, and some other capital paintings. Behind the house are extensive gardens, which command extensive views. It is said the structure and gardens were lately under consideration to be converted into streets. The ground on which the house stands, is beyond dispute one of the finest situations in Europe for a palace. The principal fault of the present building is, that it wants elevation; but, on the whole, it has a neat, gay, and cheerful appearance, which the lowness of the screen tends not a little to improve.

BEDFORD-ROW, near Gray's-Inn, is one of the most noble streets in London, and yet there is not a house in it which deserves attention, the buildings being void of symmetry and proportion. The corporation of Bedford are the proprietors, by a legacy of Sir W. Harper, in 1573, when the ground was leased out for 150 years, and expired in 1773, when the annual amount was near £. 8000, and is now in trust for the benefit of a free-school, &c.

BEDFORD SQUARE is between the end of Great Russell-street and Tottenham-court Road, and is a proof of the improvement of our taste. The regularity and symmetry of the sides, each of which is adorned with a central building, faced with stone, and enriched with pilasters and a pediment: the great breadth of the pavements, and the neatness of the iron rails, which incloses an oval grass-plat, environed by a gravel walk, render it superior, in every thing but magnitude, to any square in Europe. It has its name from the Duke of Bedford, who is proprietor of the ground.

BEDLAM, *see BETHLEEM HOSPITAL.*

BENCROFT'S, *see BANCROFT'S ALMSHOUSE.*

BELVEDERE-HOUSE, the seat of Lord Eardley, situated on the brow of a hill, near Erith, in Kent about 14 miles from London, and commands a vast extent of country,

many

many miles beyond the Thames, which is about a mile and a half distant. This river and navigation add greatly to the beauty of the scene, which exhibits as pleasing a landscape of the kind as imagination can form. On the other side are prospects not less beautiful, though of another kind. The collection of pictures is well worth the attention of the curious, though not very large, yet contains many capital productions of the greatest masters.

BERKELEY-SQUARE, in the parish of St. George's, Westminster; one of the neatest Squares in the metropolis, and contains about three acres, the middle of which is inclosed by iron palisadoes, adorned with an equestrian statue of his present Majesty, in the character of Marcus Aurelius. This square is pleasantly situated on the side of a hill, and has a very cheerful aspect. The east and west sides are well paved, and the buildings, though without regularity, are in general good ; but the north-side is disgraced by very mean edifices, which contribute their deformities to this finely elevated spot. The Marquis of Lansdown's house at the bottom of it is a princely mansion. It was begun by the Earl of Bute, who sold it before the walls were finished to his lordship.

BERMETER or BERMEETER'S ALMSHOUSE is in St. John's Street, Bethnal Green.

BERMONDSEY ABBEY, at the south end of Bermondsey-Street, has but small remains, except a gateway and some fragments of its walls ; and near it is an old house, called King John's Palace, but from uncertain authority. This district, in William the Conqueror's survey, is said to have been a regal manor.

BERMONDSEY SPA, a place of public entertainment, near Redriff, where sometimes fireworks are exhibited by the proprietor ; whose paintings excite attention, and whose endeavours to indulge the public, meet with little advantage.

BERTIE PLACE, near Chislehurst, in Kent, a good seat at the distance of 12 miles from London.

BERNARD'S INN, *see BARNARD'S INN.*

BETHLEM, or BEDLAM HOSPITAL, is situated at the east end of Fore-street, and on the south side of Moor-fields,

fields, for the reception of those labouring under insanity. The present edifice was began in April 1675, and notwithstanding it is the most magnificent edifice of its kind in Europe, it was only 15 months in erecting. It is 540 feet in length, and 40 in breadth, and cost 17,000l. To which, since its first erection, have been added two wings. The whole front is inclosed by a wall 680 feet in length, with a grand entrance; on the piers of which are two figures, one representing raving, the other melancholy madness, finely expressed, and do honour to their author, Mr. Cibber, father of Colley Cibber, the Poet Laureat. There are generally above 200 lunatics maintained here, each of whom has a small room to himself. They are not, as formerly, exposed to public view, but admittance is only to be obtained by the permission of one of the governors.

BETHNAL GREEN, near Mile-End, and lately one of the hamlets of Stepney, from which parish it was separated by an act of parliament, in the 13th year of his late Majesty. The old Roman way from London led through it, and joining the military way from the west, passed with it to Lea-ferry, at Old Ford. Within this hamlet the Trinity House have an hospital for twenty-eight decayed seamen, who have been masters of ships, or pilots, or their widows, which is situated in Mile-End road. It is a very fine building.

BEXLEY, a village in Kent, thirteen miles from London, a little to the right of the Dover road. Bexley Manor was in the possession of the celebrated Mr. Camden, who bequeathed it for the endowing a professorship of History in the University of Oxford. This is a very extensive parish, containing divers hamlets, and many persons of fortune are inhabitants of it. In this parish is Hall-Place, an ancient seat.

BIFRONS, the seat of Bamber Gascoyne, Esq; in the parish of Barking, Essex.

BILL OF MIDDLESEX OFFICE is in Clifford's Inn, Fleet-street.

BILLINGSGATE is between London-bridge and the Custom House, in Tower-street; a great fish market, the largest in England, and harbour for small vessels laden with fish,

fish, the sale of which is regulated by act of parliament, and it was made a free port, in 1699, for their sale every day in the week but Sunday. Here the Gravesend boats wait to take in their fares, as well as the passage-boats and hoy to Margate, &c.

BISHOP OF LONDON'S OFFICE is in Knight-rider-street.

BLACKFRIARS-BRIDGE is the middle between London-Bridge and Westminster-Bridge. This elegant structure was built after the design of Robert Mylne. It consists of nine arches, the centre of which is 100 feet wide, the whole length 995 feet, the breadth of the carriage-way 28 feet, and the two foot-ways 7 each. Over each pier is a recess, an apology for the beautiful pairs of Ionic pillars which support them. The effect of this singular application of columns is beautiful from the river. The equinoctial tides rise here to the height of eighteen or twenty feet. The first stone of this bridge was laid on October 30th, 1760; and it was completed about the latter end of the year 1769. By the inscription inserted in the foundation stone, this bridge was intended to have been called Pitt's bridge, but the will of the vulgar has over-ruled the wish of the city; for the bridge has never been called after the name of that great statesman, and probably never will.

The structure is exceeding light, and there are two flights of stone steps at each end, defended by iron rails, for the convenience of taking water, which, by conforming to the curvatures at the ends of the bridge, are more elegant than convenient. The view from the top of the bridge is exceedingly pleasing and even grand, having the whole extent of London and Westminster beneath the eye, stretched along the shore of a noble expansion of water, occupied by boats and barges of every kind. From hence is the nearest, distinct, and most advantageous view of St. Paul's Cathedral; and over it the most superb entrance to the metropolis, through Chatham-square, which within memory was a muddy and genuine ditch, called Fleet Ditch, at the mouth of which this bridge now stands, which is an honour to the nation.

The

The sum expended to the artificers for building and completing the bridge, and making avenues lead- ing to the same, was	170,851 13 11½
Expences attending in salaries, &c. from 1759 to 1776	
Interest of 144,000l. to the Orphan Fund	25,920 0 0
Purchase of ground and premises	35,584 1 11
Purchase of the ferry to the Water man's Company	12,250 17 6
	261,579 0 6½
The gross produce of the toll on this bridge, from 1775 to 1779, was	26,367 13 6½
The loss upon bad gold, silver, and copper, was	2,058 12 3

Its average produce was above 5125l. per annum. Notwithstanding the salaries to tollmen, watchmen, &c. 3816l. 16s. 5d. The toll ceased March 25, 1785.

BLACKHEATH, a large plain, which lies above Greenwich, to the south, is about one mile in length. Some have imagined Bleakheath to have been the original name, and that it was so denominated from its being a bleak or cold situation. The air is undoubtedly keen, but this circumstance probably contributes much to the healthiness of this delightful spot. On the Heath, to the west of Greenwich Park, are the villas of the Duke of Montagu and the Earl of Chesterfield. Next to the brink of the hill westward, to the south of the great road, is a short street of houses, called Dartmouth-row; and adjoining to the house of the Earl of Dartmouth, which is at the south end of the row, is an elegant chapel, rebuilt by his Lordship. Near this spot is also a very handsome seat belonging to Lord Viscount Falkland. On the north side of the great road, near the five-mile stone, behind a pleasant grove, is a row of genteel houses, called Chocolate-row, from the house where the Assembly is kept. At the west end of those houses is that delightful lawn named the Point, from which is an extensive and most magnificent prospect. On the south-east extremity of the heath stood the seat of the late Sir Gregory Page.

This

This was a very magnificent edifice, in the modern taste, consisting of a basement, grand, and attic story; the wings contained the offices, and were joined to the house by a colonnade. It was situated in the middle of a park, which, though not very extensive, was well kept, and judiciously planted; in short, the grounds and kitchen-garden without, and the masterly paintings, rich hangings, marbles, and alto-relievos within this house, commanded the attention of every person of genius and taste. But how unstable is human grandeur! Sir Gregory died in 1775, and left this seat, with a very noble fortune, to his nephew, Sir Gregory Turner, of Ambrosden, in Oxfordshire; who, in compliance with his uncle's request, took the name and arms of Page.—Sir Gregory Page Turner disposed of the noble collection of paintings by auction; and by virtue of an act of parliament, the house and grounds were sold by auction. It was purchased, after having been the temporary residence of different noblemen, by John Cator, Esq; of Beckenham, for 22,550*l.* The house, in 1787, was brought to auction, all the materials of which it was built, with its magnificent decorations, being sold in different lots. Thus, one of the most beautiful objects that could salute the eye of a foreigner, in his approach to our metropolis, has vanished, and, “like an insubstantial pageant faded, left not a rack behind.”

BLACKSMITH'S HALL is on Lambeth Hill.

BLACKWALL, a village with a large dock-yard, on the banks of the Thames, a small distance east of Poplar, where the East India ships have their station before fitted out, as well as at Deptford.

BLACKWELL HALL, or **BAKEWELL'S HALL** adjoining Guildhall Chapel, and was purchased in 1397 of a family of that name, for a market of woollen cloths. The back front of it is in Basinghall Street; it is a square building, with a court in the middle, surrounded with warehouses, where the clothes are deposited at a half-penny each piece, which produces about 1100*l.* per annum, applied to the support of Christ Hospital.

BLOOMSBURY CHURCH, dedicated to St. George, which, with its magnificent porch, supported by corinthian pillars, placed before a plain body, and its singular steeple,

steeple, may be styled a masterpiece of absurdity, though stinted in no expence. The builder mistook whim for genius, and ornament for taste. He erred so much, that the very portico does not seem to be in the middle of the church, and as to the steeple, it is stuck on like a wire to the rest of the building. Then the execrable conceit of placing the statue of George I. on the top of it, excites nothing but laughter in the ignorant, and contempt in the judge. In short, it is a lasting reflection on Mr. Hawkes-moor, the architect, and the understanding of those who employed him. At each corner of the pyramid, which forms the steeple, are the supporters of the arms of England, a lion and unicorn alternate. The first with its heels upward. This church was consecrated in 1731.

BLOOMSBURY SQUARE, north of Holborn, whose north side is entirely taken up by Bedford-house, the east and west sides contain some good houses, but those on the south, are disgracefully mean. Its center is surrounded with iron rails, that inclose a spacious grass plat, and gravel walks.

BOROUGH COURT, in Southwark, this is a court of record by prescription, situated on the spot where formerly stood a church dedicated to St. Margaret. It is a mean building, which stands on a small colonnade, with a statue of King Charles II, in a niche, in the front. The whole of which is now going to be rebuilt; proposals being now under consideration for that purpose.

BOROUGH COMPTER is in Tooley Street.

BOURNE'S ALMSHOUSES, are in Kingsland Road, and were erected in 1734.

BOW CHURCH, in Cheapside, or *St. Mary Le Bow*, is near Bow Lane in Cheapside. It received its name of Bow, from its being the first church in the city built with arches. The present edifice was built by Sir Christopher Wren, and was finished in 1673. It is admired for the elegance of its steeple, and thought to be the most beautiful thing of its kind in London; and a masterpiece in a peculiar kind of building, which has no fixt rules to direct it, nor is it to be reduced to any settled laws of beauty: without doubt, if we consider it only as a part of some other building, it can be esteemed no other than a delightful absurdity; but either considered in itself, or as a decoration

ration of the whole city in prospect, not only to be justified, but admired. That which we have now mentioned, is beyond question as perfect as human imagination can contrive or execute—and till we see it outdone, we shall hardly think it to be equalled.

BOW, a village in Middlesex, a little to the East of Mile End, also called Stratford Le Bow, is named Bow from the stone arches of its bridge, built over the river Lee, in the reign of King Alfred, whose arms are carved on the centre stone, on the left hand from London, and said to be the first stone bridge built in England. Its church, built by Henry II. was a chapel of ease to Stepney ; but was lately made parochial.

BOW-STREET, Covent Garden. In a private house in this street, the Westminster justices hold their publick office for granting warrants, and here they examine all persons apprehended and accused of crimes, and from thence are committed or discharged.

BRENTFORD, a market town in Middlesex, 7 miles west of London, which has its name from Brent-brook, which rises near Finchley Common, and passes through the western parts of this town, now called Old Brentford, into the Thames. Here is a church, and an old market-house, in that part called New Brentford, with a market on Saturday. This town is a great thoroughfare to the west and has a good trade in corn, conveyed hither both by land and water. The election for the county of Middlesex is held here. It is a narrow poor-built place, but here are 2 charity-schools. Its church, which is only a chapel to Great Ealing, as it was formerly to Hanwell, was first built in the reign of Richard I. A bloody battle was fought here between Edmund Ironside and Canute the Dane, wherein the latter was defeated. This town is situated upon a fine rising bank, close to the Thames, and is naturally capable of being made as beautiful a spot as any thing of the kind.

BRENT-STREET, in Middl. in the parish of Hendon, gave name to the brook abovementioned, which runs through it, and empties itself into the Thames at Brentford.

BREWERS HALL, is a handsome building, adjoining to Plasterers Hall, in Addle-street.

The

The following is a list of the chief Porter Brewers of London, and the barrels of strong beer they have brewed, from Midsummer 1790 to Midsummer 1791.

	Barrels.		Barrels.
Whitbread -	176,400	Hodgson -	16,000
F. Calvert -	134,900	Preston - -	14,100
Thrale - -	121,200	Pearce - -	13,700
Shum. - -	102,500	Pickard - -	13,340
Hanbury - -	89,300	Harford - -	11,500
Goodwyn -	55,400	Starkey - -	10,900
J. Calvert -	81,300	Cape - -	10,700
Phillips - -	50,900	Hale - -	10,000
Stephenson -	48,100	Tickle - -	9,900
Moore - -	32,800	Johnstone -	9,900
Cambrune -	29,500	J. Charrington	8,900
Dawson - -	31,200	Holcolm -	7,000
Cox - - -	26,500	Wiggins -	6,800
Allen - -	25,029	Young - -	6,600
Dickinson -	24,500	Curtis - -	6,400
Cator - -	23,700	Perry - -	5,690
Jordan - -	23,300	Bond - -	5,400
Hare - -	23,300	S. Charrington	5,200
Proctor - -	18,472	Amery - -	4,900
Bullock - -	18,100	Sellon - -	4,000
Newbury -	18,000	Page - -	3,044
Mortineaux	16,900	J. Hanbury -	2,100

Amounts to - - 1,357,375

Equal to - - 48,805,400 Gallons.

BRIDEWELL is near the western side of Bridge-street, formerly Fleet-ditch, and had its name from a spring or well dedicated to St. Bride or Bridget, which gave name also to the parish church, as well as the ancient palace of Bridgewell, which was honoured with the residence of several of our monarchs, even as early as king John, and was formed partly out of the remains of an ancient castle. Henry VIII. rebuilt the palace, in a most magnificent manner, for the reception of the Emperor Charles V. who visited this kingdom in 1522 ; but after all the expense, the

the Emperor lodged in the Black-friars, on the opposite side of the ditch, and his attendants in this new palace; and a gallery of communication was flung over the ditch, and a passage cut through the City-wall into the Emperor's apartments. The King often lodged here, particularly in 1529, when the question of his marriage with Catharine was agitated at Blackfriars. It fell afterwards into decay, and was begged by the pious prelate Ridley, from Edward VI. to be converted to the charitable purpose of a house of correction for vagabonds, of each sex, and all denominations; as well as a place of confinement for disobedient and idle apprentices. It is not only a prison for the dissolute, but an hospital for the education of industrious youths, who are provided with masters of different professions. They are dressed in blue, with white hats. The number of vagrants, and other indigent and miserable people received into this house in the year 1789, amounted to 716. Some of the original building yet remains, particularly the chapel, and a magnificent flight of ancient stairs leading to it, and the hall, &c. The hall opens into the court room. Over the chimney is the celebrated portrait of Edward VI. by Holbein, in the attitude of delivering the charter.

BRIDGE HOUSE, are several large buildings, near St. Olave's church, erected as store-houses for materials for repairing the bridge, now used as warehouses for cornfactors.

BRIDGEWATER GARDENS and **SQUARE**, a spot of ground whereon stood the Earl of Bridgewater's mansion, he had a large house and garden, that were accidentally destroyed by fire.

BRITISH ASSURANCE SOCIETY is at No. 129, Aldersgate-street.

BRITISH LYING-IN-HOSPITAL for married women, is in Brownlow-street, Drury-lane.

BRITISH MUSEUM, '*Montague-house*, now the Museum, was long, but ridiculously esteemed one of the most beautiful buildings about town. I must own it is grand and expensive, will admit of very noble ranges of apartments within, and fully answers all the dignity of a British nobleman of the first rank: but after I have allowed

this, I must add, that the entrance into the court-yard is mean and Gothic, more like the portal of a monastery than the gate of a palace; and the cupola over it, even still more contemptible and absurd. I am ready to confess the area spacious and grand, the colonnade to the wings graceful and harmonious; but then the wings themselves are no way equal to it, and the body of the house has no other recommendation than merely its bulk, and the quantity of space it fills. It is my opinion, that the height is not adequate to the length, and that the roof is a load to the fabric; that the windows are too large and numerous; that decorations are wanting; and that the whole front is defective both in beauty and variety.' Sir Hans Sloane, Bart. who died 1753, was the founder of this Museum, by leaving his collection, which had cost him 50,000*l.* to the use of the public, on the condition that parliament would pay his executors 20,000*l.* which was raised by a lottery, as well as a sufficient sum to purchase a house of the late Duke of Montague, and generally called Montague-house; and also sufficient to establish a fund for the payment of the officers of the Museum. In this act it is also ordered that Sir Hans Sloane's collection, the Cottonian library, the Harleian manuscripts, and a large collection of books given by Major Edwards, should be placed together in the general Repository. 7000*l.* were also given by Major Edwards for the purchasing Manuscripts, Books, Medals, &c.; and in 1772, parliament purchased Sir William Hamilton's collection of Greek, Roman, and Etruscan Antiquities, and placed them here. And every part is now so excellently contrived for holding this noble collection, and the disposition of it, in the several rooms, is so orderly and well designed, that the British Museum may be justly esteemed an honour and ornament to the nation. To this collection his Majesty has been pleased to add the royal library of books, collected by the several kings of England. The contents of which deserve to be particularly described; but, before I begin an account of the different departments, it may not be improper to inform the reader of the method to obtain admittance.

If any number, not exceeding fifteen, are inclined to see it, they must send a list of their names and places of abode

to

to the Porter's lodge, in order to their being entered on the book ; and in a few days the respective tickets will be made out, specifying the day and hour in which they are to come, which on being sent for, are delivered.

The Sloanian collection consists of an amazing number of curiosities, among which are,

The library, including books of drawings, manuscripts, and prints, amounting to about 50,000 vols.—Medals and coins, 23,000—Cameos and intaglios, 700—Seals 268—Vessels, &c. of agate, jasper, &c. 542—Antiquities, 1,125—Precious stones, agates, jaspers, &c. 2,256—Metals, minerals, ores, &c. 2,725—Crystals, spars, &c. 1,864—Fossils, flints, stones, 1,275—Earths, sands, salt, 1,035—Bitumens, sulphurs, ambers, &c. 399—Talcs, micæ, &c. 388—Corals, sponges, &c. 1,421—Testacea, or shells, &c. 5845—Echini, echinitæ, &c. 659—Asteriæ, trochi, entrochi, &c. 241—Crustacæ, crabs, lobsters, &c. 363—Stellæ marinæ, star fishes, &c. 173—Fishes and their parts, 1555—Birds and their parts, eggs, nests, &c. 1172—Quadrupeds, &c. 8186—Vipers, serpents, &c. 521—Insects, &c. 5439—Vegetables, 12,506—Hortus siccus, or volumes of dried plants, 334—Humanæ, as calculi, anatomical preparations, &c. 756—Miscellaneous things, natural, 2098—Mathematical instruments 55—A catalogue of all the above is written in 38 volumes in folio, and eight in quarto.

In the Museum there are three departments. The first is of manuscripts, medals, and coins ; the second of natural and artificial productions ; and the third consists of printed books ; exclusive of many articles in the hall, in the first room above stairs, and other places. In the hall you will first take notice of 7 blocks of very hard marble, of an hexangular form, which were brought from the Giant's cause-way, near Coleraine in Ireland ; and next to them is a stone, brought from the Appian road, which led from Rome to Brundusium ; two fragments of granite columns ; some curious pebbles ; and two antique, heads called Termini, which were used by the Romans as land-marks. A large piece of serpentine marble, it was called Ophites, from its resemblance to a serpent's skin : it has a dusky brown ground, streaked with green

green and pale yellow. A beautiful large cubic piece of lava issued from Mount Vesuvius. In another part is a painted genealogical tree of a noble Venetian family ; a skeleton of a unicorn-fish ; the head of a particular kind of buffalo, which, instead of hair, is covered with long wool. The paintings on the side of the stair-case represent Cæsar and his military retinue, the chiefs of the provinces he had in part subdued attending on him, and others on their knees, imploring his protection and assistance. In a compartment are the feasts and sacrifices of Bacchus : in another, the rivers Nile and Tiber are represented by gigantic figures, emblematically ornamented ; and on the cieling is represented the story of Phaëton.

On a pedestal, as you go up stairs, is the bust of Sir Hans Sloane. In the first room, the story of Phaëton is completed. The portraits of many illustrious personages hang up in the several departments of this Museum. This room is set apart for the immediate reception of presents. It contains an Egyptian mummy, which is deposited in a glafs case, in one corner of the room, as its co fin is on the other : the face of the mummy is covered with a gilded mask ; near its feet is a skull, and several bones, viz. feet and hands, taken from a broken mummy : over its head are some small earthen idols : over the co fin is a square case, in which the Egyptians placed so ne utensils belonging to the deceased, and deposited it near the body ; and also two models of a mummy, one of which they put near the coffin at the head, the other at the feet. Over the mummy is an urn of the Ibis, and several Egyptian idols in bronze. In this room are some natural productions ; as several large corals, and substance produced in the sea. In one of the repositories is a curious large brainstone, which is of the nature of a coral. In one of the cabinets is a wasp's nest ; and in spirits you see a vulture's head, some serpents, birds, spiders, lizards, and other articles ; but what attracts particular notice, is a fine young Flamingo stuffed. Here is a fine jay, and the backbone of an elephant petrified.

The saloon is finely ornamented with fresco paintings, consisting of architecture, stair-cases, flowers, statues, and other things properly arranged. The dome is sup-
ported

ported by several Atlantes ; and on it is represented a council of the heathen gods. On a table in this room is a fine model of Laëcoön and his two sons, encircled with serpents, as described by Virgil.

The saloon is for the reception of company that happen to come before the hour mentioned in their tickets.

Having reviewed the articles already mentioned, the first department consists of a collection of manuscripts, medals, and coins.

The first room contains two several collections of manuscripts.

Bibliotheca Regia MSS. These manuscripts are in number upwards of two thousand volumes : there are in this collection some ancient copies of the holy scriptures, and translations of them into many oriental and other languages ; many large volumes of history, &c.

Bibliotheca Cottoniana MSS. Here is also contained the Cottonian collection of manuscripts, consisting of original charters, deeds, and many ancient copies of several parts of the Bible ; but what is more particularly to be admired, is an original of that great bulwark of the English liberties, the Magna Charta.

Bibliotheca Harleiana MSS. These are a part of the Harleian manuscripts. The room we are now treating of contains many curious copies of the Bible, and the different parts of it in a variety of languages ; some original manuscripts treating of divinity, alcorans, and other Turkish books, and a thorah ; the five books of Moses, finely written in Hebrew on a vellum roll. There is also a series of English medals, beginning with William Rufus, and reaching down to the present times.

Bibliotheca Harleiana II. This room contains another part of the Harleian manuscripts treating chiefly of philosophical, historical, and philological subjects, in a variety of languages, and by many different authors. Here is a series of French medals, beginning with those of Pharamond.

Harleiana III. Chartæ & Rotuli. This fourth room of the department contains the Harleian collection of original charters, acts of parliament, deeds, and other instruments in writing, relative to a great number of trans-

factions at home and abroad. In this fifth room is carefully preserved, in several small cabinets, Sir Hans Sloane's collection of medals; their number is said to be upwards of twenty thousand.

Bibliotheca Sloaniana MSS. The sixth room contains Sir Hans Sloane's manuscripts: there are many original treatises on philosophy, physic, natural history, and in fine almost the whole circle of sciences. In this room is a table of the pontifical medals, beginning with Martin V. (who was the first of the Popes that struck them good) and carried on in a chronological series to the present time.

The second department contains natural and artificial productions.

Collectio Sloaniana. There are many pieces of antiquity in this room, consisting of urns, vessels, &c. used of old by different nations.

Antiquitates Ægyptiacæ. There are a great number of Egyptian antiquities, several bronze figures, a musical instrument of metal, in form of a racket, traversed by several moveable bars. A vessel of white porous earth, which is said to have a particular quality; for if you fill it with water, and lay seeds of small falled in the furrows of the outside, they will grow, and be fit for use in a few days. Several small amulets, with loops to them, which the Egyptians wore about their persons, as charms or preservatives against bad fortune, unforeseen accidents, sickness, &c. Here are many other curiosities.

Antiquitates Hetruscae. The four repositories under this title contain Hetruscan antiquities. There are a great number of bronzes; vessels of different forms, with their covers curiously painted and ornamented. Jars with triangular mouths, to pour water on the hands of the priests, or for libations in their sacrifices; many pateras, dishes of various shapes and sizes, cups for containing the great variety of precious ointments that were formerly in use; some urns of alabaster, &c.

Antiquitates Romanae. The next six partitions are filled with Roman antiquities, and consist of several ancient figures, bustos, and basso relievos, of various kinds, &c.

Sacrificing Instruments. Under this head are a variety of odd-

odd-fancied metal lamps, a sacrificing knife, chalices, and other instruments of brass, used by the priests in their sacrifices.

Lacrymatories. These were small glass or earthen bottles; at the Roman funerals the friends of the deceased used to fill them with their tears, and deposit them with the ashes: with other earthen sepulchral lamps of different denominations.

Antiquitates variae (T. Hollis, arm. dono dedit).—Under this title are preserved a collection of antiquities of various kinds, viz. the first are, an alabaster round urn, with a cover; several bronze figures of Egyptian idols, Roman gods, heroes, generals, marble bustos of Janus, Bifrons, Lucina, Diana, and many more.

American Idols. These are made of earth.—Several kinds of Indian pots, applied to domestic uses.—On the sides of the room are hung up, in frames, pieces of stucco cielings, some of them brought from Nero's bath at Rome, others from Pompeii; a Bacchus of alabaster, and two earthen dishes of Raphael's painting; the sword of state of Hugh Lopus, first Earl of Chester; and some bastinadoes, which are instruments of punishment used by the Turks, to beat the soles of the feet of offenders; a variety of musical instruments, from the East and West Indies. On the table of Roman antiquities are several heads and bustos, of which the head of Mercury, with a chain fixed to it, deserves notice. Here are likewise figures of animals, variety of keys of different sorts, measures for oil, corn brought from the ruins of Herculaneum; Turkish talismans; some seals, with Arabic words, which the Turks use instead of signing their names; a snuff-box made of the lava of mount Vesuvius; a ring set with a transparent agate; two pieces of serpentine stone, for the lid and bottom of a snuff-box; and some pieces of metallic crystal, from mount Ætna. Among some bronze figures, brought hither with the Cotton library, is one particularly worthy of remark,—a naked boy, being covered with a rough substance, and, upon the whole, bearing a great resemblance to the porcupine man, who many years ago shewed himself to the Royal Society.

Letheuillier dono dedit. Here are some Egyptian idols,

of a small size. Over the repositories in this room, are a great variety of ancient and modern articles, brought from the several distant parts of the world; some Indian shields; specimens of hats, of all sizes; fans, one of these is remarkably large, and made of the single leaf of a talliput tree. There are likewise drums, targets, American household utensils, and some snow-shoes and sledges.

Collectio Sloaniana. This room contains a collection of minerals and fossils.

Silices, Achates, Sardi. In the cabinet under these titles, are many specimens of flints, agates, and corneliants. At the top are some large pieces of crystal, brought from the Hartz forest in Germany, and other mines.

Jaspides. Jasper, a low-priced precious stone; Heliotropium, the blood-stone; Ophites, the serpentine marble; and many sorts of florid jasper.

Apyri, Sulphura. Here are many specimens of stones that resist fire, &c. Apyri, opake rough stones; Lapis ollaris, a sort of stone; Asbestos, the cotton stone; ambers, bitumens, jets, and coals, and the Asphaltus, or Jews' pitch, &c.

Mineralia metallica. In this repository there is a large collection of ores, jaspers; a rough Egyptian pebble, broke into two parts; on each picce is a perfect resemblance of the head of Chaucer, as he is usually painted, entirely the work of nature. Various pieces of lapis lazuli; a great number of precious stones, rough and polished; pearls, particularly one of a purple colour, and another in the form of a bunch of grapes. Among the models of diamonds, is that of Pitt's brilliant, which was sold to the king of France for £. 120,000: the present king wears it in his hat instead of a button; its weight is $136\frac{3}{4}$ carats. A model of a rose-diamond, weighing $139\frac{1}{2}$ carats, in the possession of the Emperor of Germany. In the cabinet between the windows, are a great variety of incrustations, petrefactions, &c.

Collectio Sloaniana. This room contains fossil shells, figured fossils, recent shells, and some other articles: these particularly claim the attention of the ladies. Here are also a human skull, and a sword, both of which are completely covered over and incrusted with the same stony

stony substance to a considerable thickness, yet without losing their form. They were found in the Tiber at Rome.

Vegetabilia; Fruetus; Ligna. The contents of this room are worthy of admiration. Under these titles are comprehended a great variety of foreign fruits, aromatic and curious woods, gums, barks, and a numerous train of vegetable productions; nests of birds, wasps' nests, eggs, star-fish, sea-shells, and a great number of sea productions; many impressions taken in sulphur and glass paste, from seals; beetles; numerous insects. The most remarkable of these curiosities are, a fine green fly, the mother of pearl, the owl, the peacock from the East Indies, and a remarkable fine purple fly from the West Indies.

Collectio Sloaniana. The insects contained are, wasps, wood-lice, horse-flies, gnats, insects without wings, scorpions, centipes, nests of spiders, beetles, locusts. There are also, beaks, heads, talons, legs, quills, &c. of several species of birds; some quills of the condor of South America, a bird of such prodigious size and strength, as to be able to carry a sheep through the air in its talons. Parts of fishes; variety of articles preserved in spirits; birds; with many more curiosities, and some unnatural productions, as a gosling with three legs, &c.

Reptilia, Amphibia, Serpentina. In these three repositories are many amphibious animals in spirits; serpents, fish of many kinds, insects, vegetables, consisting chiefly of foreign fruits preserved in spirits. In different parts of this room are some dried animals, and stuffed skins of others; horns of different animals; birds stuffed; dried fish; the skeleton of a very young whale, and numerous other articles.

We now enter upon the last room of this department, which is filled with the productions of art, disposed in several cabinets. In the first is a variety of little articles manufactured in glass; some cups, dishes, and other matters, made of papier maché, resembling china ware. In the next there are relics, beads, and some models of sacred

sacred buildings ; utensils and ornaments of Indians. In another are European productions of art, as small cabinets, figures in bronze, and Japan idols cut out of almonds, and even grains of rice ; East India money ; the model of a palanquin ; China paper ; women's shoes ; inks of all colours, &c. In the last of the cabinets are earthen ware, some porcelain cups which they say the Chinese made of English gravel which happened to be carried over in one of our ships. Under glass bells are some curious pieces of work in ivory, particularly one made by the Queen of Denmark. Here are some pieces of sculpture, painting, drawings, &c.

In the way to the next department we are led down the back stairs, where are two canoes ; the first is covered with the bark of a tree ; the other is entirely covered with seal skins. On the wainscot, going down these stairs, is a large piece of painting representing several kinds of dead game.

The last department to be mentioned is that of printed books. Crossing the hall, in the way from the back-stairs, the first room we enter is appropriated for modern works of the press : part of it is filled with books sent in by the Stationers' Company.

Major Edward's Library. This is a good collection of English, French, and Italian books, but chiefly the last.

Bibliotheca Sloaniana I. In this room are preserved part of Sir Hans Sloane's library, consisting of books of physic, pharmacy, anatomy, surgery, chemistry, &c.

Bibliotheca Sloaniana II. Another part of Sir Hans library, containing natural history, *herbaria*, *hortus siccus*. Here are many drawings, perhaps the finest in the world.

Bibliotheca Sloaniana III. Here are books on philosophical subjects, grammar, &c.

Bibliotheca Sloaniana IV. Here are histories of all nations, ancient and modern, prints, globes, and maps of different countries.

Bibliotheca Sloaniana V. Contains treatises on the arts and sciences, philosophy, astronomy, &c.

Bibliotheca Sloaniana VI. Books of divinity and law.

Bibliotheca

Bibliotheca Regia I. In this room is deposited the Royal Library.

Bibliotheca Regia II. Here is the remaining part of the Royal Library.

The last room to be mentioned contains sea compasses, such as are now used in the royal navy, several magnets, and apparatus serving to shew the magnetical powers in philosophical uses.

As this noble collection of curiosities, and these excellent libraries, are now chiefly designed for the use of learned and studious men, both natives and foreigners, in their researches into the several parts of knowledge, the trustees have thought fit to ordain several statutes, or regulations, respecting the use of the Museum.

BROCKLEY-HILL, near Edgware, in Middlesex. The house is good, but lies low. The views from the summer-house are fine and extensive.

BROMLEY, a town in Kent, situated on the river Ravensbourn, nine miles from London, in the road to Tunbridge. The Bishop of Rochester has a palace at a little distance from the town, where is a mineral spring, the water of which has been found to have the same qualities as that of Tunbridge. Here also is a college erected by Dr. Warner, in the reign of Charles II. for twenty poor clergymen's widows, with an allowance of 20l. a year, and 50l. a year to the chaplain. This was the first endowment of the sort ever established in England. The munificence of the late Rev. Mr. Hetherington, who left 2000l. to this college, and of the late Bishop Pearce, who left 5000l. to it, has enabled the trustees to augment the allowance to the widows to 30l. per annum, and that of the chaplain to 60l. The church is an old structure. Here is a workhouse, erected in 1731. There is a market on Thursdays, and two annual fairs.

BROMLEY, a village near Bow, in Middlesex, where was formerly a monastery, the church of which is now used by the inhabitants.

BROMPTON, an hamlet of Kensington, adjoining to Knightsbridge. It is remarkable for the salubrity of its air, which has invited so many people to reside there, that it is become a very populous place. Here Oliver Cromwell

well had a residence, and the house called Brompton-Park House is built on its site.

BROXBOURNBURY, the seat of Lord Monson, situated by the village of Broxbourn. The house is a large, noble structure, in the midst of the park, which has lately been planted and beautified ; and at a small distance from the house are new offices, erected in a quadrangle, on the same plan with the Royal Mews at Charing-Cross. They are placed behind a large plantation of trees, so that they do not appear till you come near them, and yet are at a convenient distance from the principal edifice.

BUCKINGHAM-HOUSE, *see QUEEN's PALACE.*

BUNHILL-FIELDS Burying-Ground, is a large piece ground near Chiswell-street and Moor-Place, chiefly appropriated for the interment of dissenters ; and is generally termed Tindal's burial ground, and is rendered remarkable for the depository of the remains of the celebrated John Bunyan, and Rev. John Westley.

BURLINGTON-HOUSE, in Piccadilly. The front of this house, which is of stone, is remarkable for the beauty of the design and workmanship. The circular colonnade of the Doric order, which joins the wings, is very noble and striking, but rather too grand for the house, which seems to want something in the centre to make the entrance more conspicuous. The house is of an older date than the front, which was built by the late Earl of Burlington. The rooms are in a fine taste, and the staircase is painted by Sebas. Ricci with great spirit and freedom, and the apartments contain many excellent paintings, by the best masters. The grand entrance is august and beautiful, and by covering the house entirely from the eye, gives pleasure and surprise at the opening of the whole front, with the area before it, at once. If any thing can be found fault with in this structure, it is, that the wall itself is not exactly on a line ; that the columns of the gate are merely ornamental, and support nothing at all ; that the rustic has not all the propriety in the world for a palace ; and that the main body of the pile is hardly equal to the outside. The portico is reckoned a most beautiful piece of architecture. It is the property of the Duke of Devonshire, nephew and heir of the Earl of Burlington.

BURWOOD

BURWOOD PARK, near Walton, in Surry. It is a handsome, well kept, pleasant place; and, though almost surrounded with a barren heath, has some internal beauties, and on the eastern side commands an agreeable prospect towards Claremont, Esher, &c.

BUSHY, a small village near Watford, in Hertfordshire, adjoining to which is a spacious common, called *Bushy Heath*, extending towards Stanmore, in Middlesex. This heath rises to a considerable height, and from its top affords a most delightful prospect. On the one hand, we have a view of St. Alban's, and of all the space between, which appears like a garden: the inclosed corn fields seem like one grand parterre; the thick planted hedges resemble a wilderness or labyrinth; the villages, interspersed through the landscapes, appear at a distance like a multitude of gentlemen's seats. To the south-east is seen Westminster-Abbey; more to the south appears Hampton-Court, and on the south-west Windsor, with the Thames winding between both, through the most beautiful parts of Middlesex and Surry, its banks adorned with towns, and a multitude of magnificent seats.

BUSHY-PARK, adjoining to Hampton-Court, is well stocked with deer, and has a commodious lodge. Lady North is the ranger. See HAMPTON WICK.

BUTCHERS-HALL is a neat edifice in Pudding-lane, near London Bridge.

BUTLER'S ALMSHOUSE is in Little Chapel-street, Westminster.

C.

CAEN WOOD, the superb villa of the Earl of Mansfield, between Highgate and Hampsted, in Middlesex. The park, which commands the most delightful views, is laid out with peculiar taste. The house is magnificent, and the garden front is much admired. The new room built by his lordship, from a design of Mr. Adams, is considered, for its proportions, decorations, and novelty, as superior to any thing of the kind in England. The green-house also is superb, and contains a very large collection of the most curious exotics. The ledge at the

the entrance of the pleasure ground, near the road from Kentish Town to Highgate, deserves particular attention. Nothing can equal the elegant simplicity of this enchanting little building; the flower garden which surrounds it, and the basin of water in its front. The rustic arcade cloathed with vines, is one of the happiest combinations of art and nature that can be imagined.

CAMBERWELL, a pleasant village in Surry, two miles from Southwark, in the road to Croydon, where is a delightful grove and tea gardens.

CAMDEN HOUSE, in Middlesex, a little to the west of Kensington Palace; a noble ancient edifice, now converted to a lady's boarding-school.

CAMDEN PLACE, near Chislehurst, in Kent, is the seat of Earl Camden, and was formerly the property of Camden the antiquarian. Over a well, in the lawn near the house, his lordship has erected a celebrated piece of architecture, called the Lantern of Demosthenes, on the same scale as the original.

CAMP'S ALMSHOUSE is in Wormwood-street, near London Wall.

CANONBURY, or CAMBRAY HOUSE, is on a beautiful eminence, on the east side of Islington, commanding delightful prospects. Here are public tea gardens, &c. It formerly belonged to the prior and canons of St. Bartholomew in Smithfield, and was afterwards a palace of Queen Elizabeth's.

CANONS, *see* EDGEWARE.

CARNABY MARKET is near Marlborough-street and Broad-street, Oxford-street.

CARON'S ALMSHOUSE, near Vauxhall.

CARPENTERS HALL is near London Wall, at the back of Bethlem Hospital.

CARLTON HOUSE, in Pall-Mall, the residence of the present Prince of Wales, which has lately been considerably enlarged and embellished. The screen which separates the court yard from the street, is entirely composed of a range of columns, which add no beauty to the house, and have the disapprobation of the generality of the public, from the singularity of its design, and its unfinished appearance. His Royal Highness has greatly improved the offices,

offices, and built an elegant riding house ; but the whole is in an unfinished state, and waits the grant from parliament to complete and furnish it, as designed by Mr. Holland, the architect.

CARSHALTON, a village in Surry, situated among innumerable springs, which all together form a river in the very street of the town, and joining other springs that flow from Croydon and Beddington, form one stream, called the Wandle. This village has many fine houses belonging to the citizens of London, some of them built with such grandeur and expence, that they might be rather taken for the seats of the nobility than the country houses of citizens and merchants.

CASHIOBURY, in Hertfordshire, sixteen miles north of London. The Earl of Essex has here a noble seat, erected in the form of an **H**, with a large park adorned with fine woods and walks. The front faces the south-east, and looks directly on the house in More Park. Before it is a fine lawn, and a little below the house is a river, which winds through the park, and supplies a magnificent lake. On the north and east sides of the house are walks through woods, planted by the famous Le Notre, in the reign of Charles the Second ; but most of the walks are too narrow for their length, and too regular for the modern taste. The front and one side of the house are brick, and modern ; the other side is very ancient.

CASTLE-STREET LIBRARY and SCHOOL are near the King's Mews, were both erected by Dr. Tennison, archbishop of Canterbury.

ST. CATHARINE'S, near the Tower, is a very antique building, and is collegiate. It was exempt from the jurisdiction of the bishop, till the suppression by Henry VIII. was founded by Queen Matilda, consort of Stephen, 1148, and remains now under queenly patronage, according to the institution. Our present queen is the 29th royal patroness.

ST. CATHARINE'S COURT is held at St. Catharine's, near the Tower.

CAVENDISH SQUARE, near Oxford-road, in the parish of St. Mary-le-bonne, contains between two and three acres, with a large grass plat in the middle, inclosed with a dwarf

a dwarf wall and rails, in the centre of which is an equestrian statue of William Duke of Cumberland, son of George II. put up in 1770, by the late General Wade. This square is encompassed with noble buildings. On the west side is a house of the late lord Bingley, one of the most singular pieces of architecture about town, resembling a convent more than the residence of a man of quality. On the north side a most magnificent palace was intended to have been built by the same Duke of Chandos, as built Cannons, but he only erected the extreme ends of the intended fabric, and died before the centre was began; whose deficiency has been since supplied by two good houses, and the ends were converted to two excellent houses; that on the western side was occupied by the late Princess Amelia, who died there.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE is held in Cornhill.

CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE is at Guildhall.

CHANCERY-COURT held in Lincoln's-Inn, and in Westminster-hall.

CHANCERY OFFICE, in the Rolls-yard, Chancery-lane.

CHAPELS and meeting-houses, within the cities of London and Westminster, amount to upwards of 260, viz. Of the established religion 80—Presbyterians, or Non-conformists 46—Of the Independents 36—Anabaptists 20—Quakers 20—Nonjurors 3—Muggletonians 2—Protestants, French, 30—Germans 6—Dutch 4—Swedish 2—Helvetical 1—Danish 1—Roman Catholics 7—Of the Russian Religion 2—Jews Synagogues 3—besides 115 churches within the cities of London and Westminster, and the bills of mortality.

CHAPTER-HOUSE is in St. Paul's Church-yard.

CHARING-CROSS. Here formerly was a village called Charing, where stood one of the celebrated memorials of the affection of Edward I. for his beloved Eleanor, being the cross erected on the last spot on which the body rested in the way to the abbey, the place of sepulture. This and all the others were built after the designs of Cavalina. This was destroyed by the religious fury of the reformers.

The cross was in the next century replaced by a most beautiful

beautiful and animated equestrian statue, in brass, of Charles I. cast in 1633, by Le Sœur. It was not erected till the year 1648, when the parliament had ordered it to be sold, and broke to pieces; but John River, the brazier who purchased it, having more taste or more loyalty than his masters, buried it unimutilated, and shewed to them some broken pieces of brass, in token of his obedience. M. d'Archenholz gives a diverting anecdote of this brazier: that he cast a vast number of handles of knives and forks in brass, which he sold as made of the broken statue. They were bought with great eagerness by the loyalists, from affection; but by the rebels, as a mark of triumph over the murdered sovereign. This statue was restored in 1678, and has the advantage of being well placed. The pedestal is finely elevated, and the horse full of spirit and fire; but the man is ill designed, and tamely executed; having no expression in the face, nor character in the figure; and notwithstanding it may be vulgarly admired, it ought to be generally condemned.

CHARITABLE CORPORATION OFFICE is in Spring-garden, Charing-cross.

CHARLTON, Kent, at the edge of Blackheath, in the road from Greenwich to Woolwich, is a pleasant village, noted for that called Horn-fair, on St. Luke's-day; when a frolicksome mob go thither, in procession, from London, &c. with horns of divers kinds upon their heads, and used to commit great indecencies, which of late are much restrained. Not only horns, but wares and toys of all sorts, made of horns, are sold at this fair; the origin of which was, according to tradition, viz. One of our kings, some say king John, who had a palace at Eltham, being a hunting hereabouts, and separated from his companions, entered a cottage here, and finding the mistress of it alone, took a liking to her, and having prevailed over her, the husband came just in the critical minute, who threatening to kill them both, the king was forced to compound with gold for his safety, and moreover gave the man all the land from thence, as far as the place now called Cuckold's Point, beyond Rotherhithe, upon which he established the fair. A sermon is preached on the fair-day in its church, which is one of the neatest in the county. Here
is

is a large house, built in the gothic taste, to which belongs a row of some of the largest cyprus trees in England.

CHARITY FOR RELIEF OF WIDOWS AND CHILDREN OF CLERGYMEN, Gray's-inn, Holborn.

CHARTER-HOUSE, near Smithfield, is an edifice originally a religious foundation of the order of Carthusians, but being dissolved at the reformation, it was first granted, in 1542, to John Bridges and Thomas Hall, for their joint-lives; and in April 1555, to Sir Edward North, who sold it to Thomas duke of Norfolk, for twenty-five hundred pounds; and his son the earl of Suffolk, the rapacious treasurer, alienated it to Thomas Sutton, esq; for thirteen thousand pounds, by whom it was endowed with lands, which at present yield 6000*l.* per annum. In it are maintained 80 pensioners, who had been soldiers or merchants, besides physician, surgeons, register, and other officers and servants of the house. Each decayed gentleman has fourteen pounds a year, a gown, meat, fire, and lodgings; and one of them may, if he chuses, attend the manciple to market, to see that he buys good provisions; 44 boys supported in the house, and instructed in classical learning, &c.; besides these, there are 29 students at the universities, who have each an annual allowance for 8 years. There are 9 ecclesiastical preferments in the patronage of the governors; to confer upon those who are brought up in the house. The buildings, which are extremely rude and irregular, have nothing but their convenience and situation to recommend them. The rooms are well disposed, and have the advantage of a large garden and grove, which contribute considerably to the health and pleasure of the inhabitants. The site of it was in 1349, a burial ground to receive those who died of the plague, where it is said 50,000 persons were buried in one year. The following year, the founder built a chapel on the spot, and afterwards the monastery, a great part of which yet remains, not remarkable of architecture or design, conveying an agreeable or academical stillness, which the antiquity of the structure, and orderly appearance of the inhabitants, contributes to improve.

There

There is scarcely any vestige of the conventional building, which is said to have stood in the present garden. The present extensive house was the work of the duke of Norfolk. It was inhabited by the noble purchaser: the last time, it was made his easy prison; for, having been committed to the Tower in 1569, he was permitted to return to his own house, under the custody of Sir Henry Nevil, the plague at that time raging within the Tower liberties. But soon relapsing into his romantic design of a marriage with the unhappy Mary Stuart, he was here seized, and conveyed to his former place of confinement. In the great hall are the Howard arms, and the date 1571; the very year of his final imprisonment.

His grandson, lord Thomas Howard, was in possession of this house at the accession of James I. This monarch, to shew the respect for a family which had so severely suffered in the cause of his mother, made his first visit, on entering his new capital, on May the 7th, 1604, to this nobleman. His majesty and his train were most splendidly entertained here four whole days; at his departure, he dubbed here not fewer than fourscore knights.

In one of the great apartments is a very good half-length of Mr. Sutton, in a black gown, furred, and with a white beard.

CHARTER-HOUSE SQUARE is a spot of ground, at the entrance of the Charter-house, surrounded with good houses, and the area planted, and inclosed with iron rails.

CHELSEA, a large and populous village, about a mile from the Queen's-house, in St. James's-Park, pleasantly situated on the banks of the Thames, almost opposite Battersea, to which place it has a bridge. Here is the physic garden belonging to the Apothecary's company, enriched with a vast variety of plants, both foreign and domestic. Don Saltero's coffee-house here is much frequented, on account of the great number of curiosities to be seen in it.

CHELSEA-HOSPITAL, a noble edifice, for the invalids in the land-service. It was begun by Charles II. carried on by James II. and completed by William and Mary. The first projector of this magnificent structure

was

was Sir Stephen Fox, “ he could not bear,” he said, “ to see the common soldiers, who had spent their strength in our service, reduced to beg at our doors ;” and, to the expence of this humane project, he himself contributed upwards of 13,000*l.* He first purchased some grounds, the site of an old college at Chelsea, which had escheated to the Crown ; and on these grounds this noble hospital was erected by the great Sir Christopher Wren.

It consists of a vast range of buildings. The front toward the north opens into a piece of ground laid out in walks ; and that, facing the south, into a garden which extends to the Thames. In the centre of this edifice is a pediment, supported by four columns, over which is a handsome turret ; and through this part is an opening which leads through the building. On one side of the entrance is the chapel, and on the other is the hall, where all the pensioners dine in common, the officers by themselves. In this hall is the picture of Charles II. on horseback, presented, with several other pieces, by the Earl of Ranelagh. The altar-piece in the chapel is the Resurrection, painted by Sebastian Ricci.

The wings, which extend east and west, join the chapel and hall to the north, and are open to the Thames on the south. They are about 360 feet in length, 80 in breadth, and three stories high. On the front of this square is a colonnade, extending along the side of the hall and chapel. And in the midst of the quadrangle is the statue of Charles II. in the ancient Roman dress, standing upon a marble pedestal. This was given by Mr. Tobias Rustat.

There are several other buildings adjoining, that form two other large squares, and consist of apartments for the officers and servants of the house, for old maimed officers of horse and foot, and the infirmary for the sick.

An air of neatness is observable in all these buildings. They are composed of brick and stone, and which way soever they are viewed, there appears such a disposition of the parts as is best suited to the purposes of the charity, the reception of a great number, and the providing them with every thing that can contribute to the convenience and pleasure of the pensioners.

Chelsea-

Chelsea-Hospital is particularly remarkable for its proper subordination of parts, which is very apparent in the north front. The middle is very principal, and the transition thence to the extremities is easy and delightful.

The expence of erecting it is computed to amount to 150,000*l.*, and the extent of the ground is above 40 acres.

In the wings are sixteen wards, in which are accommodations for above 400 men; and there are besides in the other buildings, a considerable number of apartments for officers and servants.

The pensioners consist of superannuated veterans, who have been at least twenty years in the army; or of those soldiers who are disabled in the service. They wear red coats lined with blue, and are provided with all other clothes, diet, washing and lodging. The Governor has 500*l.* a year; the Lieutenant Governor 250*l.* and the Major 150*l.* Thirty-six officers are allowed 6*d.* a day; thirty-four light-horsemen, and thirty serjeants have 1*s.* a week each; forty-eight corporals and drums have 10*d.* a week; and three hundred and thirty-six private men are each allowed 8*d.* a week.

This hospital is unquestionably a noble monument of national gratitude and humanity. It has been suggested, however, if there were no such local establishment, the saving of the vast expences incurred by it, would enable government to make a much more comfortable provision for all our brave veterans as out-pensioners; who, in that case, instead of being collected in an hospital, far from the tender ties of father, son, and brother, might more happily spend the evening of life in the cottages of their families.

CHELSEA WATERWORKS are situated near Buckingham-gate, St. James's Park, incorporated 1722, have a common seal. These works are divided into 2000 shares.

CHESHUNT, about fourteen miles from London, near the river Lea, in Hertfordshire, is thought by some to be the Durolitum of Antoninus, which he places fifteen miles from London, and which stands near the military way, called Ermin-street. In Kilsmore-field, to the west, are the remains of a camp, where an oblong fortification

fication is yet remaining, and a rampart and ditch are very visible for above 100 yards.

Here Richard Cromwell, the Protector, spent many years of a venerable old age ; a striking lesson, how much obscurity and peace are to be preferred to all the splendid infelicities of guilty ambition. He first resided here in 1680, in a house near the church, and here he died in 1712, in his 86th year ; enjoying a good state of health to the last, and so hale and hearty, that at fourscore he would gallop his horse for many miles together.

CHESTERFIELD-HOUSE in May-fair, is an elegant structure, with beautiful stone colonnades leading from the wings to the house ; and has a beautiful view of Hyde-park.

CHIGWELL, a village in Essex, ten miles from London, on the road to Ongar. Here is a free-school endowed by Abp. Harsnett, who had been vicar of this place : he was buried in the church, and his grave-stone was adorned with his figure in brass, as large as the life, dressed in his robes, with his mitre and crosier. This, for the better preservation of it, has lately been erected upon a pedestal in the chancel, by a very curious antiquary, and the figure being finely engraved, is an ornament to the church.

CHINGFORD, a village in Essex, near Woodford, so agreeably situated for retirement, that the remotest distance from the metropolis can hardly exceed it. The church, which was erected in the reign of Richard II, is a neat little building.

CHIROGRAPHER'S OFFICE is in Middle Temple-lane.

CHISLEHURST, a town near Bromley, in Kent, where the family of the Walsinghamhs resided for several generations, and are interred in the church. Here Mr. Camden composed the principal part of his Annals of Queen Elizabeth. Lord Camden hath a seat at this place.

CHISWICK, in Middlesex, situated on the Thames, on the south-west side of Hammersmith. Here are two manors, one belonging to the Prebendary of Chiswick, in St. Paul's cathedral, and the other called the Dean's manor,

nor, from its belonging to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. The church of this village is remarkable for the burial-place of the celebrated Mr. Hogarth, to whose memory a monument is erected; and another to the memory of the late Mr. Holland, the tragedian. In this village there is a charity school, and it is adorned with several elegant seats, as the Earl of Shrewsbury's, the Earl of Grantham's, now Col. Elliott's, the late lord Wilmington's, &c. But the most remarkable of its kind is the late Earl of Burlington's, now the property of the Duke of Devonshire, which was a plain, commodious building, with good offices about it; but a part of the old edifice being some years ago destroyed by fire, his Lordship erected near it a beautiful villa, which for elegance of taste, surpasses every thing of its kind in England. The court in the front, which is of a proportionable size with the building, is gravelled, and constantly kept very neat. On each side are yew hedges in pannels, with *Termini* placed at a proper distance; and in the front of these hedges are two rows of cedars of Libanus, which, at a small distance, have a fine effect, the dark shade of these solemn ever-greens affording a pleasing contrast to the whiteness of the elegant building that appears between them, the view of which from the road surprises you in a most agreeable manner.

The ascent to the house is by a noble flight of steps, on one side of which is the statue of Palladio, and on the other side that of Inigo Jones. The portico is supported by six fine fluted columns of the Corinthian order, with a pediment very elegant; and the cornice, frieze, and architrave, are as rich as possible. This magnificent front strikes all who behold it with an uncommon pleasure and surprise.

The octagonal saloon finishing at top in a dome, through which it is enlightened, is also very elegant. The other rooms are extremely beautiful, and are finely furnished with pictures of the great masters; an account of which is here annexed. It were to be wished this house had been built on a larger scale, that the grandeur might have equalled the elegance.

Though

Though the other front towards the garden is plainer, yet it is in a very bold, noble, and masterly stile, and has at the same time a pleasing simplicity, as hath also the side front, towards the serpentine river, which is different from the two others. The inside of this structure is finished with the utmost elegance; the ceilings are richly gilt and painted, and the rooms adorned with some of the best pictures in Europe. In the gardens, which are very beautiful, the vistas are terminated by a temple, obelisk, or some such ornament, which produce a most agreeable effect.

The gardens are laid out in the finest taste: on descending from the back part of the house, you enter a verdant lawn, planted with clumps of evergreens, between which are two rows of large stone vases. At the ends next the house are two wolves in stone, done by the celebrated Scheemaker, the statuary; at the farther end are two large lions, and the view is terminated by three fine antique statues, dug up in Adrian's garden at Rome, with stone seats between them, and behind a close plantation of evergreens.

On turning to the house on the righ hand, an open grove of forest-trees affords a view of the orangery, which is seen as perfectly as if the trees were planted on the lawn; and when the orange-trees are in flower, their fragrance is diffused over the whole lawn to the house. These are separated from the lawn by a fosse, to secure them from being injured by the persons admitted to walk in the garden.

On leaving the house, to the left, an easy slope, covered with short grass, leads down to the serpentine river, on the side wheréof are clumps of ever-greens, with agreeable breaks, between which the water is seen; and at the farther end is an opening into an inclosure, where are a Roman temple, and an obelisk, with grass slopes, and in the middle a circular piece of water.

From hence you are led to the wilderness, through which are three strait avenues terminated by three different edifices; and within the quarters are serpentine walks, through which you may ramble near a mile in the shade. On each side the serpentine river are verdant walks, which

accompany

accompany the river in all its turnings. On the right hand of this river is a building that is the exact model of the portico of the church of Covent Garden ; on the left is a wilderness, laid out in regular walks ; and in the middle is a palladium wooden bridge over the water.

With the earth dug from the bed of this river his Lordship raised a terrace, that affords a prospect of the adjacent country ; which when the tide is up, is greatly enlivened by the view of the boats and barges passing along the river Thames.

This celebrated villa, however, has not escaped from the censure of the connoisseurs ; and one critic, in particular, has lately expressed his opinion, in a manner that is sprightly at least, if not absolutely just. “ Chiswick,” says he, “ remains unaltered, and indeed unalterable, unless the multiplication of small parts could be exchanged for some more single and great. That the building is pretty, and full of contrivance, is indisputable ; but what hindered its being habitable also ? At present it is but a pavilion for a solstitial gala. It might, with no diminution in the display of architecture, have been a dwelling-house fitted for all seasons. Yet to shew that there is an *idiom*, as it were, in *building*, or a sympathetic something in taste, this foreign bauble of a babyhouse, which Lord Burlington borrowed from abroad, was particularly gratifying to the Duke of Milan, and all the foreigners in his suite. When they went over it last year, they gave it the preference over every place they had seen in England. Yet this leaves the bon-mot of Lady Hervey not diminished in any of its force. When this villa was first shewn, she neatly said, “ She did not know what to make of it—it was too small to live in—too large to hang to a watch !” In the apartments are a large collection of esteemed paintings, by the first artists.

CHOLMONDLEY’s ALMSHOUSES is in Church Entry, Blackfriars.

CHRIST’s HOSPITAL is near Newgate-street, and was a religious foundation of the Grey Friars, or Mendicants, of the order of St. Francis, founded by John Ewin, mercer, about the year 1225. The church, which was destroyed by the fire in 1666, was reckoned one of the

the most superb of the conventional: and rose by the contributions of the opulent devout. No order of monks seem to have the powers of persuasion equal to those poor friars. They raised vast sums for their buildings among the rich: and few of their admirers, when they came to die, who did not console themselves with the thoughts of lying within their expiating walls; and if they were particularly wicked, thought themselves secure against the assault of the devil, if their corpse was wrapped in the habit and cowl of a friar.

Multitudes therefore of all ranks were crowded in this holy ground. It boasts of receiving four queens; Margaret, and Isabella; Joan, daughter to Edward II. and wife of Edward Bruce, king of Scotland; and, to make the fourth, Isabella, wife of William Warren, titular queen of Man, is named. Of these, Isabella, whom Gray so strongly stigmatizes,

She-wolf of France, with unrelenting fangs,
That tear'd the bowels of thy mangled mate,

with wonderful hypocrisy, was buried with the heart of her murdered husband on her breast.

Here also rest Beatrix, daughter of Henry III. and duchess of Bretagny. Isabella, daughter of Edward III. and wife of Ingelram de Courcy, created Earl of Bedford. John Hastings, earl of Pembroke, slain in Woodstoke-park, at a Christmas festivity, in 1389.

John Duc de Bourbon, one of the noble prisoners taken at the battle of Azincourt, after eighteen years imprisonment, in 1443, here found a tomb. Many other illustrious persons were also deposited here.

It was suppressed by Henry VIII. and endowed by Edward VI. for the support and education of citizens children, in 1552, to which Charles II. liberally contributed a mathematical school. This charity is so extensive, that there are sometimes above 1000 children supported here at a time. The youngest are sent to Ware and Hertford, where are schools adapted for them. The edifice is concealed by the contiguous houses, and cannot be seen entire. It is spacious, and, though built in the old manner, is not ill contrived. The principal buildings form

form the four sides of a large area, which have cloisters round it. These have Gothic arches and the walls are supported by abutments. The front of the building is more modern, and has Doric pilasters, supported by pedestals. The ancient part of the building is the old Cloister, which was a part of the Priory, and serves both for a thoroughfare and place of recreation for the boys, especially in wet weather. The inner distribution of the apartments is very good. There is a spacious hall in which the boys sup as well as dine.

In this hall is a fine picture of Charles II. in his robes, with a great flowing black wig. At a distance is a sea view with shipping: and about him a globe, sphere, telescope, &c. It was painted by Lely, in 1662. Here is a very long picture of King James II. amidst his courtiers, receiving the president of this hospital, several of the governors, and numbers of the children, all kneeling; one of the governors with a grey head, and some of the heads of the children, are admirably painted. Chancellor Jefferies is standing by the king. This was painted by Verrio, who has placed himself in the piece, in a long wig.

The founder is represented in another picture, sitting, and giving the charter to the governors, who are in their red gowns, kneeling; the boys and girls are ranged in two rows; a bishop, possibly Ridley, is in the piece. If this was the work of Holbien, it has certainly been much injured by repair.

In the court-room is a three-quarters length of Edward, a most beautiful portrait, indisputably by the hand of that great painter. The figure is most richly dressed, with one of his hands upon a dagger.

In this room are the portraits of two persons of uncommon merit. The first is of Sir Wolston Dixie, lord mayor in 1585. He is represented in a red gown furred, a rich chain, and with a rough beard. The date on his portrait is 1593.

The second is dame Mary Ramsay, wife of Sir Thomas Ramsay, lord mayor in 1577; she greatly surpassed Sir Wolston in her charitable deeds.

Here

Here also is a fine piece of the Pool of Bethseda, which is very large, painted in a masterly stile by Mr. Hogarth.

There are eight wards for the children's beds, and another for the sick. The girls are separate. The support of the hospital amounts to 12,000*l. per annum*. There are several statues about this building, that of king Edward VI. over the entrance near the church of Christchurch; one of Charles II. in his royal robes, over the entrance in Grey Friars; one of Sir John Moore, in a nich in the front of the writing-school, which he founded in that part called the Town Ditch; where also are now erecting some additional buildings.

Many able mathematicians and seamen have sprung from this institution. In 1789, one hundred and sixty eight were apprenticed out; of which nine were from the last-mentioned institution. At London and at Hertford are nine hundred and eighty two children.

CHURCHES in and near London are as follows: *viz.*

ST. ALBAN'S in Wood-street, built in 1685, to which is united St. Olave, in Silver-street, never rebuilt; contains 259 houses.

ALLHALLOWS, Barking, built 1650, in Barking-alley, near Great Tower-street; contains 341 houses.

ALLHALLOWS, Bread-street, built in 1684, at the corner of Watling-street, in Bread-street, to which St. John's the Evangelist is united, never rebuilt; contains 138 houses.

ALLHALLOWS THE GREAT, built in 1683, in Thames-street, near the Steel-yard, to which Allhallows the Less is united, never rebuilt; contains 255 houses.

ALLHALLOWS, Lombard-street, built in 1694, has 120 houses.

ALLHALLOWS, London-wall, built 1765, near Bethlehem Hospital, contains 288 houses.

ALLHALLOWS, Staining, in Mark-lane, near Tower-street, built 1670, contains 132 houses.

ST. ALPHAGE, London-wall, near Aldermanbury, built 1780, contains 162 houses.

ST. ANDREW'S, Holborn-hill, built 1687, contains 3391 houses, to which the liberties of High Holborn and Saffron-hill are united.

ST. AN-

St. ANDREW, Undershافت, is at the corner of St. Mary Axe, in Leadenhall-street, built, 1532, contains 210 houses.

St. ANDREW WARDROBE, on St. Andrew's-hill, Puddledock, built 1670, to which St. Anne's, Blackfriars, is united, contains 586 houses.

St. ANNE'S, Aldersgate, is in Maiden-lane, St. Martin's le Grand, built 1686, to which St. John Zachary is united, contains 238 houses.

St. ANNE, in Macclesfield-street, near Soho, contains 1300 houses.

St. ANNE'S, at Limehouse, built 1702, contains 2300 houses.

St. ANTHONY, or St. ANTOLIN, is at the corner of Sythe's-lane in Watling-street, built 1682, to which is united St. John Baptist, contains 161 houses.

St. AUGUSTINE, or St. AUSTIN, is in Watling-street, near the Old Change, built 1632, to which St. Faith's is united, contains 308 houses.

St. BARTHOLEMEW, is in St. Bartholemew-lane, at the back of the Royal Exchange, built 1670, contains 124 houses.

St. BARTHOLEMEW THE GREAT, near Duke-street, West Smithfield, built 1410, contains 324 houses.

St. BARTOLHEMEW THE LESS, near Bartholemew's Hospital, contains 143 houses.

St. BENEDICT, or St. BENNET FINK, is in Threadneedle-street, built 1673, contains 196 houses.

St. BENEDICT, or St. BENNET-GRAS, is in Gracechurch-street, built, 1685, to which St. Leonard in East Cheap is united, contains 105 houses.

St. BENNET's, Paul's Wharf, is at the corner of Benet's-hill, in Thames-street, built 1683, to which is united St. Peter, Paul's Wharf, contains 196 houses.

St. BOTOLPH, Aldersgate, at the corner of Little Britain, rebuilt 1787, to which is united the Liberty of Glass-house, contains 860 houses.

St. BOTOLPH, Aldgate, is in the High-street, repaired 1621, contains 2670 houses.

St. BOTOLPH, Bishopsgate, built 1725, contains 1800 houses.

BRIDEWELL PRECINCT, near Blackfriars-bridge, built 1668, contains 96 houses.

St. BRIDGET, alias St. BRIDE's, in Bride-lane, near Fleet-street, built 1698, contains 1500 houses.

CHRIST CHURCH is near Newgate-street, built 1687, to which is united St. Leonard in Foster-lane, contains 528 houses.

CHRIST CHURCH in Surry, built 1727, contains 1200 houses.

CHRIST CHURCH in Spitalfields, built 1723, contains 2500 houses.

St. CLEMENT'S, East-Cheap, is in St. Clement's-lane, Canon-street, to which is united St. Martin's Ongar, contains 139 houses.

St. CLEMENT'S DANES, in the Strand, near Essex-street, built 1682, contains 1750 houses.

St. DIONIS, Back Church, is in Fenchurch-street, was built 1674, and contains, 122 houses.

St. DUNSTAN'S in the East, is on St. Dunstan's-hill, Thames-street, near Billingsgate, was built 1668, and contains 322 houses.

St. DUNSTAN'S in the West, is in Fleet-street, near Temple-bar, built before 1421; the Liberty of the Rolls is united to it, and it contains 762 houses.

St. DUNSTAN'S, at Stepney, built 1228, contains 6000 houses.

St. EDMUND THE KING, is in Lombard-street, opposite St. Clement's-lane, built 1690, to which St. Nicholas Acons is united, and it contains 162 houses.

St. ETHELBURGA, in Bishopsgate-street, built 1612, contains 120 houses.

St. GEORGE, Botolph-lane, built in 1674, to which is united St. Botolph, Billingsgate, and contains 104 houses.

St. GEORGE in the East, Ratcliff Highway, built 1729, contains 2500 houses.

St. GEORGE THE MARTYR, in Queen's-square, Bloomsbury, built 1705, contains 836 houses.

St. GEORGE'S, Bloomsbury, built 1731, contains 1200 houses.

St. GEORGE's, Hanover-square, built 1712, contains 4700 houses.

St. GEORGE's, on St. Margaret's-hill, in the Borough, built 1736, contains 1550 houses.

St. GILES's near Cripplegate, built about 1546, and contains 4905 houses, to which belonged St. Luke Old-street. In this church was Milton buried.

St. GILES's in the Fields, near Broad St. Giles's, built 1730, contains 2356 houses. In this church was buried the unfortunate Theodore king of Corsica.

St. HELEN, is in Great St. Helen's-court, Bishopsgate-street, contains 138 houses.

St. JAMES's, in Clerkenwell, built 1791, contains 2300 houses.

St. JAMES's, Duke's-place, is near Aldgate, built in 1662, contains 185 houses.

St. JAMES's, on Garlick-hill, near Thames-street, built 1676, and contains 137 houses.

St. JAMES's, Piccadilly, built 1684, contains 4000 houses.

St. JOHN, near Fair-street, in the Borough, built 1732, contains 1300 houses.

St. JOHN, at Hackney, built 1791, contains 3000.

St. JOHN THE BAPTIST, in the Savoy, built 1500, contains 76 houses.

St. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, Millbank, Westminster, built 1721, contains 1600 houses.

St. JOHN's, Wapping, built 1790, contains 2500.

St. KATHARINE by the Tower, built 1140, contains 1000 houses.

St. KATHARINE, or CATHARINE COLEMAN, near the end of Mark-lane, Fenchurch-street, contains 203 houses.

St. KATHARINE, or CATHARINE CREE, near the east end of Leadenhall-street, built in 1630, contains 318 houses.

St. LEONARD, Shoreditch, built 1735, contains 4000 houses.

St. LAWRENCE, Jewry, on the north side of Cateaton-street, built 1677, to which St. Mary Magdalen, in Milk-street, is united, and contains 263 houses.

St. LUKE, in Old-street, built 1735, contains 3500 houses.

St. MAGNUS, on the north-east corner of London-bridge, built 1676, to which St. Margaret's, on New-Fish-street, is united, and contains 188 houses.

St. MARGARET'S, on the north side of Lothbury, built 1687, to which St. Christopher's, in Threadneedle-street is united, contains 250 houses.

St. MARGARET PATTENS is in Rood-lane, at the corner of Little Tower-street, built 1687, to which St. Gabriel is united, contains 124 houses.

St. MARTIN, on Ludgate-hill, built 1684, contains 188 houses.

St. MARTIN, Outwich, on the south east angle of Threadneedle-street, contains 51 houses.

St. MARTIN IN THE FIELDS is in St. Martin's-lane, near Charing-cross, built 1726, contains 5550 houses.

St. MARY'S, at Lambeth, built 1118, contains 2000 houses.

St. MARY, at Newington-butts, contains 1600 houses.

St. MARY'S, at Rotherhithe, or Redriff, built 1739, contains 1786 houses.

St. MARY is on the west-side of Abchurch-lane, built 1686, to which St. Lawrence Pountney is united, contains 209.

St. MARY is in Love-lane, Aldermanbury, built 1677, contains 136 houses.

St. MARY ALDERMARY, in Bow-lane, near Watling-street, built 1670, to which is united St. Thomas the Apostle, contains 216 houses.

St. MARY-LE-BOW is near Bow-lane, in Cheapside, built 1670, to which Allhallows in Honey-lane is united, contains 163 houses.

St. MARY is on the west fide of St. Mary-hill, built 1671, to which St. Andrew Hubbard is united, contains 218 houses.

St. MARY-LE-STRAND is opposite Somerset-place in the Strand, contains 550 houses.

St. MARY'S at Islington, built 1751, contains 3000 houses.

St. MARY's, at Whitechapel, built 1673, contains 4000 houses.

St. MARY-LE-BONNE, built 1750, contains 5900 houses.

St. MARY MAGDALEN is in Barnaby-street, in the Borough, built 1680, contains 2300.

St. MARY MAGDALEN is in Knight-rider-street, built 1685, to which is united St. Gregory, and contains 416 houses.

St. MARY SOMERSET is opposite Broken-wharf, Thames-street, built 1695, to which St. Mary Mount-haw is united, contains 157 houses.

St. MARY WOOLNOTH, is at the corner of Sherborn-lane, Lombard-street, built 1667, to which St. Mary Woolchurch is united, contains 157.

St. MATTHEW, in Friday-street, built 1670, to which St. Peter's Cheap is united, contains 116 houses.

St. MATTHEW, at Bethnall-green, the corner of Hare-street, built 1740, contains 3300 houses.

St. MICHAEL BASSISHAW is in Basinghall-street, built 1679, contains 143 houses.

St. MICHAEL Cornhill, is in St. Michael's-alley, built 1672, contains 130 houses.

St. MICHAEL, Crooked-lane, built 1688, contains 119 houses.

St. MICHAEL, Queenhithe, the corner of Trinity-lane, in Thames-street, built 1676, to which is united Trinity the Less, and contains 228 houses.

St. MICHAEL ROYAL is on College-hill, built 1694, to which St. Martin's Vintry is united, contains 199 houses.

St. MICHAEL, Wood-street, built 1670, to which St. Mary Staining is united, contains 136 houses.

St. MILDRED, in Bread-street, built 1683, to which St. Margaret Moses is united, contains 102 houses.

St. MILDRED in the Poultry, built 1676, which has St. Mary Cole united to it, contains 210 houses.

St. NICHOLAS, Cole-abbey is in Old Fish-street, built 1677, to which St. Nicholas Olave is united, has 108 houses.

NORTON FALGATE is extra-parochial, and belongs to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, and contains 263 houses.

St. OLAVE, in Tooley-street, Borough, built 1757, contains 3400 houses.

OLD ARTILLERY GROUND is extra-parochial, belongs to the Tower of London, contains 202 houses.

St. OLAVE, in Hart-street, Crutched-friars, contains 207 houses.

St. OLAVE, in the Old Jewry, near the Poultry, built 1673, to which St. Martin's, Ironmonger-lane, is united, contains 101 houses.

St. PAUL's, in Covent-garden, built 1641, contains 650 houses.

St. PANCRASS in the Fields, contains 4700 houses.

St. PAUL's, Shadwell, built 1656, contains 2500 houses.

St. PETER, in the Tower, built 1355, contains 187 houses.

St. PETER in Cornhill, built 1670, contains 290 houses.

St. PETER-LE-POOR, rebuilt 1791, has 141 houses.

St. STEPHEN's in Coleman-street, built 1676, contains 461 houses.

St. STEPHEN's, Wallbrook, built 1675, to which is united St. Bennet Sherehog, contains 111 houses.

St. SWITHEN, in St. Swithen's-lane, Canon-street, built 1679, to which St. Mary Bothow is united, contains 147 houses.

St. SEPULCHRE, on Snow-hill, built 1670, contains 1902 houses.

St. SAVIOUR's, in the Borough, built 1106, contains 2554 houses.

TEMPLE CHURCH, built 1158, contains 125 houses.

St. THOMAS's, in the Borough, built 1213, contains 250 houses.

TRINITY, in the Little Minories, built 1706, contains 129 houses.

St. VEDAST is in Foster-lane, Cheapside, built 1697, to which is united St. Michael Quern, contains 210 houses.

WHITE FRIARS is extra-parochial, between the south side of Fleet-street and Temple-bar, contains 213 houses.

In all 117 churches, with 150 parishes, exclusive of the cathedral of St. Paul, and the Collegiate abbey-church

at Westminster, with the chapels and meeting-houses of every denomination, that have been enumerated under the head of *Chapels*.

CITY-LYING-IN-HOSPITAL is at the south-east end of the City-road, next Old-street.

CITY SOLICITORS OFFICE is at Guildhall, Cheap-side.

CLAPHAM, a village three miles from London. It surrounds an extensive common, from many parts whereof there are beautiful views of the Thames, with London, and the country beyond it. The old parish church, a mean edifice, without a steeple has been lately repaired; but divine service is now performed in it only at funerals, an elegant new church has been built, for the better accommodation of the numerous gentry, whose houses environ every part of the common. Mr. Thornton's ornamented park, in particular, is worthy of observation. It consists of a varied lawn, well scattered with single trees, and some clumps, and so inclosed with wood, as to be perfectly rural, though so near London. A gravel walk runs round the whole, and encompasses several meadows, to the extent of more than two miles. It is in most places shaded thickly with wood, and on one side very well broken with venerable oaks, &c. Almost in front of the house it leads to a Gothic bench that is light and pleasing. At each end it terminates in a beautiful shrubbery that joins the house. A small river runs through it, gently bounded by rising hillocks, and smooth green slopes, very well varied, and spotted with shrubs and trees in a judicious manner. The bends of the water are natural, and the union with the lawn and wood well imagined. To the right it seems lost in the retiring grove. The rock-work grotto is (the lantern excepted) extremely well executed; but in a style too wild for a gentle stream, and a smooth shaven lawn spotted with shrubs: it requires a romantic situation on the banks of a rapid stream, tumbling over broken fragments.

CLAPTON, a village adjoining to Hackney, is a hamlet of that parish.

CLAREMONT, in the parish of Esher, in Surry, 16 miles from London, was the seat of the late Duke of

Newcastle. The late Lord Clive purchased this place for less than half the sum it had cost the Duke. Although the house was large; and had been the splendid scene of ministerial hospitality, it was an awkward building, in a bad situation. Its new and celebrated owner, therefore, pulled the whole of this down, and erected a most elegant villa in a much better situation. The park in which it is situated is distinguished by its noble woods, lawns, walks, mounts, prospects, &c. The summer-house, called the Belvedere, on a mount near the house, on that side of the park next Esher, affords a very beautiful and extensive view of the country. This beautiful place was afterwards sold to Lord Galway, who did not long enjoy it. It was, in 1787, put up to public auction, and knocked down by Mr. Christie at 18,000 guineas. All the dependencies, including the manor of Esher, were put into four lots. The first, consisting of the house and gardens, was bought by John Dawes, Esq. M. P. for Hastings, for 10,000 guineas; and he sold it, by private contract, to Lord Delaval, who gave it to his son-in-law, the Earl of Tyrconnel. The other three lots were bought in.

CLEMENTS-INN is on the north side of Wych-street, and is one of the Inns of Chancery.

CLERK of the EFFIGNS Office is in Elm-court, in the Temple.

— *Crown Office* is in Rolls-yard, Chancery-lane.

— *Docquets* for the King's-Bench is in the King's-bench office, in the Temple.

— *Docquets* for the Common Pleas is at the Prothonotaries office, Lincoln's-inn.

— *Common Pleas* is in Rolls-yard, Chancery-lane.

— *Habeas Corpus* office, ditto.

— *Inrollments* of fines and recoveries is kept in the Inner-Temple.

— *Juries* office, Chancery-lane.

— *Outlawries*, at the Attorney General's clerks.

CLERK of the

C L E R K of the *Papers Office*, in the King's-bench, is in Symonds-inn, and near the King's-bench prison.

— *Papers Office*, in the Common-pleas, is at the Fleet-prison.

— *Rules Office* for the King's-bench is in Portugal-street.

— *King's Silver*, in the Temple.

— *Treasury's Office*, in the Inner-temple.

— *Warrants Office* is in Serjeants-inn, Fleet-street.

— *Common Bail Office*.

CLERGymEN'S Widows and Children, see **CORPORATION** for.

CLERKS, see **Parish Clerks**.

CLERKENWELL CHURCH, see **St. James's Clerkenwell**.

CLIFFORD'S INN. One of the Inns of Chancery, is behind St. Dunstan's Church, in Fleet-street.

CLINK LIBERTY COURT is kept on Bankside, Southwark, by the Bishop of Winchester's steward.

CLINK PRISON is in Clink-street, in the Borough.

CLOTHWORKERS Company's HALL is at the north end of Mincing-lane. This is one of the twelve principal city companies; they annually pay to their poor about 1400*l.*

COACHMAKERS HALL is in Noble-street.

COAL EXCHANGE is in Tower-street, near to Billingsgate. A neat stone building, much like the Corn Exchange, in Mark-lane

COAL METERS OFFICE, in Thames-street and Northumberland-street.

COCKPIT, opposite Privy-garden, part of the old palace of Whitehall, now converted to a council-chamber, and has several noble rooms and apartments.

COLD BATH, in Cold Bath Fields, though now disused, has been esteemed, is surrounded by a low wall, and incloses a small neat garden.

COLLEGE of Heralds is on St. Bennet's hill.

— *Doctors Commons*, for studying the civil law, west side of St. Paul's cathedral.

COLLEGE of Physicians, Warwick-lane, Newgate-street.

— Gresham, for divinity and astronomy, Bishopsgate-street.

— Sion, for improvement of the London clergy, London Wall.

COMB-NEVIL, in the parish of Kingston upon Thames, has a seat called Comb House. Near the site of the present structure was, a few years ago, a venerable mansion, belonging to the great Richard Nevil, Earl of Warwick, who made such a distinguished figure in the civil wars between the red and white rose. It was afterward in the family of the Harveys, with an ancient gentleman of which name King William III. would often go a hawking, in the warren opposite the house. It is now the property of Earl Spencer. Here are some reservoirs of water, constructed by Cardinal Wolsey, for the purpose of supplying his palace at Hampton Court. The water is conveyed under the Thames by pipes of a particular construction, and is deemed very efficacious in cases of the gravel.

COMMISSARY OF SURRY's OFFICE is in Godliman-street, near St. Paul's.

COMMISSIONERS OF SEWERS, LAMPS, AND PAVEMENT OFFICE, is in Guildhall-yard.

COMMON PLEAS OFFICE is in the Inner Temple.

COMMONS, HOUSE OF, also called St. Stephen's Chapel, adjoins the south-east angle of Westminster-hall, with which it has communication. It was appropriated to its present use by Edward VI. It is a spacious room, surrounded on three sides by a gallery, that is supported by slender iron pillars. From the middle of the ceiling hangs a branch or lustre. At the upper end, the speaker has a raised seat; before it is a table, at which the clerk and assistant sit; and on each side, as well below as in the galleries, the members are promiscuously placed; but those in ministry generally sit on the lower range of seats, on the right hand of the speaker. This house, as well as the House of Lords, to which it has communication, by a long passage matted, have several handsome apartments.

COMPANIES of the Citizens of London, and when incorporated.

APOTHECARIES, Blackfriars, 1606.—Armourers and Braziers, Coleman-street, 1423.—Bakers, Harp-lane, 1307.—Barbers, Monkwell-street, 1461.—Basketmakers, no hall.—Blacksmiths, Lambeth-hill, 1603.—Bowyers, no hall, 1620.—Brewers, Addle-street, 1438.—Brick-layers, Leadenhall-street, 1568.—Butchers, Pudding-lane, 1605.—Card-makers, no livery nor hall, 1629.—Carmen, no hall, 1606.—Carpenters, London-wall, 1344.—Clock-makers, no hall, 1632.—Cloth-workers, Mincing-lane, 1482.—Coachmakers, Noble-street, 1677.—Comb-makers, no livery nor hall, 1636.—Cooks, no hall, 1480.—Coopers, Basinghall-street, 1501.—Cordwainers, Distaff-lane, 1410.—Curriers, Cripplegate, 1367.—Cutlers, Cloak-lane, 1417.—Distillers, no hall, 1638.—Drapers, Throgmorton-street, 1439.—Dyers, Dowgate-hill, 1472.—Embroiderers, Gutter-lane, 1591.—Fan-makers, no livery nor hall, 1709.—Farriers, no hall, 1673.—Felt-makers, no hall, 1576.—Fishermen, no livery nor hall, 1678.—Fishmongers, Thames-street, 1536.—Fletchers, St. Mary-Axe.—Founders, Lothbury, 1614.—Frame-work-knitters, Red-cross-street, 1663.—Fruiterers, no hall, 1605.—Gardiners, no livery nor hall, 1616.—Girdlers, Basinghall-street, 1449.—Glass-sellers, no hall, 1664.—Glaziers, no hall, 1637.—Glovers, Beech-lane, 1638.—Gold and Silver Wire-drawers, no livery nor hall, 1623.—Goldsmiths, Foster-lane, 1670.—Grocers, Grocers-alley, 1345.—Gunsmiths, no livery nor hall, 1638.—Haberdashers, Maiden-lane, 1407.—Hatband-makers, no livery nor hall, 1638.—Horners, no livery nor hall, 1638.—Innholders, Elbow-lane, 1515.—Joiners, Friars-lane, Thames-street, 1565.—Ironmongers, Fenchurch-street, Leather-sellers, Little St. Helen's, 1442.—Long Bowstring makers, no livery nor hall.—Loriners, no hall, 1712.—Masons, Masons-alley, Basinghall-street, 1677.—Mercers, Cheapside.—Merchant-Taylors, Threadneedle-street, 1466.—Musicians, no hall, 1604.—Needle makers, no hall, 1656.—Painter-stainers, Little Trinity-lane,

1582.—Parish Clerks, Silver-street, Wood-street, 1233.—Patten-makers, no hall, 1670.—Paviours, no livery nor hall.—Pewterers, Lime-street, 1474.—Pin-makers, no livery nor hall, 1636.—Plasterers, Addle-hill, 1501.—Plumbers, Dowgate-hill, 1611.—Porters, no livery nor hall.—Poulterers, no hall, 1504.—Sadlers, Cheapside, 1290.—Salters, St. Swithin's-lane, 1558.—Scriveners, Noble-street, 1616.—Shipwrights, no livery nor hall, 1605.—Silkmen, no livery nor hall, 1631.—Silk-throwsters, no livery nor hall, 1630.—Skinners, Dowgate-hill, 1327.—Soap-makers, no livery nor hall, 1638.—Spectacle-makers, no livery nor hall, 1630.—Starch makers, no livery nor hall, 1622.—Stationers, Ludgate-street, 1557.—Surgeons, Old Bailey, no livery, 1461.—Tallow-chandlers, Dowgate-hill, 1463.—Tin Plate-workers, no hall, 1670.—Tobacco-pipe-makers, Philpot-lane, 1663.—Turners, College-hill, 1604.—Tylers and Bricklayers, Leadenhall, 1568.—Vintners, Thames-street, 1437.—Upholders, Leadenhall-street, 1627.—Watermens, near London bridge.—Wax-chandlers, Maiden-lane, 1483.—Weavers, Basinghall-street, 1169.—Wheel-wrights, no livery nor hall, 1670.—Woodmongers, no livery nor hall.—Woolmen, no livery nor hall.

C O M P T E R S are prisons for the confinement of all who are arrested within the city and liberty; one in the Poultry, which belongs to the sheriff of London, the other in Wood-street, but both are to be removed to a New Compter, on the east end of St. Sepulchre's church, in Giltspur-street, a little north of Newgate prison.

This well contrived building contains a great number of convenient, airy, and wholesome apartments, with a good supply of water, &c. In the front are apartments for the keeper, &c.

C O N S C I E N C E , C O U R T S O F , o r C o u r t s o f R e q u e s t s , for small debts, are held at Guildhall, for the city of London; at St. Margaret's-hill for the borough of Southwark; and for the city and liberties of Westminster, and the suburbs, in the county Middlesex, in Castle-street, near Leicester-square; Vine-street, Piccadilly; Fullwood's Rents, Holborn; Red-lion-street, Whitechapel; Guildhall, Westminster.

“**Cooks,**

COOKS COMPANY HALL, in Aldersgate-street.

COOPERS COMPANY HALL is in Basinghall-street.

COPPED-HALL, the seat of John Conyers, Esq; in Essex, between Epping and the forest. The house is not very large, but is a perfect model of convenient and comfortable architecture.

COPPER OFFICE for English copper, is in Bush-lane.
for Welsh copper, is in Philpot-lane.

CORDWAINERS, or Shoe-makers Hall, is in Great Distaff-lane.

CORN EXCHANGE is a handsome building in Mark-lane, which is entered by a flight of steps to a range of Doric columns, between which are iron rails. These columns support a plain building two stories high, surrounding a small square, and supported by a colonnade. The space around, within the colonnade, is very broad, with sash windows on the top, to give light to the corn-factors to transact their business, which they do by small samples to a considerable amount.

COTTERELL'S ALMSHOUSE is situated in Chapel-yard, Hog-lane, Soho.

COULSDON, a village in Surry, near Croydon, which anciently belonged to the abbey of Chertsey.

COVENT GARDEN, which formerly belonged to a dissolved convent, was granted in 1552 to the Earl of Bedford, and is now the largest herb and fruit market in the metropolis; and had it been built agreeable to the plan designed for it, would, without dispute, have been one of the finest squares in Europe. The piazza, as far as remains of it, is grand and noble, and the superstructure it supports is light and elegant. In the middle is a handsome column, supporting four sun-dials, and on the west the church of St. Paul's, erected as was designed, the square by Inigo Jones, and esteemed by the best judges, one of the most simple, and at the same time most perfect pieces of architecture that the art of man can produce. The market in the middle of the square may be a matter of much profit to the proprietor, but, in the judgment of men of taste, it is a great nuisance, with respect to the beauty and regularity of the square. In the north-east corner of the square is

Covent

Covent Garden Theatre, which has no front to the square, but within is splendid and magnificent, and is larger than the other theatres, except the Opera-house. The roof has lately been raised so high that the people in the back seats of the shilling gallery have a good view of the stage. The side boxes extend upon the stage as far as where the stage doors formerly were ; they are considerably elevated, and are far better constructed for the purpose of seeing than formerly. White Corinthian pillars, with gilt flutings and ornaments, support the boxes and first gallery, and, together with the crimson curtains that decorate the front of each box, have a very happy effect upon the eye : however, this effect is far more remarkable from the stage than to the audience. The ornaments are few and simple. The colour of the columns is a light pearl ; the flutings are shaded with a tint of green something darker, as are the pannels likewise. The front boxes are lighted by four lustres, and have a large girandole at each end. The entrances have been altered, and every thing appears to have been done, which the theatre admits of, to make it complete.

COUNCIL OFFICE is at the Cockpit, Privy Garden.

COUNTY HALL stands at the lower end of Clerkenwell-green, and was erected a few years since. The front of this edifice is of stone, and has very considerable merit. The basement story is rustic, with square windows. The central parts project a little, and are ornamented with Ionic columns, crowned with an angular pediment, without which, on each side, is a pilaster of the same order. The centre intercolumniation has a large arched window, as have also the ends of the building, over each of which are the fasces, &c. dependent, in relief. The other two, on each side of the centre, have windows not arched, the upper spaces being occupied by two upright ovals, containing the figures of Justice and Mercy, in relief. The pediment space exhibits the arms of the county, with ornaments. The most superficial observer cannot but regret that it was not placed at the upper end of the green, and not at the bottom, which makes it appear not sufficiently raised.

COURT of Admiralty is held at Doctors Commons.

COURT

- COURT of Appeals at the Cockpit, Privy Garden.
- Arches, in Doctors Commons.
- Borough, at St. Margaret's-hill, Southwark.
- Chancery, at Westminster-hall and Lincoln's-inn.
- Clink Liberty, in the Borough, Southwark.
- Common Pleas, Westminster-hall and Guildhall, in King's-street, Cheapside.
- Delegates, in Doctors Commons.
- Duchy of Lancaster, at Westminster-hall.
- Exchequer, at Westminster-hall and Guildhall.
- Escheator, before the lord mayor, Guildhall.
- East Smithfield, of Leet and Court Baron.
- Faculty, is held in Doctors Commons.
- Finsbury, of Leet and Court Baron.
- Hustings, at Guildhall.
- of the House of Lords, at Westminster.
- King's Bench, in Westminster-hall and Guildhall.
- Lord Mayor and Aldermen, at Guildhall.
- Marshalsea, Borough of Southwark,
- Oyer and Terminer, at Justice-hall in the Old Bailey.
- Orphans, at Guildhall.
- Prerogative is held in Doctors Commons.
- Pie Powder, in Cloth-fair, Smithfield.
- Quarter Sessions, Clerkenwell-green, and at Guildhall in Westminster. These Sessions are also held at Guildhall, in the city of London, by the lord mayor, and likewise on St. Margaret's-hill, for the borough of Southwark.
- St. Martins-le-Grand is held there.
- Sheriffs, at Guildhall.
- St. Catharine's, near the Tower.
- Tower of London, on Great Tower-hill.
- Westminster is held at Guildhall, Westminster.
- White Chapel, belonging to Stepney.

COURT of Requests, *see* Conscience, Court of.

CRANFORD, a village on the north-west side of Hounslow, where the Earl of Berkeley has a seat.

CRAY. There are several villages of this name in Kent, situated on the small river Cray, from which they take their names. This stream rises a little to the southwest of St. Mary Cray, runs by that town, and passing by Paul's Cray, Foot's Cray, and North Cray, falls into the Darent, near its conflux with the Thames at Dartford creek, opposite to Purfleet. The principal of these places is St. Mary Cray, about which are many woods of birch, from which the broom-makers in Kent-street, Southwark, are supplied.

CRAYFORD, a town in Kent, fourteen miles from London, obtained its name from having anciently a ford over the river Cray, or Crouch, a little above its influx into the Thames. In the adjacent heath and fields are several caves, supposed to have been formed by the Saxons, as places of security for their wives, children, and effects, during their wars with the Britons. In the church is a very fine altar-piece.

CROMWELL'S GARDENS are at Brompton, and are calculated for summer visits for tea, &c. The gardens are extensive and rural.

CROSEY HOUSE and SQUARE, in Bishopsgate-street.

CROWDER'S WELL, an excellent spring of clear water admired for its medicinal virtues. It has lately been converted to a bath, and is situated near Lewin-street and

can be traced as resident was Archbishop Peckam in 1278, and the last was Archbishop Hutton in 1757. In 1780, an act of parliament was obtained, the preamble to which stated, that the palace was in so low and unwholesome a situation, and in many respects so incommodious and unfit to be the residence of an Archbishop of Canterbury, that few of the Archbishops had of late years been able to reside there, and the same was then unfit to be their habitation. It vested this palace and its appurtenances in trustees, that it might be sold, and empowered them to build a new palace at Park-Hill Farm, pleasantly situated about half a mile from Croydon. The palace, with its appurtenances, was accordingly sold by auction, October 10, 1780, for 2,520l. to Mr. Pitches, (now Sir Abraham).

CUPER'S GARDENS were on the Surry side of the Thames, nearly opposite to Somerset-Place, and for several years resorted to as a place of public entertainment, but were suppressed. Here are some mutilated antiquities of both Greek and Roman origin, a rejected part of the Arundelian collection presented the University of Oxford. The spot is now employed as a manufactory of English made wines, by Mr. Beaufoy, to the greatest perfection. There is a magnificence of business in this ocean of sweets and sour, that cannot fail exciting the greatest admiration: whether we consider the number of vessels, or their size. The boasted tun at Heydelberg does not surpass them. On first entering the yard, two

Covent Garden Theatre, which has no front to the square, but within is splendid and magnificent, and is larger than the other theatres, except the Opera-house. The roof has lately been raised so high that the people in the back seats of the shilling gallery have a good view of the stage. The side boxes extend upon the stage as far as where the stage doors formerly were ; they are considerably elevated, and are far better constructed for the purpose of seeing than formerly. White Corinthian pillars, with gilt flutings and ornaments, support the boxes and first gallery, and, together with the crimson curtains that decorate the front of each box, have a very happy effect upon the eye : however, this effect is far more remarkable from the stage than to the audience. The ornaments are few and simple. The colour of the columns is a light pearl ; the flutings are shaded with a tint of green something darker, as are the pannels likewise. The front boxes are lighted by four lustres, and have a large girandole at each end. The entrances have been altered, and every thing appears to have been done, which the theatre admits of, to make it complete.

COUNCIL OFFICE is at the Cockpit, Privy Garden.

COUNTY HALL stands at the lower end of Clerkenwell-green, and was erected a few years since. The front of this edifice is of stone, and has very considerable merit. The basement story is rustic, with square windows. The central parts project a little, and are ornamented with Ionic columns, crowned with an angular pediment, without which, on each side, is a pilaster of the same order. The centre intercolumniation has a large arched window, as have also the ends of the building, over each of which are the fasces, &c. dependent, in relief. The other two, on each side of the centre, have windows not arched, the upper spaces being occupied by two upright ovals, containing the figures of Justice and Mercy, in relief. The pediment space exhibits the arms of the county, with ornaments. The most superficial observer cannot but regret that it was not placed at the upper end of the green, and not at the bottom, which makes it appear not sufficiently raised.

COURT of Admiralty is held at Doctors Commons.

COURT

- COURT of Appeals at the Cockpit, Privy Garden.
Arches, in Doctors Commons.
Borough, at St. Margaret's-hill, Southwark.
Chancery, at Westminster-hall and Lin-
coln's-inn.
Clink Liberty, in the Borough, South-
wark.
Common Pleas, Westminster-hall and Guild-
hall, in King's-street, Cheapside.
Delegates, in Doctors Commons.
Duchy of Lancaster, at Westminster-hall.
Exchequer, at Westminster-hall and Guild-
hall.
Escheator, before the lord mayor, Guild-
hall.
East Smithfield, of Leet and Court Baron.
Faculty, is held in Doctors Commons.
Finsbury, of Leet and Court Baron.
Hustings, at Guildhall.
of the House of Lords, at Westminster.
King's Bench, in Westminster-hall and
Guildhall.
Lord Mayor and Aldermen, at Guildhall.
Marshalsea, Borough of Southwark,
Oyer and Terminer, at Justice-hall in the
Old Bailey.
Orphans, at Guildhall.
Prerogative is held in Doctors Commons.
Pie Powder, in Cloth-fair, Smithfield.
Quarter Sessions, Clerkenwell-green, and at
Guildhall in Westminster. These Sessions are
also held at Guildhall, in the city of London, by
the lord mayor, and likewise on St. Margaret's-
hill, for the borough of Southwark.
St. Martins-le-Grand is held there.
Sheriffs, at Guildhall.
St. Catharine's, near the Tower.
Tower of London, on Great Tower-hill.
Westminster is held at Guildhall, West-
minster.
White Chapel, belonging to Stepney.

COURT of Requests, *see* Conscience, Court of.

CRANFORD, a village on the north-west side of Hounslow, where the Earl of Berkeley has a seat.

CRAY. There are several villages of this name in Kent, situated on the small river Cray, from which they take their names. This stream rises a little to the southwest of St. Mary Cray, runs by that town, and passing by Paul's Cray, Foot's Cray, and North Cray, falls into the Darent, near its conflux with the Thames at Dartford creek, opposite to Purfleet. The principal of these places is St. Mary Cray, about which are many woods of birch, from which the broom-makers in Kent-street, Southwark, are supplied.

CRAYFORD, a town in Kent, fourteen miles from London, obtained its name from having anciently a ford over the river Cray, or Crouch, a little above its influx into the Thames. In the adjacent heath and fields are several caves, supposed to have been formed by the Saxons, as places of security for their wives, children, and effects, during their wars with the Britons. In the church is a very fine altar-piece.

CROMWELL'S GARDENS are at Brompton, and are calculated for summer visits for tea, &c. The gardens are extensive and rural.

CROSBY-HOUSE and SQUARE, in Bishopsgate-street.

CROWDER'S-WELL, an excellent spring of clear water admired for its medicinal virtues. It has lately been converted to a bath, and is situated near Jewin-street and Cripplegate-church.

CROWN-OFFICE is held at No. 2, King's Bench-walk, in the Temple.

CROYDON, a large market town in Surrey, on the edge of Banstead Downs, ten miles and a half from London. Archbishop Whitgift founded an hospital here for a warden, and twenty-eight men and women, decayed housekeepers of Croydon and Lambeth, with a school for ten boys, and as many girls, with 20l. a year and a house for the master, who must be a clergyman. The church has several stately monuments. The manor of Croydon belonged ever since the conquest to the Archbishops of Canterbury; and here is a venerable palace, in which the first prelate that

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Besides these, is an avenue of lesser vessels, which hold from

from thirty-two thousand five hundred, to sixteen thousand nine hundred and seventy-four gallons each. After quitting this Brobdignagian scene, we pass to the acres covered with common barrels: we cannot diminish our ideas so suddenly, but at first we imagined we could quaff them off as easily as Gulliver did the little hogsheads of the kingdom of Lilliput.

CURE'S ALMSHOUSES are in College-yard, Dead-man's-place, in Southwark.

CURRIER'S Company Hall, is near Cripplegate; a neat building.

CURSITORS OFFICE is in Chancery lane.

CUSTOM-HOUSE is situated in Thames-street, between the Tower and Billingsgate. About the year 1559, the loss to the revenue, by collecting it in different parts of the city, was first discovered, and an act passed to compel people to land their goods in such places as were appointed by the commissioners of the revenue; and this was the spot fixed on: a custom-house was erected, which, being destroyed by the great fire, was rebuilt by Charles II. at the expence of 10,000l. In 1718, that structure underwent the same fate, and was restored in its present form. Before the custom-house was established here, the principal place for receiving the duties was at Billingsgate. It is built with brick and stone: it has underneath, and on each side, large warehouses for the reception of goods on the public account; and on that side of the Thames, for a great extent, is filled with wharfs, keys, and cranes for landing them. It is 189 feet in length; the centre is 27 feet deep, and the wings considerably more. Under the wing is a colonnade of the Tuscan order; and the upper story is ornamented with Ionic columns and pediments: it consists of two floors, in the uppermost of which is a magnificent room 15 feet high, that runs almost the whole length of the building. This is called the Long Room; and here sit the Commissioners of the Customs, with their officers and clerks: the inner part is well disposed, and sufficiently enlightened; and the entrances are so well contrived, as to answer all the purposes of convenience for the transaction of such extensive business.

CUSTOS

CUSTOS BREVIUM OFFICE is in Brick-court, Middle Temple.

CUTLER's Company Hall is in Cloak-lane, Dow-gate-hill.

D.

DAGENHAM, a village in Essex, nine miles from London. The Thames near this place, in 1735, bursting its banks, laid near 5000 acres of land under water; but, after this inundation had continued fourteen years, it was stopped.

DANSON-HILL, eleven miles from London, on the Dover road, in the parish of Bexley, in Kent, is the elegant and new-built seat of Sir John Boyd, Bart. The house is a pleasing uniform building, with handsome wings, and contains some fine apartments. The grounds are very beautifully disposed, and adorned with a very grand sheet of water; which, with woods, plantations, and agreeable inequalities of surface, compose a delightful scene.

DAWLEY, in the parish of Harlington, about a mile to the north of Hounflow-Heath, and thirteen miles from London, lately the handsome seat of Lord Paget, now Earl of Uxbridge.

DECLARATION OFFICE, Inner Temple, King's Bench Walk.

DELEGATES COURT is held in Doctors Commons.

DEPTFORD, anciently called West Greenwich. It is a large town in Kent, four miles and a half from London, and is divided into Upper and Lower Deptford, which contain together two churches, several meeting houses, and about 1900 houses. It is most remarkable for its noble yard, where the royal navy was formerly built and repaired, till it was found more convenient to build the larger ships at Woolwich, and other places, where there is a greater depth of water: but, notwithstanding this, the yard is en'larged to more than double its former dimensions, and a vast number of hands are constantly employed. It has a wet dock of two acres for ships, and another of an acre and a half, with vast quantities of timber and

and other stores, and extensive buildings, as store-houses, and offices, for the use of the place, besides dwelling-houses for those officers who are obliged to live upon the spot, in order to superintend the work. Here the royal yachts are generally kept; and near the dock is the seat of Sir John Evelyn, called Say's Court, where Peter the Great, Czar of Muscovy, resided for some time, and in this yard completed his knowledge in the practical part of naval architecture.

In this town are two hospitals, one of which was incorporated by King Henry VIII. in the form of a college, for the use of the seamen, and is commonly called Trinity-House of Deptford Strand; this contains twenty-one houses, and is situated near the church. The other, called Trinity-Hospital, has thirty-eight houses, fronting the street. This is a very handsome edifice, and has large gardens, well kept, belonging to it. Though this last is the finest structure, yet the other has the preference, on account of its antiquity; and as the Brethren of the Trinity hold their corporation by that house, they are obliged at certain times to meet there for business. Both these houses are for decayed pilots or masters of ships, or their widows, the men being allowed 20s. and the women 16s. a month.

To the north-west of Deptford is the Red House, which is a collection of warehouses and storehouses, built of red bricks, whence it had its name. It was consumed by fire in 1759, being then filled with hemp, flax, pitch, tar, and other commodities; as was the Victualling Office there on January 16, 1748-9; the storehouse shared the same fate the second time, February 26, 1761, as did the king's mill in December, 1775.

DEVONSHIRE-HOUSE, long after the year 1700 was the last house in Piccadilly. The old house which was built by the first duke, was burnt in the reign of George II. It was rebuilt by the third duke, after a design by Kent, partly of stone, but principally of brick; and though plain, is elegant and well proportioned, with rooms of state rich and magnificent. The offices on each side are properly subordinate to the house, so as to make a consistent whole. The collection of pictures with

which

which this house is adorned is surpassed but by few. But the long blank wall that screens it from the street is greatly censured, as it encloses the house like a jail, when it might enjoy one of the finest views in Britain, which it might possess by throwing down this execrable fence.

DEVONSHIRE SQUARE is near Bishopsgate-street Without. It is small but neat, surrounded by good houses, and planted with some trees.

DISPENSARIES ; there are several, *viz.* Eastern, situated in Whitechapel ; Finsbury, St. John's-square; Clerkenwell ; General, Aldersgate-street ; Infant Poor, Soho-square ; London, Primrose-street, Bishopsgate-street ; Middlesex, Great Prescot-street, Goodman's-fields ; Public, Carey-street, Lincoln's-Inn-fields ; Surry, Montague-close ; St. James's, Berwick-street, Soho ; Westminster, Gerrard-street, Soho.

DISPENSATIONS COURT, the same as COURT OF FACULTIES.

DISPENSATION OFFICE, New Court, Temple.

DISSENTING-CLERGYMENS library, is in Red-cross-street.

Hospital is in the City-Road.

DOCTORS COMMONS is a College for the study of the civil law, where the courts for the trials of civil and ecclesiastical causes are held, as well as those of the admiralty ; it is situated on the south side of St. Paul's, and was erected in the room of one destroyed in 1666. Here is one of the public libraries, in a spacious room, well supplied.

DORLSTON, a small but pleasant village near Hackney, of which parish it is a hamlet.

DOWGATE, one of the original gates of the city, on the banks of the Thames, where was anciently the Trajectus, or ferry of Watling-street, one of the four great Roman military ways.

DRAPERS COMPANY HALL is on the south side of Throgmorton-street, on the site of a palace built in the reign of Henry VIII. by Lord Cromwell, but was burnt in 1666. It is a spacious and noble edifice, composes four sides of a quadrangle, elevated on columns and arches,

arches, forming a piazza. In the hall are several good portraits, as well as in other apartments. This company applies 4000*l.* per annum, to charitable uses.

DRAPER'S GARDENS are behind their hall, and are open every day in the week, except Sunday, for all decently dressed persons.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE is situated between Bridges-street, Russel-street, and Drury-lane. It is generally termed the Old House, having existed before either of the other Theatres, but that distinction will soon be done away, as it is now erecting in a far superior manner than formerly. The first theatre on this spot was destroyed by fire, in January 1671-2, together with near 60 houses. It originated in 1660.

DULWICH, a very pleasant village in Surry, five miles from London, where there is a spring of the same medicinal waters as those of Sydenham Wells, with which the master of the Green Man, formerly a house of good entertainment, served this city, and in particular St. Bartholomew's Hospital. The fine walk opposite to this house, through the woods, affords from its top a very noble prospect; but this is much exceeded by that from a hill behind the house, where from under a tree, distinguished by the name of The Oak of Honour, you have a view, as in a fine piece of painting, of the houses, as well as churches and other public edifices, from Putney down to Chelsea, with all the adjacent villages, together with Westminster, London, Deptford, and Greenwich, and over the great metropolis, as far as Highgate and Hampstead. But Dulwich is most famous for its college.

DULWICH COLLEGE was founded and endowed in 1619, by Mr. William Alleyn, who named it The College of God's Gift. This gentleman was an actor of great reputation in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and the principal performer in many of Shakespeare's plays. He founded this college for a Master and Warden, who were always to be of the name of Alleyn or Allen, with four Fellows, three of whom were to be divines, and the fourth an organist; and for six poor men, as many

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poor women, and twelve poor boys, to be educated in the college by one of the fellows as schoolmaster, and by another as usher. In his original endowments he excluded all future benefactions to it : and constituted for visitors the churchwardens of St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate, St. Giles's, Cripplegate, and St. Saviour's, Southwark, who, upon occasion, were to appeal to the Archbishop of Canterbury, before whom all the members were to be sworn at their admission. To this college belongs a chapel, in which the founder himself, who was several years Master, lies buried. The Master is lord of the manor for a considerable extent, and enjoys the affluence and ease of the Prior of a monastery. Both he and the Warden must continue unmarried, on pain of being excluded the college. The Warden always succeeds upon the death of the Master.

The original edifice, which was begun about the year 1614, after a plan of Inigo Jones, is in the old taste, and contains the chapel, Master's apartments, &c. in the front, and the lodgings of the other inhabitants, &c. in the wings, whereof that on the east side was handsomely new built, in 1739, at the expence of the college. The master's rooms are richly adorned with very noble old furniture, which he is obliged to purchase, on his entrance into that station; and for his use there is a library, to which every master generally adds a number of books. The college is also accommodated with a very pleasant garden.

DUN'S ALMSHOUSES are near St. Margaret's, Westminster, by whose pensioners they are inhabited.

DURDANS. *See EPSOM.*

DURHAMS, in Hertfordshire, two miles north-west of Barnet, a seat which the late Earl of Albemarle bought of Sir John Austin, and greatly beautified, is situated on an eminence that rises in a small valley, surrounded with high hills at a little distance. It now belongs to Captain Bethell.

DUTCH ALMSHOUSE is in White's-alley, Moorfields; and another near Middle Moorfields.

DUTCHY

DUTCHY COURT OF LANCASTER, Somerset Place.
DYERS COMPANY HALL is in Little Elbow-lane,
Dowgate-hill.

— ALMSHOUSES, in Dyers Buildings, Holborn;
another in John-street, near Spitalfields.

E.

EALING, Great and Little, are situated in Middlesex, between Brentford and the Oxford Road. Great Ealing is the mother-church of that of Old Brentford.

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S HOUSE is in Leadenhall-street, was built 1726, is very extensive backward though narrow in the front. They have extensive warehouses in several parts of the adjacent streets and lanes; but that built on the site of the late Navy-office, near Tower-hill, seems the most considerable.

EASTBURY HOUSE, in the parish of Barking, Essex, is an ancient structure, on the edge of the marshes, about a mile toward the east of the town, in the road to Dagenham. The farm belonging to it was, in the reign of Edward VI. in the possession of Sir William Denham, Knt. By him, probably, this house was built, as its appearance shews it to be a building of that age, and there is a date 1573 on the south side of the house. The house, with the farm belonging to it, is now the property of a family of the name of Weldon.

EASTERN DISPENSARY is in Whitechapel.

EASTSHENE, a village about a mile and a half from Richmond, where Lord Palmerston, a descendant of Sir William Temple, has a fine seat and gardens. These were laid out by Sir William, and were his principal delight toward the close of his life.

EAST SMITHFIELD SCHOOL is near Tower-hill.

EAST SMITHFIELD COURTS are a court leet and court baron.

EDGWARE, a market town, nine miles from London, in the road to St Alban's, Watford, and Harrow on the Hill, is situated on the very edge of the county of Middlesex. The old Roman way, called Watling-street, passes here

here. Near this place was erected, at the expence of above 200,000*l.* a magnificent seat, by the first Duke of Chandos; who, by being paymaster of the forces in Queen Anne's reign, had acquired a princely fortune.

The house was built in 1712; but a revolution in the duke's circumstances, occasioned by the misfortunes of the year 1720, soon obscured the splendour of Cannons. His Grace died here in 1744, in the 71st year of his age; and, in 1747, the whole building, with the estate, was sold to the late William Hallett, Esq; then an upholsterer in Long Acre; who purchased it at a price so inadequate to the original cost, that he was enabled not only to build himself an elegant little villa on the spot, but to acquire a considerable fortune by the sale of all the materials in lots. The marble staircase, in particular, was purchased by the late Earl of Chesterfield, and is now in Chesterfield House, May Fair. The two porters lodges, which were suffered to remain, have been ever since almost constantly used for the country villa of persons of fortune. The property of it was retained by Mr. Hallett, whose representative lately sold it by auction to — O'Kelly, the gentleman so long successful on the turf, and proprietor of the celebrated horse Eclipse, whose skin is still preserved by being stuffed and kept here.

EDMONTON, a considerable village in the road to Ware, seven miles and a half from London.

EDWARD'S ALMSHOUSES, near Christchurch, in Surry.

ELSTREE, a village in Hertfordshire, situated on an eminence, within a mile of Stanmore, is thought by Norden to have been the Roman city called Sallonica, mentioned by Antoninus, as at the distance of twelve miles from London; but Camden and Horsley are of opinion that it was on Brockley-hill, in this neighbourhood; many urns, coins, Roman bricks, &c. having been dug up there; and at Penny-well, near Brockley-hill, are still visible the foundation of several walls, which, according to tradition, are the remains of a city. Here is the seat of J. F. Hesse, Esq.

ELTHAM, a village eight miles from London, and about a mile from Shooter's-hill. Anthony Beck, Bishop

of Durham, having fraudulently secured the possession of this manor, beautified the capital mansion, and left it to the crown. The stone work of the outer gate, being castle like, is a remnant of the work of that age, but the palace itself is in a more modern style of building. This bishop died at Eltham in 1321, and, after his decease, Edward II. frequently resided here: his Queen Isabel was here delivered of a son, who, from the place of his birth, had the name of John of Eltham. Possibly, from this circumstance, this house has been, and still is, improperly called King John's Palace; unless it should have got this appellation from the sumptuous entertainment given here by Edward III. to his captive monarch John of France. Henry VII. built the front towards the moat; but this palace was neglected after Greenwich became the favourite country residence of his successors. Our princes often celebrated their feasts at Eltham with great pomp. One of the last of these feasts was held here at Whitsuntide, 1515, when Henry VIII. created Sir Edward Stanley Baron Monteagle, for his service at Flodden Field. The stately hall, which was the scene of those feasts, is still in tolerable preservation, and is used as a barn. The manor of Eltham belongs to Sir John Shaw, whose elegant seat and plantations are let to Mr. Raikes, a Russia merchant; and, in the handsome garden of the Rev. Dr. Pinnel, is a green-house, in which were formerly kept the exotics of that eminent botanist, Dr. Sherrard, who was assisted in his botanical researches by his gardener, Mr. James Gordon, afterwards a justly eminent botanist and nurseryman, at Mile-end: The *Hortus Elthamensis* is well known to the curious in the botanical science. On a part of Shooter's-hill, in this parish, is an erection in the form of a castle, which is seen at a great distance, and which is intended by Lady James to commemorate the share which her husband, the late Sir William James, had in the reduction of the fort of the Prince of Angria, in the East Indies, in the year 1756.

ELY PLACE is opposite St. Andrew's Church, on Holborn-hill. On this spot stood the old palace of the bishops of Ely, which was of considerable extent, so as to have its

its gardens comprise all Saffron-hill, and the adjacent buildings, as far as Mutton-lane to the east and north, and the whole of Hatton-street on the west. It consisted of forty acres, and was then inclosed with a wall. Here was a hall seventy-four feet long.

The chapel (which was dedicated to St. Etheldreda, foundress of the monastery at Ely) has at the east end a very handsome gothic window, which looks into a neat court, lately built, called Ely-place. Beneath is a crypt of the length of the chapel. The cloisters formed a square on the south side.

The several buildings belonging to this palace falling into ruin, it was thought proper to enable, by act of parliament, in 1772, the bishop to alienate the whole. It was accordingly sold to the crown for the sum of six thousand five hundred pounds, together with an annuity of two hundred pounds a year, to be paid to the bishop and his successors for ever. Out of the first, five thousand six hundred was applied towards the purchase of Albermarle-house, in Dover-street, with other messuages and gardens. The remainder, together with three thousand pounds, paid as dilapidations by the executors of bishop Mawson, were applied towards building a handsome house at present occupied, in Dover-street. This was named Ely-house, and is settled on the bishops of Ely for ever.

EMANUEL HOSPITAL is near Tothill-fields, Westminster.

EMBER COURT. See Thames Ditton.

ENFIELD, a market town in Middlesex, ten miles from London. Enfield Chase, the only part now remaining of an extensive forest, is at present annexed to the duchy of Lancaster. Almost in the centre of it are the ruins of an old house, said to have belonged to the Earls of Essex. Here is a fine lodge for the ranger, and the skirts of the chase abound with handsome houses belonging to the citizens of London. When James I. resided at Theobald's, this chase was well stocked with deer, &c. but, in the civil wars, it was stripped both of the game and timber, and let out in farms: however, after the

the Restoration, it was again laid open, woods were planted, and the whole chase afresh stocked with deer. By a late act of parliament, it is to be deprived of its beauty for ever, and the whole is inclosed. Enfield-house was formerly a royal seat, of which there are still some remains; and, by the coats of arms yet visible in some parts of it, seems to have been built by Sir Thomas Lovel, Secretary of State to Henry VII.

ENROLLMENT OFFICE is in Chancery-lane.

EPSOM, a town in Surry, sixteen miles from London. Its mineral waters, which issue from a rising ground nearer Ashted than Epsom, were discovered in 1618, and soon became extremely famous; but though they are not impaired in virtue, they are far from being in the same repute as formerly; however the salt made of them is valued all over Europe. The hall, galleries, and other public apartments, are now run to decay; and there remains only one house on the spot, which is inhabited by a countryman and his wife, who carry the waters in bottles to the adjacent places. Horse-races are annually held on the neighbouring downs. The town extends about a mile and a half in a semi-circle, from the church to the Earl of Guilford's fine seat at Durdans; and there are here so many orchards and gardens, that a stranger would be at a loss to know whether this were a town in a wood, or a wood in a town. There are many fine seats in this neighbourhood, besides Durdans: as a seat of Mr. Northey's; Woodcote, late Lord Baltimore's, now Mr. Cuthbert's; and Pit Place, so called from its situation, being in a chalk pit. It was built by the late Mr. Belchier, and is a very whimsical but not inelegant retirement.

EQUITABLE ASSURANCE OFFICE FOR LIVES is in Chatham-square, Blackfriars.

ERITH, a village in Kent, on the Thames, about fourteen miles below London Bridge.

ERROR OFFICE OF THE KING'S BENCH is in Portugal-street, Lincoln's-inn Fields.

ESHER, a village in Surry, situated near Walton upon Thames

Thames and Hampton Court, of which last it affords a fine prospect, as well as of some other parts of Middlesex.

ESHER PLACE, was the seat of the late Henry Pelham, Esq. The house is a gothic structure, built of a brownish red brick, with stone-faings to the doors, windows, &c. It stands upon almost the lowest ground belonging to it, and has the river Mole giiding close by it, and through the grounds. This house was originally one of those built by Cardinal Wolsey; but the late Mr Pelham rebuilt the whole, except the two towers in the body of the house, which are the same that belonged to the old building, and the whole is rebuilt in the same style of architecture it was before, which uniformity is certainly better than an unnatural mixture of Gothic and modern, too often practised. There is a fine summer-house, built upon a hill on the left hand as you enter, which commands the view of the house, park, and country round on both sides the Thames for many miles. The park or ground in which the house is situated appears quite plain and unadorned; yet perhaps not a little art has been used to give it this natural and simple appearance, which is certainly very pleasing.

The grove was planted by the same masterly hand as that at Claremont; but the necessity of accommodating the young plantation to some large trees which grew there before, has confined its variety. The groups are few and small; there was not room for larger or for more; there were no opportunities to form continued narrow glades between opposite lines; the vacant spaces are therefore chiefly irregular openings, spreading every way, and great differences of distance between the trees are the principal variety; but the grove winds along the bank of a large river, on the side and at the foot of a very sudden ascent, the upper part of which is covered with wood. In one place it presses close to the covert; retires from it in another; and in a third stretches across a bold recess, which runs up high into the thicket. The

trees sometimes overspread the flat below; sometimes leave an open space to the river; at other times crown the brow of a large knole, climb up a steep, or hang on a gentle declivity.

EWEL, a market town near Epsom, fourteen miles from London. Here a plentiful spring breaks out in several different spots, and becomes the head of a fine stream, that falls into the Thames at Kingston.

EXAMINERS OFFICE is in Rolls-yard, Chancery-lane.

EXCHEQUER OF PLEAS OFFICE is in Lincoln's-Inn.

EXCHEQUER COURT is held at Westminster, and Guildhall, London.

EXCHEQUER OFFICE, one is in the Temple.

EXCHEQUER OFFICE, another is in New Palace Yard, Westminster.

EXCISE OFFICE is in Broad-street, on the site of Gresham College. The stone front of this magnificent edifice charms us by the air of strength and propriety which it possesses. The interior part of this building is convenient, but contains nothing to allure the disinterested spectator. The Briton will look with regret at the vast business transacted here, when he considers that the excise scheme has advanced so rapidly in so few years. A scheme which, if put in practice to its full extent, seems to possess powers to the annihilation of our boasted freedom. It is not generally known, or attended to, that many dealers are constrained by law to permit the revenue officers, at pleasure, without respect to time, or convenience, to enter into any apartment in their houses; and that any invidious man, who thinks proper to lodge an information against his neighbour, of concealed exciseable goods, may cause his house to be searched, and himself remain undiscovered: that Commissioners of Excise, Judges till lately unknown to the constitution, determine in cases of property; and that excise officers may examine and disturb, on suspicion, the baggage, &c. of travellers, since they are generally supported by government in any suit at law which may be the consequence

quence of their tyranny. The payment into this office from January 5, 1790, to January 5, 1791, amounted £. 7,667,473. 2s. 9d.

EXECUTION DOCK is at Wapping, and is the place where all criminals for crimes committed on the high seas are executed on a gallows that hangs over the water.

EXETER EXCHANGE is in the Strand, opposite the Savoy, and was formerly the mansion-house of the Earls of Exeter. It is now a large building, erected for the benefit of trade, and consisting of a lower and upper floor, the first of which is laid out into little shops, ranged on each side of a long room; and the upper floor is used for auctions, exhibitions, and other like purposes.

F.

FACULTIES AND DISPENSATIONS OFFICE is in Godliman-street, Doctors Commons.

FAIRY HILL, the villa of Lord Bathurst, near Eltham, is surrounded by pleasant grounds, which have received great additional beauty from his Lordship's improvements.

FEN OFFICE is in Tanfield-court, Temple.

FILAZER'S OFFICE to the Common-Pleas, is in Hare-court, Temple.

FINCHLEY, a village on the road to Barnet, seven miles from London.

FINSBURY COURT is kept near Moorfields, and is a Court Leet and Court Baron.

FINSBURY DISPENSARY (New) is in St. John's-street, Clerkenwell.

FINSBURY DISPENSARY (Old) is in St. John's-square, Clerkenwell.

FINSBURY SQUARE, is a new elegant square, now constructing on the site of Moorfields, which, when completed, will form a most eligible residence for the opulent mercantile inhabitants of the metropolis, being very convenient for the Exchange, and situated in the most airy and healthy spot near the principal part of the city for business.

FIRE OFFICES. See for them under their respective names.

FIRST FRUITS OFFICE is in Middle Temple.

FISHER'S ALMSHOUSE is in Dog-row, near Mile-end.

FISHMONGERS HALL is in Thames-street, near London-bridge; a handsome structure, with a front to the Thames.

FISHMONGERS ALMSHOUSES are at Newington-Butts, remarkable for their neatness.

FITZROY FARM, the beautiful villa of Lord Southampton, near Highgate. The grounds around it are kept in the highest cultivation of the *ferme ornée*.

FLEET MARKET is from the bottom of Fleet-street to Snow-hill and Holborn-hill, and was constructed 1733 over a sewer that covers Fleet-ditch, which was become a nuisance; though this ditch, in 1606, was looked upon of such utility, that the city was at the expence of upwards of 27,000*l.* in cleaning and repairing it. The stalls of this market are well contrived, and extend from north to south, under a covered way, with a good walk between them, into which light is admitted by windows very judiciously placed along the roof; and in the centre is a neat lantern with a clock. At the south end the fruiterers stands are made in the form of piazzas; and at the north end is a large space uncovered, appropriated to an herb and fish market. But all this is not sufficient to prevent our regretting, that one of the noblest streets in London should be appropriated to such a purpose; for this street, from Blackfriars-bridge to Holborn, is near half a mile in length, almost strait, and thirty yards in breadth. A small obelisk has within a few years been erected at the common centre of Fleet-street, Ludgate-street, and Bridge-street.

FLEET PRISON is situated on the east side of Fleet-market. It is very large, and reckoned the best prison in the city for conveniences. It has the benefit of a large open yard, which surrounds it, entirely inclosed by a high wall. The whole of this prison was destroyed by the rioters in 1780, and since that period rebuilt.

THE RULES OF THE FLEET are, all the north-side of Ludgate-hill, and the Old Bailey, up to Fleet-lane; down that lane into the market; and then turning the corner

on

on the left, all the east side by the Fleet-prison, to the bottom of Ludgate-hill.

FLETCHERS COMPANY HALL is in St. Mary Axe.

FOOT'S CRAY PLACE is in Kent, twelve miles from London, built after a design of Palladio, of the Ionic order. The hall is octagonal, and has a gallery round, which conveys you to the bed-chambers. It is enlightened from the top, and is very beautiful. The edifice is built of stone, but the offices, which are on each side at some distance, are brick. The house stands on a rising ground, with a gradual descent from it till you come to the water, which from the house appears to be a small river gliding through the whole length of the ground; and in that part of the water which is opposite to the house, there is a fine cascade constantly flowing out of it: but this water, which appears to be such a pretty natural stream, is in reality artificial, and is brought from the river Cray, which runs just by. When the canal or cut, which is made through the ground to receive the water from the river, is full, it forms the cascade before the house, by flowing over at that place, and the surplus water being instantly buried in the ground, is again conveyed away under this cut or canal to the main stream. The chief beauty of the ground about the house consists in its simplicity, it being entirely without ornament, and the whole of it a kind of lawn, having little besides the plain turf. The situation is pleasant, and the prospect from the house very good.

FOREIGN OPPOSERS OFFICE is in the Inner Temple.

FOUNDERS COMPANY'S HALL is in Lothbury.

FOUNDLING HOSPITAL is at the lower end of Lamb's Conduit-street, Red-lion-street. This is one of the most useful amongst the numerous charities that are an honour to this age and nation. It was projected in the reign of Queen Anne, but was not established till 1739, by the un-wearied endeavours of Mr. Thomas Corain; the first wing was finished in 1745, and the chapel began in 1747. To this charity there have been considerable benefactions; and several of our eminent artists contributed numerous valuable paintings and carvings, which are placed in the

hospital as monuments of their charity. In the chapel is an elegant altar-piece by an Italian painter of eminence, and an excellent organ given by Mr. Handel, besides benefactions of other artists. Here divine service is performed every Sunday, to a polite audience, whose contributions are considerable.

FRAMEWORK-KNITTERS COMPANY'S HALL is in Redcross-street.

FREE-MASONS HALL is in Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-Inn-fields, built in 1775, consecrated May 23, 1776, an elegant room, built for the use of the Free-masons public lodges; and frequently appropriated to music meetings, public readings, &c.

FRENCH ALMSHOUSE, in Eagle-street, Spital-fields; another is on the south side of St. Luke's.

FRENCH HOUSE OF CHARITY, is in Spital-fields, and another in New Palace-yard, Westminster.

FULHAM, a village, four miles from London, opposite Putney, has been the demesne of the bishops of London ever since the conquest; and here they have a palace. A Bridge crosses the Thames from hence to Putney, to pass which foot-passengers, as well as carriages and horses, pay a toll.

FULLER'S ALMSHOUSE is at Mile-end, and another in Old-street, Hoxton.

FURNIVAL'S-INN is in Holborn, near Brook-street. This is one of the Inns of Chancery. It is a building with a long front to the street, but in a decayed state. Behind it is a garden.

G.

GALLARD'S ALMSHOUSE is in Golden-lane.

GAME TAX OFFICE is in Somerset-place, Strand.

GARRET'S ALMSHOUSE is in Potter's-field, Norton-Falgate.

GENERAL ACCOUNTANT OFFICE is in Somerset-place, Strand.

GENERAL DISPENSARY, for the relief of the poor, is in Aldersgate-street.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE. See POST-OFFICE.

St.

St. GEORGE'S FIELDS were formerly a marshy swamp, inclosed by ditches, that pointed out the boundary of the rules of the King's Bench, but has, within a few years, been nearly covered by buildings, with little regularity and less taste, except near the obelisk, where the principal roads meet. This is the principal road from Kent and Sussex to London. It is the wonder of foreigners, on their approaching by this road to our capital through avenues of lamps, of magnificent breadth and goodness. A foreign ambassador, who happened to make his entry at night, imagined that these illuminations were in honour of his arrival, and, as he modestly expressed, more than he could have expected. On this spot have been found remains of tessellated pavements, coins, and an urn full of bones, possibly the site of a summer camp of the Romans. Within these 20 years upwards of 7000 houses have been built in and near this spot.

St. GEORGE HOSPITAL, is at Hyde-park corner, began 1733, and enjoys a fine situation; is very neat though not an expensive building, yet is not void of ornament.

GERARD'S HALL is on the south side of Basing-lane; a large and very old house, built upon stone arches, supported by sixteen pillars.

GIBSON'S ALMSHOUSE AND SCHOOL is in Ratcliff High-way.

GIDEA HALL, the seat of Richard Benyon, Esq; near Rumford, in Essex, about thirteen miles from London. The present seat, which is a square building of brick and stone, was erected by Sir John Eyles, Lord Mayor of London. It has been lately raised, as well as repaired, by Mr. Benyon; who has likewise considerably improved the grounds by extensive plantations, and by a fine piece of water, which the great road crosses over, an elegant bridge, of three elliptic arches, designed by Mr. Wyatt, from whose plan has also been erected a Grecian temple for a cold bath, which strikes every judicious observer with a pleasing sense of correct and elegant simplicity.

GIRDLERS COMPANY'S HALL is in Basinghall-street.

GLOVERS COMPANY'S HALL is in Beach-lane.

GLoucester-House, the residence of the Duke of Gloucester, is in Upper Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square.

GOLDEN SQUARE, near Great Windmill-street, is a neat but small square, containing about two acres, the middle of which is inclosed with iron rails.

GOLDSMITHS COMPANY'S HALL is a noble spacious building, in Foster-lane, Cheapside, and contains some goods apartments. They apply 1000*l.* *per annum* in charitable uses.

GOODMAN'S FIELDS is a large piece of ground, south of Whitechapel, and east of the Minories: it consists of four good streets, in one of which was the theatre where Mr. Garrick first made his appearance on the stage as an actor.

GRAHAM'S ALMSHOUSES are in Hog-lane, Soho.

GRAY'S-INN is on the north side of Holborn, from whence it has a large gateway. It is one of the four Inns of Court. It consists of several courts, surrounded by commodious apartments. The hall is a Gothic structure, but the chapel neat though small. The chief ornament is its spacious garden with which the public is indulged. It was originally the residence of the ancient and noble family of Grey of Wilton, who, in the reign of Edward III. gave it to several students of the Law. Here is a noble library for the use of the students.

GREEN COAT HOSPITAL is in Tothill-fields.

GREEN PARK is between St. James's and Hyde Park.

GREENWICH, a town in Kent, six miles from London, has been the birth-place of several of our monarchs, particularly Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth; and here Edward VI. died. A palace was erected at this place by Humphry Duke of Gloucester, who named it Placentia, which was enlarged by Henry VII. and completed by Henry VIII. but being afterwards suffered to run to ruin, was pulled down by Charles II. who began a most magnificent edifice, and lived to see the first wing finished. He also enlarged the park, walled it round, planted it, and caused a royal observatory to be erected on the top of the steep of the hill, for the use of the celebrated Mr. Flamsteed, whose name it still retains: his majesty likewise furnished it with mathematical instruments for astronomical observations, and a deep dry well for observing the stars in the day time.

That

That which is properly the palace here, is an edifice of no great extent, and is now converted into apartments for the governor of the Royal Hospital, and the ranger of the park. This park is well stocked with deer, and affords, says the ingenious Mr. Young, as much variety, in proportion to its size, as any in the kingdom; but the views from the Observatory and the One-tree hill are beautiful beyond imagination, particularly the former. The projection of these hills is so bold, that you do not look down upon a gradually falling slope or flat inclosures, but at once upon the tops of branching trees, which grow in knots and clumps out of dead hollows and im-browning dells. The cattle which feed on the lawns, which appear in breaks among them, seem moving in a region of fairy land. A thousand natural openings among the branches of the trees, break upon little pictu-resque views of the swelling surf, which, when illuminated by the sun, have an effect pleasing beyond the power of fancy to exhibit. This is the fore-ground of the landscape: a little farther, the eye falls on that noble struc-ture the hospital, in the midst of an amphitheatre of wood; then the two reaches of the river make that beautiful ser-pentine which forms the Isle of Dogs, and presents the floating millions of the Thames. To the left appears a fine tract of country leading to the capital, which there finishes the prospect.

The parish church, rebuilt by the Commissioners for erecting the fifty new churches, is a very handsome struc-ture, dedicated to St. Alphage, Archbishop of Canterbury, who is said to have been slain by the Danes in the year 1012, on the spot where the church now stands. There is a college at the end of the town, fronting the Thames, for the maintenance of twenty decayed old house-keepers, twelve out of Greenwich, and eight who are to be alter-nately chosen from Snottisham and Castle-Rising in Nor-folk. This is called the Duke of Norfolk's College, though it was founded and endowed, in 1613, by Henry Earl of Northampton, the Duke of Norfolk's brother, and by him committed to the care of the Mercers Com-pany. To this college belong a chapel, in which the Earl's body is laid, which, as well as his monument, was removed

removed hither a few years ago from the chapel of Dover Castle. The pensioners, beside meat, drink, and lodging, are allowed 1*s.* 6*d.* a week, with a gown every year, linen once in two years, and hats once in four years.

In 1560, Mr. Lambard, author of the *Perambulation of Kent*, also built an hospital, called Queen Elizabeth's College, said to be the first erected by an English Protestant. There are likewise two charity-schools in this parish.

The river Thames is here very broad, and the channel deep; and at some very high tides the water is salt.

GREENWICH HOSPITAL stands on the spot where was the palace of several of our kings. The first wing of this noble edifice, erected by Charles II. was designed to be applied to the same use. Indeed, from the magnificence of the structure, it can scarcely be taken for any thing less than the palace of a great monarch. William III. gave this palace, and other edifices, with a considerable spot of ground, for the use of those English seamen and their children, who, by age, wounds, or other accidents, should be disabled from farther service at sea, and for the widows and children of such as were slain in fighting at sea against the enemies of their country. King William also, by his letters patent, in 1694, appointed commissioners for the better carrying on his excellent intentions, and therein desired, the assistance of his good subjects, as the necessity of his affairs did not permit him to advance so considerable a sum towards this work as he desired. In conformity to this request, many benefactions were made, both in that and the succeeding reigns, to this noble charity, which, according to the tables hung up at the entrance of the hall, amount to 58,209*l.* and afterwards the estate of the Earl of Derwentwater, who bore a principal part in the rebellion in 1715, amounting to 600*o* per annum, was given by parliament to this hospital, but has lately been restored to the family. The first range had cost Charles II. 36,000*l.* and another was ordered to be built on the same model: this has been completed with equal magnificence, and the whole structure entirely finished.

The

The front to the Thames consists of these two ranges of stone buildings, with the governor's house at the back part in the centre, behind which the park, well planted with trees, rises with a noble ascent. These buildings, between which is a large area, perfectly correspond with each other, and each range is terminated by a very noble dome.

In each front to the Thames, two ranges of coupled Corinthian columns, finely wrought, support their pediments, and the same order is continued in pilasters along the building. The projection of the entablatures gives an agreeable diversity of light and shade. In the centre of each part, between these ranges of Corinthian columns, is the door, which is of the Doric order, and adorned above with a tablet and pediment. Within the height of these lofty columns are two series of windows, enlightening two floors. The undermost, which are the smallest, have rustic bases crowned with pediments; while the upper series, which are larger and more lofty, are adorned with the orders, and with upright pointed pediments. Over these is an attic story; the entablature of the Corinthian columns and pilasters supports a regular attic course, the pilasters of this order rising over every column and pilaster of the Corinthian below, between which the windows are regularly disposed; and the top is crowned with a handsome balustrade.

The buildings, which are continued from these, and face the area, correspond with them, though in a finer and more elegant manner. In the centre of both is a range of columns supporting a pediment, and at each corner a range of Corinthian pilasters. The front is rusticated, and there are two series of windows. The domes at the end, which are 120 feet high, are supported on coupled columns, as are the porticos below; and under one of these is the chapel, which is adorned on the inside with the greatest elegance and beauty.

On the sides of the gate which opens to these buildings from the park, are placed a large terrestrial and celestial globe, in which the stars are gilt; and in the centre of the area is a statue of George II.

The

The hall of this hospital is finely painted by Sir James Thornhill, particularly the ceiling and upper end.

Over the three doors are large oval tables, with the names in gold letters, of such benefactors as have given one hundred pounds or upwards towards the building of this charitable foundation. Among the most considerable of which were, King William III. who gave 19,500*l.* Queen Anne, who gave 647*l.* John de la Fontaine, Esq; who gave 2000*l.* Robert Osbolston, Esq; who gave 20,000*l.* Sir John Cropley, and Mr. Evelyn, who each gave 2000*l.* John Evelyn, Esq; who gave 1000*l.* These tables are adorned with demi-seraphims, who extend their wings over them, and denote Mercy. Each table is attended by two charity-boys, as if carved in white marble, sitting on great corbels pointing up to the figure of Charity, in a niche, intimating that what money is given there is for their support.

N. B. Out of all that is given for shewing the hall, only three-pence in the shilling is allowed to the person that shews them ; the rest makes an excellent fund for the yearly maintenance of not less than twenty poor boys, who are the sons of mariners that have been either slain or disabled in the service of the country.

Out of this fund these boys are entirely provided for, are cloathed, fed, and are also taught such a share of mathematical learning as fits them out to the sea service, and consequently helps to make a perpetual supply of skilful seamen, who are the safeguard of our country.

This beautifully painted hall was in great danger from a dreadful fire, which broke out in this hospital, on the second of January 1779, and which totally consumed the dome at the south east quarter of the building ; the chapel, which was the most elegant in the world ; the great dining hall ; and eight wards, containing the lodgings of near 600 pensioners. The dome was rebuilt in 1786 ; but the reparation of the whole damage is not yet completed.

For the better support of this hospital, every seaman in the royal navy, and in the service of the merchants, pays 6*d.* a month. This is stopped out of the pay of all sailors, and delivered in at the Sixpenny Receiver's office.

There

There are at present near 2000 old or disabled seamen; and 100 boys, the sons of seamen, instructed in navigation, and bred up for the service of the royal navy: but there are no out-pensioners, as at Chelsea. Each of the mariners has a weekly allowance of seven loaves, weighing sixteen ounces each; three pounds of beef; two of mutton; a pint of pease, a pound and a quarter of cheese; two ounces of butter; fourteen quarts of beer, and 1s. a week tobacco-money; the tobacco money of the boatswains is 2s. 6d. a week each; that of their mates 1s. 6d. and that of the other officers in proportion to their rank: besides which, each common pensioner receives, once in two years, a suit of blue cloaths, a hat, three pair of stockings, two pair of shoes, five neckcloths, three shirts, and two night-caps.

GREY COAT HOSPITAL is in Tothill-fields.

GROCERS HALL is on the north side of the Poultry. The ancient stone and brick building, at the north west corner of the garden, is supposed to be one of the oldest buildings in the city, it having been erected in 1411.

GROSVENOR-SQUARE, one of the finest squares in the metropolis, containing about 5 acres. The centre is adorned with gravel walks, a shrubbery of ever-greens, &c. and an equestrian statue of the late king. This situation is said to be higher than the top of the Monument. The buildings that surround it are magnificent.

GROVE, near Watford, in Hertfordshire, the seat of the Earl of Clarendon. The late Earl greatly improved the house and park.

GUBBINS, or GOBIOS, near North-Mims, in Hertfordshire, had its name from its ancient lord, Sir Richard Gobion. In the reign of Henry VII. it belonged to the family of the Mores, when it was called More-Hall; but on the attainder of the great Sir Thomas More, Lord High Chancellor of England, it was forfeited to the Crown, and settled on the Princess, afterwards Queen Elizabeth, who held it till her death. It afterwards came into the possession of several families, and was at length purchased by the late Sir Jeremy Sambroke. The manor-house and gardens are very beautiful, the latter of which have been thus described:—“ Crossing

the

the road which leads to Gobion's-house, and soon after turning to the left, we entered to a delightful path, which conducted us into a charming wood. This walk is irregularly cut through the underwood, but the lofty oaks which overshadow it are not disturbed. After this labyrinth we came suddenly into a most delightful spot. It is a perfect rotunda, of about the same diameter with the ring in Hyde-Park. Here the underwood is entirely taken away; but the oak trees, which are very strait, and vastly high, remain entire. They are a great many, and the ground between them is intirely covered with a thick short moss of the colour of gold. The whole is surrounded by a gravel-walk about eight feet wide. On one side is a large alcove. Opposite to the place of our entrance into this recess is another avenue, which brought us to a large alcove, situate at the end of an oblong piece of water, on each side of whose banks are fine gravel-walks, lined with rows of trees. This pond is so formed that a part of it is deep, and therefore the bottom not easily seen, but the other part is shallow; and it may be filled and emptied (as may the other reservoirs here) at pleasure. The grafts at the bottom, when covered with water, hath a fine effect. From this alcove we have a view over the water to a fine large figure of Time, rising from the base, with his wings prepared for flight, and holding a large sun-dial in his hands; beyond whom, through a vista, the eye is led to an obelisk at a considerable distance beyond the gardens. Leaving this spot, we turned to the right through a beautiful walk of trees that led to the house; the front is towards the wood; from whence we were conducted through a most superb and elegant walk, which terminated at a summer-house, built of wood, in the lattice manner, and painted green. We then turned to the left through meandering walks cut through the underwood (the oaks also here being entire) to a grotto, which having passed a large arch presents itself across the walk, and through it we behold a cascade. Continuing onwards we turned to the right, when a winding walk brought us to a seat, where the cascade has a more distant sound. This is a very contemplative situation. From this seat a walk brought us to a good statue of Hercules, in a leaning position; from whence, through

through a verdant arch, appears a beautiful canal, at the end of which is an handsome temple, whose front is supported by four pillars. In this temple are two bustos of Miss Sambrokes, the two ladies who are now possessors of this delightful place. On one side this canal is a Roman gladiator, very well executed. Leaving the canal we ascended a strait walk, which brought us on the left hand to a Cleopatra, as stung with an asp. This figure stands on a pedestal, in a meadow at some distance; and on our right appeared a very large and beautiful urn. The top of our walk terminated at a large oak, from whence there is a view, over the canal just mentioned, to the gladiator, and from thence through a grove to a lofty pigeon-house. Turning to the right we came to a neat and retired bowling-green, at one end of which is the urn before-mentioned, at the other a summer-house full of orange and lemon trees. On one side of the green is a statue of Venus, and on the other one of Adonis. Leaving this place we gently descended, through some pleasant and regular walks, to the figure of Time already noticed, from whence we came again to the piece of water first above-mentioned."

GUILDHALL stands at the north-end of King-street, Cheapside, where the business of the City is transacted, and the courts held. It was finished in the year 1421, and is in a very contemptible Gothic style. Notwithstanding its great advantage in situation it has a mean appearance. The trifling and ill-judged variety of parts prevents all its effects at a distance; and on a nearer view we perceive, that these parts are disgusting and void of beauty, whether we consider them collectively or separately. In the same Gothic style it was new fronted in the year 1791, and the internal parts enlarged.

On entering this Gothic arch you come into the hall, which is 153 feet long, 48 broad, and 55 feet high. The roof is flat and divided into pannels; the walls, on the north and south sides, are adorned with four Gothic demi-pillars, painted white with blue veins, and gilt capitals, upon which are the Royal arms, and those of Edward the Confessor, who in all probability had a considerable share in the foundation of the original building.

building. Nearly fronting the gate are nine or ten steps, leading to the Lord Mayor's court, over which is a balcony, supported at each end by four iron pillars, in the form of palm-trees; by these is a small enclosure on each side on the top of the steps, used on some occasions by clerks to write in, each being sufficient to hold one person; under these are two prissons, called Little Ease, from the lowness of the ceiling, which was intended for apprentices, who, upon complaint, and a strict examination into the offence, were sometimes committed thither by the chamberlain. In the front of this balcony is a clock, on the frame of which is carved the 4 cardinal virtues, with the figure of Time on the top, and a cock on each side him. Behind this clock are two giants of an enormous size, which stand on the outside of the balcony, close to the wall on each side; they have black and bushy beards; one holds an halbert, and the other a ball set round with spikes, hanging by a chain to a long staff; they are supposed to represent an ancient Briton and a Saxon. Round the hall, on 14 demi-pillars above the capitals, are the King's-arms on the north-eastward, and the arms of London on the south-eastward pillar; and westward from them are the arms of the 12 principal companies, viz. Mercers, Grocers, Drapers, Fishmongers, Goldsmiths, Skinners, Merchant Taylors, Haberdashers, Salters, Ironmongers, Vintners, and Cloth-workers. There are in the whole 63 companies, being so many bodies politick, that enjoy great privileges. At the east end are the Kings-arms, between the portraiture finely painted of their present Majesties, besides many others round the hall of Kings and Queens, and 22 Judges, which were there put up by the city in gratitude for their signal services. To these the city of London has added, a noble marble statue of William Beckford, esq. who died during his mayoralty, in 1770; and a superb monument of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham; this last was erected in 1782. The first time that this hall was used on festive occasions, was by Sir John Shaw, goldsmith, knighted in the field of Bosworth. After building the essentials of good kitchens and other offices, in the year 1500, this gentleman gave here the mayor's feast, which before

before had been usually done in Grocers-hall. The bills of fare at length grew to such excess, that, in the time of Philip and Mary, a sumptuary law was made to restrain the expence both of provisions and liveries: but the city did not long observe it; for in 1554, they thought proper to renew the order of council, by way of reminding their fellow-citizens of their relapse into luxury.

The whole of the entertainment given to his present majesty in 1761, cost the city 6,898*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* The feast consisted of four hundred and fourteen dishes, besides the dessert.

To this may be curiously opposed the simple fare of the wax-chandlers, on October 28, 1478; which altogether amounted to 7*s.*!

GUILDHALL-CHAPEL is adjacent to Guildhall, a gothic building, founded about the year 1299. Service used to be performed here once a week; also at the election of mayor, and before the mayor's feast. At present the chapel is used as a justice room.

GUNNERSBURY-HOUSE, near Ealing, the residence of the late Princess Amelia; a noble and elegant structure, built by Inigo Jones, or as some say, by Mr. Webb, his son-in-law. Indeed the architect shews, that, if the plan was not drawn by that celebrated architect himself, it was designed by one of his scholars; for the building has that majestic boldness and simplicity which grace all the works of that excellent artist. It is situated on a rising ground; the approach to it from the garden is remarkably fine. The loggia has a beautiful appearance at a distance, and commands a fine prospect of the county of Surry, of the river Thames, and of all the meadows on its banks for some miles, and, in clear weather, even of London.

The apartments are extremely well contrived. The hall, which is spacious, is on each side supported by rows of columns, and from thence you ascend by a noble flight of stairs to a saloon, which is a double cube of 25 feet high, and most elegantly furnished. This fine room has an entrance into the portico on the back front, which is supported by columns, and, from the fineness of the prospect

prospect over the Thames, is a delightful place to sit in during the afternoon in the summer season; for it being contrived to face the south-east, the sun never shines on it after two o'clock; but, extending its beams over the country, enlivens the beautiful landscape that lies before this part of the edifice. Her Royal Highness greatly improved and enlarged the gardens; several beautiful fields have been added to them, some very elegant buildings erected, and the whole much enriched with plantations in the modern taste.

GUY'S-HOSPITAL is in Southwark, for the cure of the sick and lame, and is one of the greatest private charities ever known. Its founder was Mr. Guy, a bookseller, who, at the age of 76, in 1721 began this vast fabric, and endowed and bequeathed at his death, which happened in 1724, with about 350,000*l.* sterling. A much larger sum than ever was before left in this Kingdom, by one single person to charitable purposes. It consists of a noble quadrangle in the centre of which is a brazen statue of the founder. The wards which are 12 in number, contain 435 beds, besides which, on an average, there are 1600 out-patients annually relieved.

H.

HABERDASHERS HALL is in Maiden-lane, a neat brick building.

HABERDASHERS ALMSHOUSES are at Hoxton, and are generally called Afke's alms-houses.

HACKNEY, in Middlesex, on the north-east side of London, is a very large and populous village, inhabited by great numbers of merchants and wealthy persons. The parish has several hamlets belonging to it, among which are Clapton on the north, Dorleston and Shacklewell on the west, and Homerton, which leads to Hackney Marsh, on the east.

Hackney church was a distinct rectory and vicarage in the year 1292, and dedicated to St. Augustine; but the Knights Templars having obtained a mill and other possessions in the parish, they were, upon the suppression of their

their order, granted to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, from whom the church is supposed to have received the present appellation of St. John: however it was not presented by that name till after the year 1660; and has lately been rebuilt.

At the bottom of Hackney Marsh were discovered, some years since, the remains of a great stone causeway, which, by the Roman coins found there, appears to have been one of the famous highways made by the Romans.

HACKNEY COACH OFFICE is in Somerset-place.

HALL-PLACE is near Bexley, in Kent, 13 miles from London, was the ancient seat of Lord Le Despenser, but now of Mr. Calvert.

HAM (*East*) a village in Essex, south-east of Plaistow, and six miles from London.

HAM (WEST) or WEST HAM, a village in Essex, a mile from Stratford, and called West Ham, to distinguish it from East Ham. About half a mile from the church, near the Abbey Mills, are the site and some remains of a once very considerable monastery, called the Abbey of Stratford Langthorne, founded in 1135, by William Montfitchet, for monks of the Cistercian order, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary and All Saints. The demesnes of the abbey in this parish comprehend near 1500 acres; and they had several valuable manors, advowsons, and other estates in different counties. The abbot had a summons to parliament in 1307. At the dissolution it was valued by Dugdale at 51*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* and by Speed, at 57*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* It was granted, with the church, and divers parcels of ground, to Peter Meautes, Esq; by one of whose ancestors it was sold to John Nutts, Esq. It is now divided among several proprietors.

This abbey was bound to maintain the bridge at Bow, said to be the first arched stone bridge in England, and thence named, though perhaps it might derive its appellation from the French word *beau* (handsome); an epithet very likely to be given to it in those times. See Bow.

The gate-way of the abbey, built of brick, is still standing, over the road from the mills to the church. On part of its site is a public house and tea gardens, called the Adam

Adam and Eve, adjoining to which is one of the stone arches of the abbey, where the soil has been evidently much raised. In the kitchen of this house is a curiously carved grave stone, on which were some brass inscriptions that were unfortunately removed ; and in the gardens is a stone coffin, that was dug up here about eighteen years ago.

HAM HOUSE, an elegant house near Petersham and the Park of Richmond, in Surry, on the banks of the Thames, occupied by the Earl of Dysart. It is surrounded by those beautiful walks, called Ham Walks.

HAM FARM is the seat of the Earl of Portmore, at Weybridge, in Surry. It is situated between Oatlands and the late Mr. Southcote's. The house is a large handsome structure, built regularly of brick, with a fine lawn before the garden front. The grounds about it consist of about 500 acres, 130 of which are laid out for pleasure, besides a paddock of about 60 acres. Here is a fine command of water, there being two navigable rivers, the Thames, which comes with a fine bending course by the side of the terrace ; and the Wye, which runs directly through the grounds, and joins the Thames at the terrace. There is a swing bridge over the Wye, which may be turned aside at pleasure, to let boats and other vessels pass. The Wye is navigable up to Guildford, and other places. What is called the Virginia water, runs from Windsor Great Park, and flows through Mr. Southcote's grounds hither. The terrace next the Thames is beautiful ; and, though it lies upon a flat, there are some good views from it, and from other parts of the gardens. This place was first beautified by the Countess of Dorchester, in the reign of James II.

HAMMERSMITH, a village in Middlesex, four miles west from London. There are a number of pretty seats about it, especially towards the Thames, among which the most remarkable is the late Lord Melcombe's, which has a marble gallery, finished at a very great expence. This house has been lately brought to the hammer. It has a church, a presbyterian meeting-house, two charity schools, a work-house, and a kind of nunnery.

HAMMOND'S

HAMMOND'S ALMSHOUSES are in Almshouse-yard, Snow-hill.

HAMPSTEAD, a pleasant village in Middlesex, near the top of a hill, four miles from London. On the summit of this hill is a heath, adorned with many gentlemen's houses, and extends about a mile every way, affording a most extensive prospect over the city as far as Shooter's Hill, and into the counties all around it. This village used to be formerly resorted to for its mineral waters; and there is here a fine assembly-room. Its old ruinous church, which was a chapel belonging to the lord of the manor, has been pulled down, and a new one erected in its room. There is, besides, a handsome chapel near the wells, built by the contribution of the inhabitants, who are chiefly citizens and merchants of London. It is observable, that, in the reign of Henry VIII. Hampstead was a poor place, chiefly inhabited by laundresses, who washed for the inhabitants of the metropolis.

HAMPSTEAD WATER WORKS OFFICE is in Denmark-street, St. Giles's.

HAMPTON COURT is delightfully situated on the north bank of the river Thames, about two miles from Kingston, and at a small distance from a village called Hampton. This palace was magnificently built with brick by Cardinal Wolsey, who here set up 280 silk beds for strangers only, and richly stored it with gold and silver plate; but it raised so much envy against him, that, to screen himself from its effects, he gave it to Henry VIII. who, in return, suffered him to live in his palace at Richmond. King Henry greatly enlarged it, and it had then five spacious courts adorned with buildings, which in that age were greatly admired, by all foreigners as well as the natives.

This palace, which was afterwards the prison of Charles I. is, with the parks, encompassed in a semicircle by the Thames. King William and Queen Mary were so greatly pleased with its situation, which rendered it capable of being made one of the noblest palaces in Europe, that, while the former was causing the old apartments to be pulled down, and rebuilt in the more beautiful manner in

which they now appear, her majesty, impatient to enjoy so agreeable a retreat, fixed upon a building near the river, called the Water Gallery, and suiting it to her conveniency, adorned it with the utmost elegance, though its situation would not allow it to stand after the principal building was completed.

Since the pulling down of the Water Gallery, which stood before the fine stone front that faces the river, the ground to the south-west has received considerable improvements. This spot is laid out in small inclosures, surrounded with tall hedges, in order to break the violence of the winds, and render them proper for the reception of such exotic plants as were moved thither in summer out of the conservatories. Here are two basons constantly supplied with water, for the support of these plants in dry weather; and as they are situated near the great apartments, most of the plants may be viewed from the window.

At a small distance to the west, stood a large hot-house, for preserving such tender exotic plants as require a greater share of warmth than is generally felt in this climate. Of this part of gardening Queen Mary was so fond, that she allowed a handsome salary to Dr. Plukenet, a very learned botanist, for overseeing and registering the curious collection of plants she caused to be brought into the garden; but since her majesty's death they have been much neglected, and very few of the most curious plants are now to be found there.

The park and gardens, with the ground on which the palace now stands, are about three miles in circumference. On a pediment at the front of the palace on this side, is a bas-relief of the triumphs of Hercules over Envy; and facing it a large oval bason, answering to the form of this part of the garden, which is a large oval divided into gravel walks and parterres, laid out in the exploded taste, by the then fashionable gardeners, London and Wise.

At the entrance of the grand walk are two large marble vases, of exquisite workmanship: one said to be performed by Mr. Cibber, the father of the late poet-laureat, and the other by a foreigner: these pieces are reported to

be done as a trial of skill, but it is difficult to determine which is the finest performance. They are beautifully adorned with bas-relief; that on the right hand representing the triumphs of Bacchus, and the other on the left Amphitrite and the Nereids. At the bottom of this walk, facing a large canal which runs into the park, are two other large vases, the bas-relief on one representing the judgment of Paris, and that of the other Meleager hunting the wild boar.

In four of the parterres are four fine brass statues. The first is a gladiator, which formerly stood in the parade of St. James's Park, at the foot of the canal, and was removed thither in the reign of Queen Anne. The original was performed by Agasias Doritheus of Ephesus, and is in the Borghesian palace at Rome. The second is a young Apollo; the third a Diana; and the fourth, Saturn going to devour one of his children; all after fine originals.

On the south side of the palace is the privy garden, which was sunk ten feet, to open a view from the apartments to the river Thames. In this garden is a fine fountain, and two grand terrace walks.

On the north side of the palace is a tennis court; and beyond that, a gate which leads into the wilderness: further on is the great gate of the gardens, on the sides of which are large stone piers, with the lion and unicorn couchant, in stone.

We shall now, leaving the gardens, take a view of the palace and several apartments, with their noble furniture and fine paintings, performed by the most eminent masters.

To begin with the first entrance into the palace, at the gates of which are four large brick piers, adorned with the lion and unicorn, each of them holding a shield, whereon are the arms of Great Britain, with several trophies of war, well carved on stone.

Passing through a long court-yard, on each side of which are stabling for the officers of his majesty's household, we come next to the first portal, which is strongly built of brick, and decorated by Wolsey with the heads of four of

the Cæsars, Trajan and Adrian on one side, and on the other Tiberius and Vitellius.

Through this portal we pass into a large quadrangle, remarkable only for its spaciousness and uniformity. This leads to a second quadrangle, where over the portal is a beautiful astronomical clock, made by the celebrated Tompion, on which are curiously represented the twelve signs of the zodiac, with the rising and setting of the sun, the various phases of the moon, and other ornaments and indications.

On the left hand of this quadrangle is the great old hall, in which, by her late Majesty's command, was erected a theatre, wherein it was intended that two plays should be acted every week, during the court's continuance there; but only seven plays were performed in it, by the players from Drury-lane, the summer when it was raised; and one afterwards for the entertainment of the Duke of Lorraine, afterwards Emperor of Germany. In the front is a portal of brick decorated with four Cæsars heads without names.

On the opposite side of this quadrangle is a stone colonnade of 14 columns, and two pilasters of the Ionic order, with an entablature and balustrade at the top, adorned in the middle with two vases.

This leads to the great stair-case, adorned with iron balusters curiously wrought and gilt, the whole erected on porphyry. From the cieling hangs, by a strong brass chain gilt, a large glass lanthorn, which holds 16 candles, and has an imperial crown at the top. This stair-case with the cieling, was painted by Signor Verrio, by order of King William III.

At the top, on the left side, are Apollo and the Nine Muses, at whose feet sits Pan with his unequal reeds; and a little below them Ceres, holding in one hand a wheat-sheaf, and with the other pointing to loaves of bread; and at her feet is Flora, surrounded by her attendants, and holding in her right hand a chaplet of flowers; near her are the two river gods Thames and Ilis, with their urns; and a large table in the middle, upon which is a quantity of rich plate, decorated with flowers.

On

On the cieling are Jupiter and Juno, with Ganymede riding on Jupiter's eagle, and offering the cup ; Juno's peacock is in the front : one of the Parcæ, with her scissars in her hand, seems to wait for Jove's orders to cut the thread of life. These figures are covered with a fine canopy surrounded with the signs of the zodiac, and by several Zephyrs with flowers in their hands ; and on one side of them is Fame with her two trumpets.

Beneath is a beautiful figure of Venus riding on a swan, Mars addressing himself to her as a lover, and Cupid riding on another swan.

On the right hand are Pluto and Proserpine, Cœlus and Terra, Cybele crowned with a tower, and others. Neptune and Amphitrite are in the front, and two attendants are serving them with nectar and fruit. Bacchus is leaning on a rich ewer, and, being accompanied by his attendants, places his left hand on the head of Silenus, who sits on an ass that is fallen down, he seems to catch at a table to which Diana above is pointing. The table is supported by eagles : on one side of it sits Romulus, the founder of Rome, with a wolf ; and on the other side of it is Hercules leaning on his club. Peace in her right hand holds a laurel, and in her left a palm, over the head of Æneas, who seems inviting the twelve Cæsars, among whom is Spurina the soothsayer, to a celestial banquet. Over their heads hovers the genius of Rome with a flaming sword, the emblem of destruction, and a bridle, the emblem of government, both in her right hand.

The next is the Emperor Julian writing at a table, while Mercury dictates to him.

Over the door, at the head of the stairs, is a funeral-pile, done in stone-colour ; and under the above paintings are 36 pannels, representing trophies of war, and other decorations, in the same colour.

From the stair-case we pass into the Guard-Chamber, which is upwards of 60 feet long, and 40 wide. This room contains arms for 1000 men curiously placed in various forms. Here are pilasters of pikes and bayonets on each side of 16 pannels that go round the room ; with

variety of other ornaments, as musquets in chequer-work, stars made of bayonets, swords, &c. In this chamber are the following portraits of celebrated admirals : Sir John Jennings, Sir John Leake, Admiral Churchill, Admiral Gradon, Admiral Benbow, Sir John Wishart, Sir Stafford Fairbone, Lord Torrington, Sir Thomas Dilks, Lord Orford, Sir Charles Wager, Admiral Whetstone, Sir Thomas Hopson, Sir George Rooke, George Prince of Denmark, Sir Cloudesley Shovel, Admiral Beaumont, Sir John Munden ; Lord Orford by Bockman ; Sir John Wishart, and the last seven, by Dahl ; and the others by Sir Godfrey Kneller. Over the chimney piece is the coloseum, by Canletter.

The next is the *King's First Presence-Chamber*, which is hung with rich old tapestry, representing the stories of Tobit and Tobias, and Midas. The cieling is vaulted, and from the centre hangs a fine lustre of 19 branches. Fronting the door are the canopy and chair of state, which, as well as the stools, are of crimson damask ; on the back part of the canopy are the King's arms, and round the valance a crown and cypher embroidered in gold. This room is ornamented with the following pictures :

On the left hand of the entrance, behind the door, is a fine picture, about 18 feet by 15, by Sir Godfrey Kneller, of King William III. who is in armour on a stately grey horse, trampling on trophies of war, by which lies a flaming torch. At the top, in the clouds, Mercury and Peace support his helmet, decorated with laurel, and a Cupid holds a scroll. On the bottom part of the picture appear Neptune and his attendants by the side of a rock, welcoming the hero on shore ; and at a distance is seen a fleet of ships, their sails swelled with the east wind. In the front ground, Plenty with her cornucopia offers him an olive-branch, and Flora presents flowers.

Over the chimney is a whole length of the Marquis of Hamilton, Lord Steward of the Household to King Charles I. by Mytens ; and over the doors are two pieces, one of architecture, the other, ruins with figures, finely executed by Rousseau.

The

The next room, which is called the *Second Presence-Chamber*, is spacious, and has a vaulted cieling, from the centre of which hangs a gilt chandelier of twelve branches. The tapestry is ancient, but very rich, the lights being all gold and the shadows silk; the subject is Abraham offering up his son Isaac. The chair of state and stools are of crimson damask fringed with the same colour. Over the chimney is a whole length of Christian IV. King of Denmark, by Van Somer. This picture, as most of the large ones are, is decorated round the frame on the outside with festoons of fruit and flowers finely carved in high relief. In this chamber is also a beautiful landscape of Isaac and Rebecca, by Zucarelli. Over the three doors are pieces of ruins and landscapes by Rousseau. Here are likewise two fine marble tables, with pier glasses over them, and a pair of gilt stands on each side.

The fourth-room which is the *King's Audience-Chamber*, is very lofty; in the middle hangs a beautiful chased silver chandelier of sixteen branches. Here is a fine canopy of state, with the window-curtains, chair, and stools, of rich crimson damask, laced and fringed with gold. The tapestry is fine, and represents God appearing to Abraham; Abraham purchasing a burying-place for his wife Sarah; and Abraham entertaining the three angels. In this room is a landscape with Moses, by Zucarelli. Over the chimney is a whole length picture of Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia, the daughter of King James I. by Honthorst, and over each of the two doors is a Madona, by Domenico Fetti.

In the fifth which is the *Drawing-Room*, is also a chair of state and stools; the window-curtains are tissue with a silver ground: there are silver sconces fastened to the tapestry, which is richly woven with gold, but is very ancient; the subject is Abraham sending his servants to get a wife for Isaac; and Rebecca opening the trunks of treasure. Over the chimney-piece is an admirable whole length picture of King Charles I. by Vandyck; opposite to which is a fine painting of the Conaro family, after Titian, by old Stone. Over the doors are two capital

pictures : the one is David with Goliah's head, by Fetti ; the other, the Holy Family, by Schidone.

In the *King's State Bed-Chamber* is a crimson velvet-bed, laced with gold, having plumes of white-feathers on the top. This room, which is very spacious, is hung round with tapestry representing the history of Joshua, about which are eight silver sconces chased with the judgment of Solomon. The cieling which was painted by Verrio, represents Endymion lying with his head in the lap of Morpheus, and Diana admiring him as he sleeps. On another part of the cieling is a fine figure of Somnus, or Sleep, with his attendants : and in the border are four landscapes, and four boys with baskets of flowers intermixed with poppies. The paintings in this room are Joseph and his Mistress, by Orazio Gentileschi ; over the doors are two flower-pieces, finely executed by Baptist and Bogdane ; and over the chimney, a whole length of Ann Duchess of York, by Sir Peter Lely. — There is a clock in this room made by Tompkin, which goes one year and a day without winding-up ; likewise a barometter by Tompkin.

The *King's Dressing-Room*, which is about twelve feet long, and six feet wide, has the cieling painted by Verrio. Mars is sleeping in Venus's lap, while several Cupids steal away his armour, sword, and spear, and others are binding his legs and arms with fetters of roses.

The borders are decorated with jessamine, orange-trees in pots, and several sorts of birds. The room is hung round with India damask ; and the chair, stools, and screen, are covered with the same. This room contains the following paintings : a flower-piece, by old Baptist ; flowers, &c. by Withoos : dead game, &c. by Van Aelst ; a saint's head by — ; lady Vaux, by — ; Christ and St. John, by Leonardo da Vinci ; Francis the first, of France, by Jannet ; Reshemeer, by Holbein ; the Angel and St. Peter in prison, by Steenwyck ; King Charles I. on horseback, by Vandyke ; the Great Mogul with his attendants, by — ; a landscape with figures by — ; Lot and his daughters, by Poelemburg ; a battle piece, by Wouvermans ; Diana and Nymphs bathing,

bathing, by Poelemburg ; the inside of a church, with the woman taken in adultery, (the figures by old Franks,) by Deneef ; King Henry VIII. by — ; Erasmus, by Holbein ; a woman singing, and a man, by Gerhard Douw ; a flower-piece, by young Baptist ; with a barometer by Quare, and some ancient ornamental china over the chimney-piece.

The King's *Writing-Closet* is of a triangular form, and has two-windows. The hangings and stools are India. A glass is here so placed as to shew all the rooms on that side of the building in one view. The paintings are as follow : the Shepherds Offering, by old Palma ; Queen Henrietta Maria, after Vandyck, by Gibson ; a drawing, by — ; Sacarissa, by Russell ; the Centaur carrying away Hercules's wife, after Julio Romano ; a flower-piece, by Bogdane ; Judith and Holofernes, by Paul Veronese ; a Magdalen's head, by Sasso Ferrato ; David and Goliah, by — ; administration of the sacrament, by Leandro Bassan ; the Judgment of Paris, by — ; Nymphs and Satyrs, by Poelemburg ; a landscape with cattle, by Adrian Vandervelde ; the head of Cyrus brought before Queen Thomyris, by Vincentio Malo ; St. Peter and the Angel in Prison, by Steenwyck ; a landscape with a hay-cart, by Wouwermans ; a peacock with other fowls, by Bogdane ; the Visitation, by Carlo Maratti ; King Charles I. at dinner, by Van Bassan ; and a flower-piece, by Bogdane.

Queen's Mary's Closet is hung with needle-work, said to be wrought by herself and her maids of honour : there are also an easy chair, four others, and a screen, all are said to be the work of that excellent Queen. The work is extremely neat, the figures are well shadowed, perhaps equal to the best tapestry, and shew great judgment in drawing. The following is a list of the paintings : the Virgin teaching Christ to read, by Guercino ; the Holy Family, by Dosso de Ferrara ; lord Daniley and his brother, by Lucas de Heere ; the King of Bohemia at dinner, by Van Basson ; Emperor Charles V. initiated into the church, by — ; King George the First's Queen, by — ; Moses striking the rock, by Marco Ricci ;

St. Jerome, by Mieris ; Mrs. Lemon, by Van dyck ; King George I. by — ; a landscape with figures, by Dietrice ; St. Francis, by Teniers ; a Madona and St. John, by Guercino ; a Lady by — ; Bellini, by — ; a bunch of grapes, by Verelst ; a woman to the waist, by Piombo ; the Shepherd's Offering, by Seb. Ricci ; a woman milking a goat, by Bergen ; a portrait of a woman, by Rembrant ; the Ascension of the Virgin, by Calvart ; and a landscape by Poussin.

The Queen's Gallery, which is about seventy feet long, and twenty-five wide, is hung (but not in chronological order) with seven beautiful pieces of tapestry, done after the famous paintings of Le Brun, and representing, 1. Alexander's triumphal entry into Babylon ; 2. his fight with King Porus ; 3. himself and his horse Bucephalus ; 4. his visit to Diogenes : 5. his consultation with the soothsayers ; 6. his fight with Darius ; and, 7. the tent of Darius. Under the 4th, which is placed over the chimney-piece, is a very neat bust of a Venus in alabaster standing upon an oval looking-glass, under which are two doves billing in basso reliefo. Among the other furniture in this gallery are two fine tables of Egyptian marble.

The ceiling of the Queen's State Bed-Chamber is finely painted by Sir James Thornhill, who has represented Aurora rising out of the ocean in her golden chariot, drawn by four white horses. The bed is of crimson damask ; and, besides other furniture, the room is adorned with a glass lustre with silver sockets. Over a large marble chimney-piece is a whole length of King James I. at his right hand ; over one of the doors is Queen Ann his consort, both by Van Somer ; over the other door is a beautiful whole length of Henry Prince of Wales, their eldest son, by Mytens : there are besides a portrait of the Duchess of Brunswick, by Moreelze ; and a landscape, by Zucarelli. In the cornice are four other portraits, one on each side, viz. King George I. King George II. the late Queen Caroline, and Frederick Prince of Wales.

The Queen's Drawing Room has the ceiling painted by Signor Verrio ; in the middle of which is the late Queen Ann,

Ann, under the character of Justice, holding the scales in one hand, and the sword in the other: she is dressed in a purple robe lined with ermine; and Neptune and Britannia are holding a crown over her head. The room is hung with green damask, upon which are placed nine pictures, three on each side of the room, and three at the end. These were formerly all in one piece of a great length, as may be very plainly seen from some of the figures being cut asunder, and placed in different pieces. The whole is the triumph of Julius Cæsar, and was a long procession of soldiers, priests, officers of state, &c. at the end of which that Emperor appears in his triumphal chariot, with Victory holding a laurel crown over his head; it is painted in water-colours upon canvas, by Andrea Manregna. Over the two doors are our Saviour and the woman of Samaria, and our Saviour and the woman with the issue, both by Seb. Ricci.

The Queen's State Audience Room is hung with rich tapestry, representing King Melchisedec giving bread and wine to Abraham. Here is a fine canopy of state, and six pictures, viz. a lady, the countess of Lenox, Bacchus, and Ariadne, Margaret Queen of Scots, the Duke of Brunswick, and the Duchess of Brunswick. Bacchus and Ariadne by Cito Ferri, and Margaret Queen of Scots, by Mitens.

The next is the *Public Dining-Room*, wherein the late King used to dine in state. It is noble and lofty, and ornamented with the following pictures: Prince Charles Elector Palatine, by—; a ship-piece, by Vandervelde; a ditto, by ditto; Bacchus and Ariadne, after Guido, by Romanelli; a ship-piece, by Vandervelde; a ditto, by ditto; Princess Elizabeth, by—; our Saviour in the house of Lazarus, by Seb. Ricci; the Pool of Bethesda, by ditto; Baccio Bandinelli, by Correggio; the woman taken in adultery, by Seb. Ricci; Prince Rupert, by Mirevelt. In the centre of this room is the model of a palace that was intended for Richmond Gardens.

The Prince of Wales's Prefence Chamber is hung with tapestry, wrought with the story of Tobit and Tobias. Over one of the doors is Guzman, and over another

Gundamor, two Spanish ambassadors, the latter by Blen-
burg : over the third is a Queen of France, by Pourbus ;
and over the chimney Lewis XIII. of France, with a
walking-stick in his hand, and a dog by his side, by Bel-
camp ; facing which is King Ahasuerus and Queen Est-
her, by Tintoret.

The *Prince of Wales's Drawing Room* is hung with ta-
pestry, representing Elymas the sorcerer struck with
blindness : this is taken from one of the cartoons now in
the Queen's palace. Over the chimney-piece is the Duke
of Wirtemberg, by Mark Gerards ; over one of the
doors is a whole length of the wife of Philip II. King of
Spain ; and over the other a whole length of Count
Mansfield, general of the Spaniards in the Low Coun-
tries, the latter by Mytens.

The *Prince of Wales's Bed-Chamber* has a bed of green
damask and four pictures, viz. over the chimney-piece is
a whole length of the Duke of Lunenburg, great grand-
father to his late Majesty, by Mytens ; over one of the
doors is a whole length of the Prince of Parma, Gover-
nor of the Netherlands ; over another is a Spanish no-
bleman, by Pantoga ; and over the third the consort of
Christian IV. King of Denmark.

The *Private Chapel* is wainscoted to a considerable
height ; and over the centre is a dome, which admits a
suitable degree of light. The *Lord's Supper*, by Tintoret,
is the only picture in it.

In the *Closet next the Chapel* is a small marble cistern,
formerly used for the purpose of cooling wine, and round
it are the following pictures : King George II. ; his
Queen ; Jonah sitting under the gourd, by Hemskirk ;
a landscape ; a head, by Artemisia Gentileschi ; and the
emperors Galba and Otho.

In the *Private Dining-Room* are eight ship-pieces, six
of them by Vandervelde, four of which represent the
defeat of the Spanish Armada ; and over the chimney is a
very fine portrait, by Zuccheri, of the Earl of Notting-
ham

The *Closet next the Private Dining-Room* has the mur-
der of the Innocents, by Brueghel, and the rape of the Sa-
bines.

The

The King's *Private Dressing-Room* is hung with tapestry representing the Solbay fight, and contains the portraits of Sir John Lawson, after Sir Peter Lely; the Duke of Gloucester, by Sir G. Kneller; and Lord Sandwich, by Dobson. Here are also two cabinets, one of inlaid stone, the other India.

In the *King's Private Bed-Chamber* are two pictures: a Friar and Nuns at a banquet, by Longepier; and Susanna and the Elders, by Paul Veronese. The bed is of rich crimson damask.

In the *Closet next the Private Bed-Chamber* are Jupiter and Europa, and two Madonas.

The *Council Chamber*, which was formerly the *Cartoon-Gallery*, is now adorned with the following paintings: the Duke of Alva, by Rubens; the Deluge, by Bassan; the Judgment of Midas, by Schiavone; the Nine Muses in concert, by Tintoret; the Shepherd's Offering, by old Palma; our Saviour and the woman of Samaria, by ditto; King Charles I. after Vandyck, by old Stone. In the centre of this room is a model of the palace that was intended to be built in Hyde-Park, which cost five hundred guineas.

The *Dining-Room* contains the portraits of nine celebrated beauties, viz. The Countess of Peterborough, the Countess of Ranelagh, Lady Middleton, Miss Pitt, the Duchess of St. Albans, the Countess of Essex, the Countess of Dorset, Queen Mary, the Duchess of Grafton: Queen Mary, was by Wissing; the Countess of Peterborough, Lady Middleton, and Miss Pitt, by Sir Godfrey Kneller.

Over the chimney-piece in this chamber is a fine bas-relief, in white marble, of Venus drawn in her chariot, and attended by several Cupids.

We come next to the *Queen's Stair-Cafe*, where the ceiling is painted by Vick. Here are King Charles II. and Catharine his Queen, with the Duke of Buckingham representing Science in the habit of Mercury while Envy is struck down by naked boys. There are also other ornaments done by Mr. Kent.

From the Queen's stair-cafe we descend into a new quadrangle, in the middle of which is a round bason, and four

four large lamps on pedestals of iron work; and on the right hand, over the windows, are the twelve labours of Hercules, done in fresco.

We shall conclude our account with observing, that the whole palace consists of three quadrangles: the first and second are Gothic, but in the latter is a most beautiful colonnade of the Ionic order, the columns in couplets, built by Sir Christopher Wren. Through this, as was before observed, you pass into the third court or quadrangle, wherein are the royal apartments, which are magnificently built of brick and stone by King William III. The gardens are not in the present natural style, but in that which prevailed some years ago, when mathematical figures were preferred to natural forms.

HAMPTON-HOUSE is near Hampton-Court, and was the elegant villa of David Garrick, Esq; now of his widow. It is situated on the banks of the Thames, and the grounds, which are very extensive, are laid out with great taste. The house was fronted by Mr. Adam. Close to the river is a temple, dedicated to Shakespear, where, on a pedestal, is placed a figure of that immortal bard, in the attitude of study, by the celebrated Roubiliac.

HAMPTON WICK, a cluster of houses, at the foot of Kingston bridge. A patriot of this place has his memory recorded in a fine print of him, which the neighbours, who are fond of a walk in Bushy Park, must hold in veneration. It has under it the following inscription:

“ Timothy Bennett, of Hampton Wick, in Middlesex,
 “ Shoemaker, aged 75, 1752. This true Briton, (un-
 “ willing to leave the world worse than he found it), by
 “ a vigorous application of the laws of his country in the
 “ cause of liberty, obtained a free passage through Bushy
 “ Park, which had many years been withheld from the
 “ people.”

HANAPER-OFFICE is in Chancery-lane.

HAND-IN-HAND FIRE OFFICE is in Angel Court, Snow-hill, opposite St. Sepulchre's Church.

HANOVER-SQUARE is on the south side of Oxford-street, and opposite Cavendish-square; the area contains about two acres.

HARE

HARE HALL, the elegant seat of John Arnold Wallinger, Esq; thirteen miles from London, on the road to Chelmsford, nearly opposite to Rumford Common. It consists of a centre and two wings, and was built entirely of stone, by the celebrated Mr. Paine.

HARLINGTON, a village in Middlesex, thirteen miles from London, on the Bath road.

HARMONDSWORTH, a village in Middlesex, fifteen miles from London, and two from Colnbrook: it is remarkable for one of the largest barns in England, whose supporting pillars are of stone, and supposed to be of great antiquity.

HARROW ON THE HILL, in Middlesex, fifteen miles north-west from London, on the highest hill in the county, on the summit of which stands the church, which has a very high spire. This parish is famous for a free-school, founded by Mr. John Lyons, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

HARWAR'S ALMSHOUSES are in Kingsland-road.

HAWKERS AND PEDLARS OFFICE is in Somerset-place.

Haws's ALMSHOUSES is in Bow-lane, Poplar.

HAVERING, a pleasant village in Essex, three miles from Romford, where are several seats, but particularly Pergo, and Havering Park. The situation is delightful, and the prospects extensive, even to Seven Oaks in Kent.

HAVERING BOWER, a pleasant village in Essex, about three miles from Romford, in the parish of Hornchurch, and liberty of Havering, was an ancient retiring place of some of our Saxon kings; particularly of that simple saint, Edward the Confessor, who took great delight in it, as being woody, solitary, and fit for his devotions. It so abounded, says the legend, with warbling nightingales, that they disturbed him in his devotions. He therefore earnestly prayed to God for their absence; since which time, as the credulous country people believed, never a nightingale was heard to sing in the park, but many without the pales, as in other places. It was named Bower, from some fine bower, or shady walk, as Rosamond's Bower, at Woodstock.

It is a most charming spot, having an extensive and beautiful prospect over a great part of Essex, Hertfordshire, Kent, Middlesex, and Surry, and also a view of the Thames, with the ships sailing up and down. Here the Confessor is reported to have built a palace, or perhaps improved one; it was of free-stone and leaded. Some parts of the walls are still standing. Besides this palace there was another at Pergo, that belonged to the Queen of England. It seems to have been always the house of a Queen consort and her jointure. Here died Joan, widow of Henry IV. This was a seat of the late lord Archer.

HAYES, a village in Middlesex, twelve miles from London, and the right hand side of the high road leading to Uxbridge. It has a large handsome church, the chancel of which is curiously ornamented, and has some good monuments.

HAYES, a village near Bromley, in Kent, where there is Hayes Place, the elegant villa and gardens of the late Earl of Chatham, who bought the estate of the late Sir Edward Walpole, K. B. and laid out great sums in fine improvements. The present Earl sold it to John Bond, Esq. a gentleman from the East Indies, for 8000 guineas.

ST. HELEN'S CHURCH in Bishopsgate-street, is remarkable for its antiquity. Here repose upon the pavement of the church, within a rail, that singular usurer and sheriff's officer, Bencraft, who left his ill-gotten wealth to build and endow some almshouses in Mile-end road. His coffin has a lock, and a key which is deposited within, for he had the vanity to predict his resurrection thirty years after, and so firmly believed the infatuation, that he caused his coffin to be so constructed, that at the appointed time he might let himself out.

HENDON, a village in Middlesex, seven miles from London, to the north of Hampstead. It is pleasantly situated on a rivulet called the Brent, and has several agreeable villas in it.

HENRY VII'S CHAPEL. See WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

HERALD'S COLLEGE, or **COLLEGE OF ARMS**, is on Bennet's-hill, Doctor's Commons. The house they occupy

occupy was built about three years after the fire of London in 1666, on the site of Derby-house, a palace of the family of the Stanleys, which was built by the first Earl, father-in-law to Henry VII. who lived and died in it, as did his son George, the intended victim to the rage of Richard III. before the battle of Bosworth; which palace Queen Mary gave to Dethick, garter king of arms, and his brother heralds, to live in and transact the business of their office. It is a foundation of great antiquity, in which the records, visitations of the counties, and pedigrees of the families of the kingdom are kept; and are often of great use in proving consanguinity, and supply proof to support claims to estates and honours.

The present building is a square, inclosed by apartments for the residence of the corporation, a hall, a library, &c. The whole body consists of thirteen persons, viz. Garter, Clarenceux, Norroy, six heralds, and four pursuivants. It is the duty of the heralds and pursuivants to attend the office, by monthly rotation, to satisfy all enquiries.

HESTON, a village in Middlesex, to the north west of Hounslow.

HICKS'S HALL, this was a building which stood in the street near the junction of St. John's-lane and St. John's-street, Smithfield, but becoming ruinous, and being esteemed inconveniently situated, it was pulled down, and a countycourt-house built on Clerkenwell-green, which see.

HIDE-PARK is larger than either St. James's or the Green-Park; but the natural advantages of the place are such, that it never fails to impress the imagination with a certain sense of vastness and sublimity. The extent of the open plain has an effect similar to that which is experienced by a traveller, when, by some change of position, he is suddenly brought in sight of the sea. This plain is not less remarkable for elevation than extent. It commands a most noble view, is pleasantly watered by the Serpentine-river, and, in short, possesses every beauty and convenience which might be required for the situation of a royal palace, being well adapted to every purpose of magnificence and beauty. Here the nobility frequently take their morning airings, and in the evenings it is frequently crowded with pedestrians. There is

is a noble basin of water here which serves as a reservoir for the queen's palace, and a serpentine river which adds considerably to the beauty of the place. Here is a magazine for gun-powder, and extensive stabling for the soldiery.

HIGHBURY-BARN, a place of public entertainment, about one mile from the Islington road, from whence there is an extensive fine view of the country ; and leading to it from Islington, there has lately been built an elegant row of houses, called Highbury-place. Near it are the remains of a Roman fortification.

HIGHGATE, in Middlesex, five miles on the north side of London ; a chapel of ease to Pancras and Hornsey, is so called, partly from its high situation, overlooking London and great part of Kent, Essex, and Hertfordshire, and partly from a gate set up there above 400 years ago, to receive toll for the bishop of London, when the old miry road from Gray's-Inn-lane to Barnet was turned through the bishop's park, which gate was removed about thirty years since. This toll was farmed by Queen Elizabeth, at 40*l.* a year. Where the chapel stands was formerly an hermitage, and one of the hermits caused a causeway to be made between Highgate and Islington, by gravel dug out of the top of the hill, where is now a pond. Near the chapel, in 1562, a free-school was built and endowed, which was enlarged in 1570, and a chapel added to it. On the side next London, the fineness of the prospect over the city, as far as Shooter's-hill, and below Greenwich, has occasioned several handsome edifices to be built. It is remarkable, that some of the public houses in Highgate have a large pair of horns placed over the sign ; and that when any of the country people stop for refreshment, a pair of large horns, fixed to the end of a staff, is brought to them, and they are induced to be sworn. If they consent, a kind of burlesque oath is administered, " that they will never eat brown bread when they can get white ;" and abundance of other things of the same kind, which they repeat after the person who brings the horns, with one hand fixed upon them. This ridiculous ceremony is altered according to the sex of the person who is sworn, who is allowed to add to each article,

ticle, "except I like the other better." The whole being over, they must kiss the horns, and pay a shilling for the oath, to be spent among the company to which they belong.

HIGHWOOD-HILL, a village in Middlesex, eleven miles from London, in the parish of Totteridge, and a small distance from Barnet Common.

HILL'S ALMSHOUSE is in Rochester-row, Tothill-fields.

HINTON'S ALMSHOUSE is in Plough-alley, Barbican.

HOLLAND HOUSE, a little beyond Kensington, a fine and venerable gothic brick structure most pleasantly situated on a rising ground, north of the high road, to which several modern improvements have been made in the grounds and gardens. In this house lived and died the celebrated Mr. Addison. It is now the property of Lord Holland, and is inhabited by Edward Bearcroft, Esq.

HOLWOOD-HOUSE, on Hollwood-Hill, in the parish of Keston in Kent, five miles from Bromley, and is now the seat of the Right Hon. William Pitt.

HOMERTON, a village that adjoins and belongs to Hackney, where are several good houses of opulent merchants, &c. Here the dissenters of the Calvinistical persuasion have had an academy for many years. A large and handsome building has also been lately purchased here, to which a new wing is added, as an academy for dissenters of all persuasions, which appears to be planned with the most perfect attention to the rights of conscience and the liberty of private judgment. The subscription towards this institution amounted, in a few weeks, to upwards of 10,000*l.*

HONEY-LANE MARKET is adjoining Cheapside and Milk-street, nearly opposite Bow Church. This is the smallest market in the city, though famous for the goodness of its provisions.

HOPTON'S ALMSHOUSE is in the parish of Christ-Church, Surry.

HORNCHURCH, a village in Essex, and the only parish in the liberty of Havering, is situated about three miles from Romford, of which it is the mother church. A large pair

pair of horns is affixed to the west end of the church, for which tradition assigns some reason too idle to be repeated. Here governor Wyatt has a handsome seat.

HORNSEY, a village in Middlesex, five miles from London. About a mile nearer this is a coppice of young trees, called Hornsey Wood, at the entrance of which is a public house, to which great numbers of persons resort from the city. This house, being situated on the top of a hill, affords a delightful prospect of the neighbouring country. Hornsey is a long staggling place, situated in a low valley, but extremely pleasant, having the New River winding through it. The church is said to have been built out of the ruins of an ancient castle, which stood on a piece of ground called Lodge-hill. Near Hornsey Wood the New River was formerly carried across a valley in a wooden frame supported by pillars.

HORSE-GUARDS is near Charing-cross, a noble modern edifice of stone, opposite the Banqueting House, Whitehall, between the Admiralty and Treasury; consisting of a centre and two wings, and has an air of solidity perfectly agreeable to the nature of the building. It receives its name from the horse guards, who are here on duty; two of these are constantly mounted, and completely armed, under two handsome slope porches, detached from the building, and erected to shelter them from the weather. This structure is equally calculated for the use of the foot, as well as the horse, on duty. In the centre of this edifice, is an arched passage, into St. James's Park, and the building over this has a pediment, in which are the king's arms in bass-relief. The wing on each side of this centre, is a pavilion, and in the middle rises a cupola. The wings are plainer than the centre, and consist each of a front projecting a little, with ornamented windows in the principal story, and a plain one in the sides. Each has its pediment, with a circular window in the centre.

HOUNSLAW, a market town, ten miles north of London, on the edge of the heath of the same name. It has a chapel, a charity-school, and two annual fairs. The town belongs to two parishes, the north side of the street to Heston, and the south to Isleworth. In this place was formerly

formerly a convent of mendicant friars, who, by their institution, were to beg alms for the ransom of captives taken by the infidels. On its dissolution, Henry VIII. gave it to Lord Windsor, and it was afterwards purchased by Mr. Auditor Roan.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *See COMMONS, HOUSE OF.*

HOXTON, near Shoreditch. This was for many ages a village, and in the Conqueror's Survey is named Hocheston; but by the increase of buildings it has been for some time past joined to this metropolis.

HUDSON-BAY COMPANY HALL stands on the south side of Fenchurch-street, and is a good brick building, adorned with pilasters, architraves, &c.

In this building is deposited a large pair of Moose Deer's horns weighing 56 pounds, and the picture of an Elk, the European Morse, killed in the presence of Charles XI. of Sweden, which weighed 1229 pounds.

HULBERT'S ALMSHOUSE is a handsome building, contiguous to St. Peter's Hospital, or Fishmongers Almshouse, at Newington-Butts, in Surry.

HUNGERFORD-MARKET is near the west end of the Strand, at a small distance from the Thames, now but little resorted to.

HYDE-PARK, *See HIDE-PARK.*

J.

JACKSON'S ALMSHOUSE is in College-yard, Dead-man's-place, Southwark.

ST. JAMES'S, CLERKENWELL, as well as all the other parish churches, are mentioned under the article CHURCHES.

ST. JAMES'S MARKET, is situated between the Haymarket and St. James's-square, and covers a very large spot of ground, whereon stands a commodious market-house and stall for every production for the table.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE. On the spot where this edifice stands, was an hospital dedicated to St. James, originally founded by the citizens of London, for fourteen maids afflicted with the leprosy, of which there are records

cords so early as in A. D. 1100. It was suppressed by Henry VIII. who having taken the edifice down, built a palace in its room, that retained the name of hospital. It is still a clumsy building, where the kings have resided ever since Whitehall was burnt in 1697. It has a mean appearance without, but contains very beautiful apartments, the most convenient for regal parade of any in Europe. Which apartments may be seen, when the king is not there. The chapel, that was converted for the use of the Royal Family, is to be seen, even when their majesties are at prayers, generally on Sunday, about the hour of twelve. The king's levee, or court days, are kept here every Wednesday and Friday; and, during the sitting of parliament, every Monday; and Thursday is the queen's drawing-room.

During the reign of king William, St. James's was fitted up for the residence of the princess Anne (afterwards queen) and her spouse prince George of Denmark. From that time to the present it has been regularly the court of our monarchs.

James, the son of James II. who so long made pretensions to the British throne, was born in the room now called the old bed-chamber; at present the anti-chamber to the levee-room. The bed stood close to the door of a back stairs, which descended to an inner court. It certainly was very convenient to carry on any secret design; and might favour the silly warming-pan story, was not the bed surrounded by twenty of the privy-council, four other men of rank, twenty ladies, besides pages and other attendants.

The principal entrance into St. James's is facing the end of St. James's-street, which leads to

ST. JAMES'S PARK, about two miles in compass, with fine spacious walks, shaded with elms and limes. Here is a fine canal of clear water, 2000 feet in length, and 100 in breadth. This place is often resorted to by the nobility, gentry, and citizens. At the upper end is the palace, called the Queen's house, formerly Buckingham-house. It was planted by Charles II. under the direction of La Notre, the famous French gardener, who also formed the canal.

ST. JAMES'S SQUARE is a neat and large spot on the north of Pall-mall. The area in the centre is inclosed with iron rails, which form an octagon, and in the middle is a fine circular bason of water. The buildings that surround it are neither regular nor grand, but the neatness of the pavement, and the beautiful bason in the middle, add greatly to its pleasing appearance.

JEFFERIES'S ALMSHOUSE is a large building in Kingsland-road, Shoreditch.

JEWEL-OFFICE, *See the TOWER.*

ILFORD, Great and Little, two villages in Essex, six miles from London, where are some agreeable houses. They are situated on each side a river, between Barking and Wanstead. At Great Ilford was formerly an hospital.

INDIA-HOUSE is in Leadenhall-street, has a very neat but plain front, but extends over a large tract of ground backward, and is one of the richest magazines in Europe.

INNHOLDERS HALL is in Elbow-lane.

INNS OF CHANCERY are, Clement's-Inn, Clifford's-Inn, Lincoln's-Inn; Lion's-Inn, &c.

INNS OF COURT are the two Temples, Lincoln's-Inn, and Gray's-Inn.

ST. JOHN'S GATE, in St. John's-lane, Smithfield, is the venerable remains of the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, the site of which hospital is now St. John's-square, to which this gate gives a south entrance.

JOINERS COMPANY HALL is in Friar's-lane, Thames-street, remarkable chiefly for its curious carved screen in the hall.

IRONMONGERS SCHOOL is near Old-street.

IRONMONGERS ALMSHOUSE is the same as Jefferies's Almshouse.

IRONMONGERS COMPANY HALL is a very noble building in Fenchurch-street. This beautiful edifice was erected in 1748, and is entirely fronted with stone, in an elegant manner, has a most noble effect, and is well worthy notice and imitation.

ISLE OF DOGS, a part of Poplar marsh. When our sovereigns had a palace at Greenwich, they used it as a hunting seat, and it is said, kept the kennels for their hounds

hounds in this marsh, which lies on the other side of the river; these hounds frequently making a great noise, the seamen and others called the place the Isle of Dogs, though it is so far from being an island, that it can scarcely be called a peninsula.

ISLEWORTH, or THISTLEWORTH, a village in Middlesex, pleasantly situated on the Thames, opposite to Richmond. Here are two charity schools, and in its neighbourhood are the seats of several persons of distinction. It communicates with Richmond by a bridge.

ISLINGTON, a large village in Middlesex, on the north side of London, to which it is contiguous. It appears to have been built by the Saxons, and in the time of William the Conqueror was called Ifendon or Isledon. The White-Conduit-House, in this place, so called from a white stone conduit that stands before the entrance, has handsome gardens, with good walks, and two large rooms, one above another, for the entertainment of company at tea, &c.

Adjoining to White-Conduit-House, there are lately built several neat streets and detached houses, so as to form a distinct village, and several more are now building, which are called Penton Villa, to which a chapel has lately also been added.

In the third field beyond the White-Conduit-House, there appears to have been a fortress in former days, inclosed with a rampart and ditch, which is supposed to have been a Roman camp, made use of by Suetonius Paulinus, after his retreat, which Tacitus mentions, from London, before he sallied thence, and routed the Britons under Queen Boadicea. By the south-west side of this village is a fine reservoir, called New River Head, which consists of a large basin, into which the New River discharges itself: part of the water is thence conveyed by pipes to London, while another part is thrown by an engine through other pipes, to a reservoir, which lies much higher, in order to supply the highest parts of London.

The church is one of the prebends of St. Paul's. The old Gothic structure, erected in 1503, stood till 1751, when, being in a ruinous condition, the inhabitants applied to Parliament for leave to rebuild it, and soon after

erected

erected the present structure, which is a very substantial brick edifice, though it does not want an air of lightness. The body is well enlightened, and the angles strengthened and decorated with a plain rustic. The floor is raised considerably above the level of the church-yard, and the door in the front is adorned with a portico, which consists of a dome, supported by four Doric columns; but both the door and the portico appear too small for the rest of the building. The steeple consists of a tower, which rises square to a considerable height, terminated by a cornice, supporting four vases at the corners. Upon this part is placed an octangular balustrade, from within which rises the base of the dome in the same form, supporting Corinthian columns, with their shafts wrought with rustic. Upon these rests the dome, and from its crown rises the spire, which is terminated by a ball and its vane. Though the body of the church is very large, the roof is supported without pillars, and the inside is extremely commodious, and possesses an elegant plainness.

This parish is very extensive, and includes Upper and Lower Holloway, three sides of Newington Green, and part of Kingsland. It has a charity-school, founded in 1613, by Dame Alice Owen, for educating thirty children: this foundation, together with that of a row of almshouses, are under the care of the Brewers company. There is here also a spring of chalybeate water, in a very pleasant garden, which, for some years, was honoured by the constant attendance of the Princess Amelia, and many persons of quality, who drank the waters. To this place, which is called New Tunbridge Wells, many people resort, particularly during the summer; the price of drinking the waters being 10s. 6d. for the season. Near this place is a house of entertainment called Sadler's Wells, where, during the summer season, people are amused with balance masters, walking on the wire, rope dancing, tumbling, and pantomime entertainments. There have, within these few years past, been erected several very good houses here; particularly a noble row of houses called Highbury Place, near which is a tavern, with pleasant grounds, bowling-green, &c. called Highbury-barn; and

a house belonging to John Dawes, Esq. which commands some delightful prospects. Near the porter's lodge of this last, is a spot of ground, vulgarly called Jack Straw's Castle, on which stood the house of Sir Robert Hales, who made his escape from thence to the Tower, but was there beheaded, with Archbifhop Sudbury, by the rebels under Wat Tyler and Jack Straw.

J U S T I C E H A L L is in the Old Bailey, a neat, plain, and modern structure, wrought with Portland stone, rusticated to the top. In this hall, the sessions of Oyer, Terminer, and Gaol Delivery of the prison of Newgate, for the county of Middlesex and the city of London, are held eight times a year for the trial of felons. The Admiralty Sessions are also held here twice every year, for the purpose of trying pirates, and other criminal cases committed on the high seas. At each side of the hall there are convenient galleries for the admittance of those who wish to hear the trials, by giving a gratuity to the Lord Mayor and Sheriff's servants, who, during the sessions, are generally waiting in the court-yard for that purpose. The yard separates this building from the prison of Newgate, to which it has a covered way, for the conveyance of prisoners in safety. The entrance into the area is narrow, to prevent a sudden ingress of mob. Above is the figure of Justice. Every precaution has been taken to keep the court airy, and to prevent the effect of the effluvia arising from that dreadful disorder the gaol-fever.

K.

KENNINGTON, a village near Lambeth, and one of the eight precincts of that parish. Edward II. granted the manor for life to John de Warren, Earl of Surry. How it reverted to the Crown does not appear; but certain it is, that Edward the Black Prince, to whom it is supposed Edward III. had granted it, dwelt here frequently, many of his acts being dated from Kennington. After his death it came to his son Richard, afterward King Richard II. who resided there at the time of Edward the Third's

Third's death, and ascended the throne on the 22d of June in 1377 ; in which year John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, having offended the citizens of London, a dangerous riot ensued, the mob attacked his palace at the Savoy, whence he made his escape by water to Kennington, where the Princess Dowager of Wales and the young King were, by whose intercession all differences between the Duke and the citizens of London were afterwards amicably adjusted.

On the 30th of November, 1396, the young Queen Isabel (commonly called the Little, for she was then not quite eight years old) was conveyed, amid a prodigious concourse of people, from Kennington, through Southwark, to the Tower. The lodging of that illustrious Princess at Kennington, is a presumptive proof of the then grandeur of the palace. At what period it was demolished is not now certainly known ; but Henry IV. was here, when the clergy complained to him of Sir John Oldcastle and his followers.

Charles I. when he succeeded to the title of Prince of Wales, on the death of his brother Henry, in 1612, occupied the site of Kennington palace, and ten acres of ground, formerly the palace garden, and continued to do so till his accession to the throne in 1625.

About the year 1626, the gardens and site of the palace were let for the first time. It was then a stone building, 231 feet long, and 156 deep. The long barn, 180 feet long (the ancient walls are still entire, at the meeting of the five roads, nearly opposite the White Hart), with a building detached from it, were the offices. The said detached part was pulled down ; and the dwelling-house now standing, and which belongs to a cow-keeper, was built on the same-ground. The manor house, alluded to in some plans and descriptions of a later date, was a small timber house, built (probably with some of the old materials) on the palace ruins. The long barn, in 1709, was one of the receptacles of the poor distressed Palatine Protestants, and now exists as a cow-house and barn, and in the occupation of Mr. Ismay, a cow-keeper, who, in 1786, digging near it for a cellar, discovered some spacious vaults of stone, the arches of which were cemented

by a substance harder than stone itself. The manor of Kennington still belongs to the Prince of Wales. In 1410 we find a grant of Henry V. to Adam Eggeley, of the office of keeper of the palace of Kennington, which is extant, by the name of the steward of the manor of Kennington. A public house, near the long barn, called Sois Hole, and humorously mentioned as such in the Connoisseur, No. 68, has the sign of The Black Prince; and there is the same sign at Newington, both derived, very probably, from their vicinity to the royal residence of that illustrious hero.

KENNINGTON COMMON, a small spot of ground (where the road to Clapham divides to the right, and that to Croydon to the left) has been for many years the common place of execution for the county of Surry. Such of the rebels as were tried by the special commission at St. Margaret's Hill, in Southwark, in 1746, and ordered for execution, suffered here, and among them were those who commanded the regiment raised at Manchester, for the service of the Pretender.

KENSINGTON, a village in Middlesex, about two miles from Hyde-Park Corner, part of which, from the palace-gate to the Bell, is in the parish of St. Margaret's, Westminster. Kensington is extremely populous; and, besides the palace, now neglected, there are many genteel houses, a parish-church, and several boarding schools. The palace, which was the seat of the Lord Chancellor Finch, afterwards Earl of Nottingham, was purchased on lease by King William, who greatly improved it, and caused a royal road to be made to it, through St. James's and Hyde-Park, with lamp-posts erected at equal distances on each side. Queen Mary enlarged the gardens; her sister Queen Ann improved what Mary had begun, and was so pleased with the place, that she frequently supped during the summer in the green-house, which is a very beautiful one: but her late excellent Majesty Queen Caroline completed the design, by extending the gardens from the great road in Kensington to the Acton-road, by bringing what is called the Serpentine River into them; and by taking in some acres out of Hyde-Park. They were originally designed by *Kens*, and have been

been lately much improved by *Brown*; and though they contain no striking beauties, which their flat situation will not admit, yet they have many pleasing parts, and not only afford much delight to the inhabitants of London, whose professions will not allow of frequent excursions to more distant places, but they have been for some years past, a very fashionable Sunday *promenade* for the *beau monde*. These gardens, which are three miles and a half in compass, are kept in great order. The palace, indeed, has none of that grandeur which ought to appear in the residence of a British Monarch; its nearness to the town makes it very convenient, but it is very irregular in point of architecture. However, the royal apartments are grand, and some of the pictures good, by the first masters.

On passing the base court, you enter through a large portico into a stone-gallery, that leads to the great staircase, which is a very fine one, and consists of several flights of black marble steps, adorned with iron balusters finely wrought. These lead to some noble apartments, but as the King makes no use of the palace, many of its valuable pictures have been removed to the Queen's-house, Windsor, &c.

KENTISH TOWN, a village between London and Highgate, much improved of late by several handsome houses belonging to the citizens of London, &c. A new chapel has lately been erected here.

KESTON, a village in Kent, 5 miles from Bromley, and 14 from London. At Holwood Hill in this parish, are the remains of a large and strong fortification, (probably a Roman one) of an oblong form; the area of which is partly enclosed with ramparts and double ditches, of a great height and depth. It is near two miles in circumference, and incloses near 100 acres of ground. There is a path descending from the camp to the spring head of the river Ravensbourne. Of this spring Mr. Burrow, a late proprietor of Holwood House, has formed an excellent cold bath, surrounded with pales and trees. This river flows hence through Bromley and Hayes, towards Beckenham and Lewisham, and crossing the great

road at Deptford bridge, falls into the Thames below.
See HOLWOOD-HOUSE.

KEW, a village in Surry, situated on the Thames, opposite to Old Brentford. Here is a chapel of ease, erected at the expence of several of the nobility and gentry in the neighbourhood, on a piece of ground that was given for that purpose by the late Queen Ann. Here the late Mr. Molineux, secretary to Geo. II. when Prince of Wales, had a fine seat on the Green, which became the residence of the late Prince and Princess of Wales, who greatly improved both the house and gardens. The whole of which forms one of the summer retreats of the present Royal Family, and is ornamented suitable to their dignity. The gardens are not very large; nor is their situation by any means advantageous, as it is low, and commands no prospects. Originally the ground was one continued dead flat; the soil was in general barren, and without either wood or water. With so many disadvantages, it was not easy to produce any thing even tolerable in gardening; but princely munificence, guided by a director equally skilled in cultivating the earth, and in the politer arts, overcame all difficulties. What was once a desart is now an Eden. The judgment with which art hath been employed to supply the defects of nature, and to cover its deformities hath very justly gained universal admiration, and reflects uncommon lustre on the refined taste of the contriver; as the vast sums that have been expended to bring this arduous undertaking to perfection, do infinite honour to the generosity and benevolence of the illustrious possessor, who with so liberal a hand distributed the superfluity of her treasures, in works which serve at once to adorn the country, and to nourish its industrious inhabitants.

The principal structures and departments are the Orangery or Green-house, the temple of the Sun, the Physic or Exotic-garden, the Flower-garden, the Menagerie, the temple of Bellona, the temple of the God Pan, the temple of Eolus, the house of Confucius, the temple of Victory, the Alhambra, the Mosque, the temple of Arethusa, the Ruin, and amongst several other erections, on an open space near the centre of the Wilderness, is erected

ted the Great Pagoda, began in the autumn of the year 1761, and covered in the spring of the year 1762. The design is an imitation of the Chinese TAA. The base is a regular octagon, forty-nine feet in diameter; and the super-structure is likewise a regular octagon on its plan, and in its elevation composed of ten prisms, which form the ten different stories of the building. The lowest of these is twenty-six feet in diameter, exclusive of the portico which surrounds it, and eighteen feet high; the second is five-and-twenty feet in diameter, and seventeen feet high; and all the rest diminish in diameter and height, in the same arithmetical proportion, to the ninth story, which is eighteen feet in diameter, and ten feet high. The tenth story is seventeen feet in diameter, and, with the covering, twenty feet high; and the finishing on the top is seventeen feet high; so that the whole structure, from the base to the top of the fleuron, is one hundred and sixty-three feet. Each story finishes with a projecting roof, after the Chinese manner, covered with plates of varnished iron, of different colours; and round each of them there is a gallery inclosed with a rail. All the angles of the roof are adorned with large dragons, being eighty in number, covered with a kind of thin glass of various colours, which produces a most dazzling reflection; and the whole ornament at the top is double gilt. The walls of the building are composed of very hard bricks; the outside of well-coloured and well-matched-grey stocks, neatly laid; and with such care, that there is not least crack or fracture in the whole structure, notwithstanding its great height, and the expedition with which it was built. The stair-case, which leads to the different stories, is in the centre of the building. The prospects open as you advance in height; and from the top you command a very extensive view, on all sides, and in some directions upwards of forty miles distance, over a rich and variegated country.

This structure with the other beauties of this spot have been fully described by Sir W. Chambers, to give the whole of which would swell this publication beyond its intended limits.

In 1758, an act passed for building a bridge across the Thames to Kew Green; and a bridge was built of

eleven arches. The two piers and their dependant arches, on each side next the shore, are built of brick and stone; the intermediate arches, which are seven in number, were entirely wood. The centre arch is fifty feet wide, and the road over the bridge thirty. But this bridge is to be taken down, as soon as a very elegant one, now erecting close by it, is completed.

KIFFORD's Alms-house is in Tothil-Fields.

KILBURN, a village in Middlesex, in the road from London to Edgeware, and in the parish of Hampstead, was formerly famous for a priory. It has a spring of mineral water.

KING'S BENCH office is in the Inner-temple.

KING'S BENCH PRISON is in St. George's-Fields, near the end of Blackman-street, Surry. It is a place of confinement for debtors, and for those sentenced by the King's-bench for libels, and other misdemeanors; but those who can give security and purchase the Rules have the benefit of residing without the walls of the prison, and of walking through a part of the Borough, and in St. George's-fields. The prison is situated in a fine air, but all prospect of the fields, even from the uppermost windows, is excluded by the height of the walls with which it is surrounded. It has a neat chapel for the performance of divine worship, and only one bed in each room, but those are very small. The whole of this structure, with several adjoining houses, were destroyed by the rioters in 1780, but since rebuilt.

KING'S WEIGH-HOUSE. See *Weigh-House*.

KINGSBURY, a hamlet near Edgeware, in Middlesex.

KINGSLAND, a hamlet of the parishes of Islington and Hackney, between Hoxton and Clapton. Here was anciently an hospital for lepers, which was afterwards converted into a Lock-hospital, and as such is mentioned in the *Guardian*, No. 17. The edifice was a plain modern brick building, with a dial on the end of it, which had the following suitable motto, **POST VOLUPTATEM MISERICORDIA**. This structure joined a little old chapel. Some years ago, having been converted into a paper manufactory, it was burnt down, but rebuilt. In Kingsland road is Jefferies's alms-house, or the Ironmongers

gers hospital, built 1713, pursuant to the will of Sir Robert Jefferies, Lord Mayor of London, for fifty-six decayed members of the Ironmongers company.

KINGSTON UPON THAMES, a market town in Surry, twelve miles from London, received its name from its having been the residence of several of our Saxon Kings, some of whom were crowned on a stage in the market-place.

Here is a spacious church, adjoining to which, on the north-side, was formerly a chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, in which were the pictures of three of the Saxon Kings that were crowned here, and also that of King John, who gave the inhabitants of this town their first charter. But these were all destroyed by the fall of this chapel in 1730; at which time Esther Hammerton, the sexton of the parish, digging a grave, was buried under the ruins; but notwithstanding she lay covered seven hours, she surviv'd this misfortune seventeen years. The memory of this event is preserved by a curious print of this singular woman, engraved by M'Ardell. Here is also a wooden bridge of twenty arches over the Thames. The summer assizes are held here. Besides the above bridge, there is another of brick over a stream that flows from a spring that rises in a cellar at Ewel, five miles above the town, and, within the distance of a bow-shot from its source, forms a brook that drives two mills. In this place is Canbury-house, the seat of Lord Dillon, on whose premises are a very curious and spacious barn, in which ten teams may unload at once. It has four entrances, four threshing floors, and is supported by twelve pillars. See COMB NEVILL.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE, the first village from London in the great western road, is situated in the parishes of St. George, Hanover-square, and St. Margaret, Westminster, but has a chapel independent of those parishes. It is lately considerably increased by buildings, there being whole streets where a few years since cattle grazed. At the entrance of this village, from London, is the infirmary for the sick and wounded, called St. George's hospital. This place is remarkable for the salubrity of its air.

KNIGHT'S HILL FARM, the villa of Lord Chancellor Thurlow, in the parish of Lambeth, between Dulwich, and Norwood. When his Lordship purchased it a few years ago, its gardens and adjacent grounds were laid out in a pleasing taste; in which, however, utility has not been sacrificed to show.

L.

LADY ALLEY'S ALMSHOUSE is in King-street, Westminster.

LAMB'S CHAPEL is in Monkwell-street.

LAMB'S CONDUIT was at the lower end of Red Lion-street, Holborn, near the Foundling-hospital, and formerly stood in the street, but is now used as a bath in an adjacent house.

LAMBETH, a very large and populous village in Surry, near the south-east end of Westminster-bridge, is particularly famous for containing, for several ages, the palace of the Archbishops of Canterbury. This venerable structure is situated on the eastern banks of the Thames, and is a large but irregular pile, built without attention to any particular plan. It contains numerous apartments, built at different times, and as they are not open to every visitor, it will be unnecessary to enter into a particular description, we shall therefore mention only the date of their erections, viz. a palace was begun there in 1197. The first Archbishop who resided here was Stephen Langton. The present palace was begun by Archbishop Boniface in 1267; the chapel, bake-house, old kitchen, and the great gate at the entrance in 1321; the great tower, called Lollard's Tower, and other works between 1424 and 1443; the gateway, &c. repaired 1490, the great parlour 1530, the cloister and gallery in 1560, the present great hall in 1666, and the great kitchen in 1685.

In the garden of this palace are two remarkable fig-trees nailed against the house. These are of the white Marseilles, and still bear delicious fruit. Tradition says, they were planted by cardinal Pole. They cover a surface fifty feet in height, and forty in breadth. The circumference

circumference of the southernmost is twenty eight inches, of the other twenty-one. On the south side of the building is another tree of the same age, the circumference of which, at the bottom, is twenty-eight inches.

The palace, with the rows of trees before it, and the church of Lambeth adjoining, when viewed from the Thames, make a very picturesque appearance.

In this palace is a very fine library, founded in the year 1610, by Archbishop Bancroft, who left by will all his books for the use of his successors in the archiepiscopal see of Canterbury. This library has been greatly increased by the benefactions of the Archbishops, and consists of 1100 volumes in manuscript, and above 20,000 printed books.

The church, which stands by the palace, is a very antique structure, supposed to have been built in the reign of Richard I. In this parish are eight precincts, denominated, the Archbishop's, the Prince's, Vauxhall, Kennington, the Marsh, the Wall, Stockwell, and the Dean's precinct. It is remarkable that at Lambeth-wall is a spot of ground, containing an acre and nineteen poles, named Pedlar's-acre, which has belonged to the parish from time immemorial, and is said to have been given by a pedlar, upon condition, that his picture, with that of his dog, be perpetually preserved in painted glafs, in one of the windows of the church; which the parishioners have carefully performed in the south-east window of the middle aisle. But whatever be the origin of this gift, the time of it was in 1504, when it let at 2*s.* 8*d.* per ann. but in 1752 it was let on lease at 100*l.* per ann. and a fine of 800*l.* The annual value of all the estates belonging to this parish is 968*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* In 1786, the number of houses was near 3,800, and of inhabitants 25,000.

There are two charity-schools in this parish; one supported by voluntary contributions, and the other by a fund left by one Mr. Lawrence, an eminent merchant in London, in the reign of Charles II. but this last is only for the education of twenty poor children, belonging to the Wall and Marsh liberties. Besides the domestic trade of this flourishing place, it has several con-

siderable manufactures, particularly glass, potters wares, printed linens, &c. and the situation of the Thames induces some of the greatest dealers in coals to reside here.

In the Marsh Liberty, in this parish, is the Asylum, a house of refuge, for the reception of orphan girls, whose settlement, after a residence of six months in the bills of mortality, cannot be found. It was instituted in 1758. In this liberty also is the Westminster New Lying-in-Hospital, instituted in 1765. Particular wards are appropriated for the reception of unmarried women, who are rejected elsewhere.

Besides these public charities there are several places of public entertainment, and whole ranges of houses that form distinct streets, under different appellations.

Before we go any farther, let us mention the sad example of fallen majesty in the person of Mary d'Este, the unhappy queen of James II; who flying with her infant prince from the ruin impending over their house, after crossing the Thames from the abdicated Whitehall, took shelter beneath the antient walls of Lambeth church a whole hour, from the rain of the inclement night of December 6th, 1688. Here she waited with aggravated misery, till a common coach procured from the next inn arrived, and conveyed her to Gravesend, from whence she sailed, and bid an eternal adieu to these kingdoms.

In the church-yard is a tomb, which no naturalist should neglect visiting, that of old John Tradescant, who, with his son, lived in this parish. The elder was the first person who ever formed a cabinet of curiosities in this kingdom. The Museum Tradescantianum, a small book, adorned by the hand of Hollar with the heads of the father and son, is a proof of their industry. It is a catalogue of their vast collection, not only of the subjects of the three kingdoms, of nature, but of artificial rarities from great variety of countries.

The monument of the Tradescants was erected in 1662, by Hester, relict of the younger. It is an altar-tomb; at each corner is cut a large tree, seeming to support the slab; at one end is an Hydra, picking at a bare scull, possibly designed as an emblem of Envy: on the other

other end are the arms of the family : on the one side are ruins, Grecian pillars, and capitals ; an obelisk and pyramid, to denote the extent of his travels : and on the opposite, a crocodile, and various shells, expressive of his attention to the study of natural history. Time had greatly injured this monument ; but in 1773 it was handsomely restored, at the parish expence ; and the inscription, which was originally designed for it, engraved on the stone.

SOUTH LAMBETH, near Vauxhall, was thought so agreeable a situation, by Caron, the Dutch ambassador here for twenty-eight years, that he erected a handsome palace with two wings. He built also the alms-houses by the road side, near the three-mile-stone, for seven poor women : His name inscribed on it, with the date of the year 1618, and an inscription in Latin, importing it to be " An insignificant monument of what he owed to the glory of God, in gratitude to the nation, and in munificence to the poor." In this pleasant hamlet lived the Tradescants, father and son, who made the celebrated collection of rarities described in a book printed at London, 1656, called *Museum Tradescantianum*. By a deed of gift of the younger Tradescant and his wife, they became the property of Elias Ashmole, esquire, who presented them to the university of Oxford, where they are preserved. This village is very considerably increased both in houses and inhabitants.

LANCASTER DUTCHY COURTS, situate in Grays Inn.

LAUDABLE SOCIETY FOR WIDOWS, at the Queen's Arms, Saint Paul's Church-yard.

LAUDABLE SOCIETY OF ANNUITANTS, at the King's Head in the Poultry.

LEADEN-HALL, and its MARKET. This building stands at the corner of the four principal streets in the city, having Gracechurch-street on the south, Cornhill on the west, Bishopsgate-street north, and Leadenhall-street east. It is a building of great antiquity, and had its name from being covered with lead. It was inhabited about 1300, by Sir Hugh Nevil, and in 1408 by the munificent Whittington, who presented it to the Lord Mayor and commonality of London. In 1419, Sir Simon

mon Eyre erected here a public granary, built with stone, in its present form, as a preventative against a famine. It was also used for keeping the artillery and other arms of the city, and from its strength was considered as the chief fortress within the city in cases of popular tumult. Pious alms on the death of sovereigns and other occasions were distributed here. This market, though inferior to what it has been, still is the wonder of foreigners. The principal building surrounds a spacious square, and contains ware-houses for the felling of leather, baize, meal, and wool. It is said to be the largest market in Europe, and contains five considerable squares, or courts, for different goods, the first of which opens by a large Gothic gate into Leadenhall-street.

LEATHER-SELLERS Company-Hall is in Little St. Helens, and was part of the dissolved convent of nuns; and considering its antiquity, is remarkable for its joiners and carpenters work.

LEE'S ALMSHOUSE is upon the Narrow Wall at Lambeth.

LEE, a handsome village on the south side of Blackheath, in Kent: it contains many good houses, among which is an ancient seat belonging to the Boone family, with the remains of a grove and piece of water in the ground adjoining. Between the village and the summit of the hill, next Blackheath, are the elegant gardens and pleasure-grounds belonging to Lord Dacre, who married the daughter and heiress of the late Sir Thomas Fludyer. The house is not large, but has a very handsome apartment on the first floor, towards the improvements: and the prospects from these rooms to Shooter's Hill, Eltham, Lee village, and into the late Sir Gregory Page's grounds and park, with the woods of Greenwich park skirting the view to the north, are most picturesque and beautiful. The front of the house commands the Dulwich hills, with Lewisham church placed in the centre of the view below them. On the summit of the hill, next the heath, stands the ancient church of Lee. The church-yard is neat, and abounds with costly monuments. The great astronomer, Doctor Edmund Halley, lies buried here, under a plain tomb,

tomb, with a Latin inscription. The manor of Lee belongs to Lord Sondes.

LEICESTER-SQUARE is a neat spot near the Hay-market, the centre of which is inclosed with iron rails, planted and well laid out, in the middle of which is an equestrian statue of George II. gilt. On the north side of the square, was the house founded by one of the Sydneys, earls of Leicester. It was for a short time the residence of Elizabeth, daughter of James I. the titular queen of Bohemia, who, on February the 13th, 1661, here ended her unfortunate life. It was successively the pouting-place of princes. The late king, when prince of Wales, after he had quarrelled with his father, lived here several years. His son Frederick followed his example, succeeded him in his house, and in it finished his days. In this house Sir Ashton Lever exhibited his magnificent Museum, now the property of Mr. Parkinson. The whole of which is now pulling down, and a street erecting on the site.

LESNES, near Erith in Kent, 14 miles east of London, where formerly stood a monastery, the ruins of which now remain, and shew the extent of ground it covered, though the apartments are all destroyed.

LEVERIAN MUSEUM, the superb and extensive collection of the late Sir Ashton Lever, knight, now the property of Mr. Parkinson, by the lucky ticket of a lottery, allowed by Parliament in 1784. The present structure, which is the repository of this museum, is near the south end of Blackfriars Bridge, and is exceedingly well contrived for the purpose.

LEWISHAM, a considerable village in Kent, about four miles from London, in the road to Bromley. It gives the title of viscount to the Earl of Dartmouth, who is lord of the manor. Between this place and Dulwich, but in Lewisham parish, is a hill with an oak upon it, called the Oak of Honour, because Queen Elizabeth is said to have dined under it. The original tree, which served for a canopy to this illustrious princess, is long since perished; but care has been taken to plant an oak on the spot, that this traditional anecdote might not be forgotten. The parish church is a new and elegant edifice. A branch

of

of the river Ravensbourne runs through this village, and is a great addition to its beauty.

LEYTON-STONE. *See Low LEYTON.*

LIBRARIES, Public, in London and Westminster are: Antiquarians at Somerset Place.--Barbers Surgeons is kept at their hall in Monkwell-street.—British Museum, in Great Russel-street.—Castle-street, is at the back of the King's Mews.—Commons, in Doctor's Commons.—Gray's Inn, is in Coney-court, Gray's-Inn.—Herald's, at the Herald's-Office, St. Bennett's-hill.—Inner Temple, is in the Inner-Temple, Fleet-street.—King's, at the British Museum.—Lambeth, at the Archbishop of Canterbury's palace at Lambeth.—Lincoln's-inn, is in Lincoln's-Inn, Old-square.—Middle Temple, is in Garden-court, Temple.—Physicians, at the College of Physicians, in Warwick-lane, Newgate-street.—Queen's, at Buckingham-house, St. James's-park.: Red-cross-street, is in Red-cross-street, Barbican.—Royal Society, is in Somerset-Place.—St. Paul's, is Over the consistory of the cathedral.—Sion, at Sion-College, London-wall.—Westminster—at the British Museum.

LIMEHOUSE, formerly a village above two miles distant from the city of London, though it is now joined by a continued chain of buildings. Here has lately been opened a canal, generally called the Poplar Cut, began about 1770, and joined to the river Lea near Bow, about one mile and a quarter long, which conveys the barges with malt, corn, flour, &c. from Hertfordshire to the capital. Near it is Limehouse dock.

LIMPSFIELD is a pretty village in Surry, near Croydon, in the road to Kent, about 10 miles from London.

LINCOLN'S INN, one of the four inns of court, is on the west side of Chancery-lane, from whence it has a brick gateway of some antiquity. It principally consists of good buildings, in three courts, distinguished by the Old Court and the New Square; to which lately have been added, a magnificent pile, called the New Buildings. The gardens are extensive and neatly kept, and greatly to the praise of the benchers, are open to the public, from the terrace of which is a prospect of Lincoln's-Inn-fields.

In

In the middle of the New Square is a reservoir of water, surrounded by iron rails, and in the center is a Corinthian column, supporting a sun-dial, and at the four corners of the pedestal, are four naked boys, which used to spout water out of Tritons shells. This is one of the neatest squares in London, whose north side, by being entirely open to the garden, enjoys a beauty which buildings would not have compensated. Here is a good hall, and a chapel of Gothic architecture, built in 1623, on pillars, by Inigo Jones, with beautiful painted windows, and a promenade under it, used as a burial place for the members of the society, which affords a pleasing melancholy walk.

LINCOLNS-INN-FIELDS is near the above Inn, from whence it has its name; and is universally allowed to be one of the largest squares in Europe. It is surrounded on the north-west and south sides by buildings, and on the east, by the terrace of Lincoln's Inn garden. This square, which was originally laid out by Inigo Jones, on the exact dimensions of the great pyramid of Egypt, and intended to have been built in the same style. The centre house on the western side, now occupied by the venerable Earl of Mansfield, and was known by the name of Lindsay-house, was intended to have been the model, but there was not a sufficient number of people of taste to accomplish so great a work. The centre of the square is inclosed by iron rails, with a surrounding gravel walk, and grass in the middle. The south side is generally called Portugal-Row, to the back of which was Lincoln's Inn Playhouse, built under royal patronage, but it is now converted to other uses.

LIONS INN is one of the Inns in Chancery, and is situated between Wych-street and Holywell-street.

LISSAM GREEN, a pleasant village near Paddington.

LITTLE ALMONRY ALMSHOUSE is situated in the Little Almonry, near Westminster Abbey.

LITTLE ST. HELEN'S ALMSHOUSE is in Little St. Helen's, Bishopsgate-street.

LITTLETON, a village near Laleham, Middlesex.

LOCK HOSPITAL is near Hyde-park Corner, in Upper Grosvenor-place, for the cure of the Venereal Disease. There is another at the S. E. corner of Kent-street, in the Borough,

Borough, which belongs to St. Bartholomew's Hospital in Smithfield ; and a third institution for the same purpose is at Kingsland, under the hospitals of St. Bartholomew and St. Thomas.

LONDON BRIDGE is at the bottom of Gracechurch-street, the foundation of which is not settled, but it is admitted to have originated from the public spirit of the college of priests of St. Mary Overie. This house was afterwards converted into the college of priests, who not only built the bridge, but kept it in repair ; but it must be understood, that the first bridge was of timber, the materials at hand, and most probably roughly put together.

In 1136 the bridge was burnt down. In the year 1163 it grew so ruinous as to occasion its being rebuilt, under the care of one Peter, curate of St. Mary Cole-church, a celebrated architect of those times. It was soon after determined to build a bridge of stone, and, about the year 1179, the same Peter was employed again. It proved a work of thirty-three years, completed in 1209. Peter was buried in a beautiful chapel, probably of his own construction, dedicated to St. Thomas, which stood on the east side, in the ninth pier from the north end, and had an entrance from the river, as well as the street, by a winding stair-case. It was beautifully paved with black and white marble, and in the middle was a tomb, supposed to contain the remains of Peter the architect. This was removed when the bridge was repaired 1758.

This great work was founded on enormous piles, driven as closely as possible together : on their tops were laid long planks ten inches thick, strongly bolted ; and on them were placed the base of the pier, the lowermost stones of which were bedded in pitch, to prevent the water from damaging the work : round all were the piles which were called the Sterlings, designed for the preservation of the foundation piles. These contracted the space between the piers so greatly, as to occasion, at the retreat of every tide, a fall of five feet, or a number of temporary cataracts, which, since the foundation of the bridge, have occasioned the loss of many thousand lives. The water, at spring-tides, rises to the height of about eighteen feet. The length of this vast work is nine hundred and fifteen feet.

feet, the exact breadth of the river, and seventy-three feet wide. The number of arches was nineteen, of unequal dimensions, and greatly deformed by the starlings, and the houses on each side, which overhung and leaned in a most terrific manner. In most places they hid the arches, and nothing appeared but the rude piers. The street on the bridge was narrow, dangerous, and dark, having only three openings to give a sight of the water to passengers.

In 1213, a fire in Southwark communicated with the bridge on that side, which occasioned a multitude of people to run from London to their assistance, and, while the amazed crowd were on the bridge, the London end of the bridge took fire, so that the people were confined between two fires, when 3000 perished, either by the fire, or were drowned by overloading vessels that ventured to their assistance. In 1282 the ruin of the bridge was completed by five arches being borne down by the ice and floods after a great frost. It was restored; yet in 1471 there were only thirteen houses on it—but their number increased soon after, so that in 1632 it formed a complete street, and had, in that year, forty-two houses destroyed by fire. It suffered again considerably by fire, in 1666, but was rebuilt, with a street twenty feet broad, and the houses four stories high on each side, generally 26 feet deep. Across the middle of the street ran several lofty arches, extending from side to side, the bottom part of each arch terminating at the first story, and the upper part reaching near the top of the buildings, the work over the arches extending in a strait line from side to side. These arches were designed to prevent the houses giving way.

It would be tedious to enumerate the many casualties which have arisen from the repeated conflagrations on the bridge, or the dangerous navigation beneath it, the fall, at low water, being then not less than five feet. At length, the Magistracy of London, in the year 1746, came to the resolution of taking down all the houses, and enlarging one or more of the arches; but it was not till 1756 that the act of parliament was passed for making these improvements; which, after some interruptions, were put in practice. During the repairs a temporary bridge was constructed on the starlings, on the western side, and opened

opened October 1757; but was destroyed by fire on April 11, 1758, yet rendered passable in less than a fortnight, to the astonishment of the citizens. When the houses and deformities were removed, and, instead of a narrow street of twenty feet wide, the carriage-way is thirty-one feet broad, with a handsome raised pavement of flat stone on each side, seven feet broad, for the use of passengers; the sides being secured and adorned by a handsome strong stone balustrade, and a sufficient number of lamps.

Here are nineteen arches, but not all passable, four of them on the north, and two on the south side, being taken up with the London-bridge water-works.

These works were invented by one Morice, a Dutchman, in 1582, to supply the city with water from the Thames, through wooden pipes. The inventor, for his ingenuity, obtained from the city a lease of the same for five hundred years. He made great improvements in these works, and thereby grew immensely rich. His successors, in 1701, sold the property for 36,000*l.* to one Richard Soame, who divided the same into three hundred shares, and sold them at 500*l.* each, when it commenced a company. These works were also greatly improved under the direction of the late Mr. Hadley. It is forced by four wheels, placed under the arches, and moved by the common stream of the tide; one turn of the four wheels causing 114 strokes;—each stroke being two feet and a half in a seven-inch bore, raises three gallons; and when the river is at best, the wheels go six times round in a minute; and but four and a half at middle water: so that, at six times in a minute, the number of strokes from the four wheels are 684, raising 2,052 gallons in a minute;—that is, 123,120 gallons, or 1,954 hogsheads in an hour; amounting to 46,896 hogsheads in a day, including the waste, which may be computed at a fifth part of the whole.

The whole machinery is esteemed one of the greatest curiosities in its kind of any in the world, being superior to the most famous water-engine at Marli in France.

LONDON HOUSE is in Aldersgate-street, and was formerly the residence of the bishops of London; but, for some

some years past, has been let out in tenements to different professions, and about the year 1768 was totally destroyed by an accidental fire, but was soon rebuilt, and again destroyed in 1783, being both times occupied by Mr. Siddons, upholsterer, when 100,000*l.* worth of furniture was destroyed.

LONDON INFIRMARY is on the south side of White-chapel. It is a large and commodious building, and the number of patients relieved is very considerable.

LONDON LYING-INN HOSPITAL is in Old-street, at the corner of the City-road, and is supported by voluntary contributions.

LONDON STONE is against the south wall of St. Swithin's Church, in Cannon-street. This piece of antiquity is enclosed in a stone case, and has been preserved with great care for many centuries. It was formerly placed almost facing its present situation, and was fastened deep in the ground with strong bars of iron. Its origin is not certain. Most authorities give it a Roman erection, and place it in the centre of that city burnt by Boadicea, to serve for the place from whence the Romans measured the miles in their road from London to their different stations throughout the kingdom.

LONDON WALL, which is of great antiquity, has surrounded the city, but little of it is now to be traced, but at the back of Bethlehem hospital and in the church-yard of St. Giles's, Cripplegate.

LONDON WORKHOUSE is a large and commodious building in Bishopsgate-street, which contains also that of Ludgate, lately removed from Ludgate-street when the gate was pulled down.

LONGFORD, a small scattered hamlet, in the Bath road, fifteen miles from London, where there is a quaker's meeting. It is watered by two rivers, and is much frequented by the lovers of angling.

LORDS, HOUSE OF, is an edifice near Westminster-hall, to which is a stone portico, where his Majesty and the nobility enter, and ascend a flight of stairs. The apartment where the Lords meet is spacious and lofty, hung with rich tapestry, representing the destruction of the Spanish Armada, and wrought with uncommon ingenuity.

genuity. The design cost 100*l.* and the arras 162*l.* It was put up 1650. At the upper end is the throne, on which the King is seated at the time of opening and closing the parliament, giving his assent to bills, and other solemn occasions. On the right hand of the throne there is a seat for the Prince of Wales, and on the left is a seat for the next of the blood. The seats for the young Peers, who are unqualified to vote, are behind the throne. Below the throne, and on the right hand thereof, are the seats of the two Archbishops, and still lower are the seats on which the Bishops sit. Those Peers, who rank above Barons, sit on the opposite side of the house. If they are Barons, the President of the King's Council, and the Lord Privy-Seal, sit above all Dukes, Marquises, and Earls; and the Lord Marshal, Lord-Steward, and Lord-Chamberlain, rank above all those members of the house, who are of equal degree of nobility with themselves.

The dignitaries of the Law sit upon wool-packs, which are placed opposite the throne. The place destined for the Lord High-Chancellor is that nearest the throne. He is Speaker of the House of Lords. The judges are advised with in point of law, but they do not vote in the house; because, as questions are agitated here which are after to be determined in the courts of law, if they were to vote on some occasions, they would prejudge in their legislative, those cases to be afterwards determined by them in their judicial capacity. The reason of the sages of the law being seated on wool-packs is, that they may preserve the recollection of the high importance of the woollen-manufactory, the staple of this kingdom.

In the Princes Chamber, where his Majesty puts on his robes, is a curious old tapestry, representing the birth of Queen Elizabeth—Anne Bullen in her bed, an attendant on one side, with a nurse and the infant on the other. At a distance is Henry VIII. with his courtiers.

LORINERS, or BITT-MAKERS, have a small, but convenient hall, adjoining to London Wall, at the end of Basinghall-street.

LOW-LEYTON, a village on the side of an hill, near Waltham-

Walthamstow, at the foot of which runs the river Lee. In this parish are several handsome seats.

Goring-House, also called the Forest-house, is lofty situated, fronting the forest. It once belonged to the Abbot of Waltham, and afterwards came to the Gorings, Earls of Norwich; after which it was in the possession of Sir Gilbert Heathcote, whose descendant sold it to Mr. Bonquet, merchant, of London.

The beautiful seat of the late Sir Fisher Tench, Bart. is a more modern structure, adorned with large and delightful gardens, with plantations, walks, groves, mounts, and canals, stocked with fish and fowl. Sir Fisher's successors sold it to Mr. John Stanniland, of London, and it is now in the possession of Thomas Oliver, Esq.

The manor-house of Leyton has a fine prospect over the marsh and river towards Hackney. This, together with a paddock, was sold by Mr. David Gansel, lord of the manor, to the late Sir John Strange, who improved this seat with additional buildings and handsome gardens; but it is now in the possession of Colonel Bladen.

This parish is washed on one side by the river Lea, or Ley, from which the village obtains its name, and rises in a gentle ascent, for about two miles, from the river to Waltham Forest: on which side lies one ward of the parish, called Leyton-Stone, in a pleasant and healthful situation, insomuch that the number of inhabitants being greatly increased, a chapel of ease has been lately built for their convenience. Here are some remains of a Roman villa, or some summer camp or station; for between the manor-house of Leyton and the canal, on digging were found old foundations, with a great many Roman bricks, and several medals; and, in enlarging the horse-pond, large foundations were found six feet under ground, and a large arched gate with mouldings, nine or ten feet high, and five or six feet broad, the top of which was also six feet under ground. The walls were four feet thick or more. A very large urn, with ashes and bones, was taken up in the church-yard, pretty deep, in making a grave. Several urns, with ashes in them, have also been found on the south side of Blind-lane, near Rockholts, in digging for gravel.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL is an improvement on Bethlem, supported by voluntary subscriptions, for the reception of lunatics. It is a most commodious building, situate on the north side of Old-street, extending in front three hundred and ninety-three feet. Since the first admission of patients, on July 30th, 1751, to the same day 1787, three thousand six hundred and seventy-five have been admitted: of which sixteen hundred and sixty-eight have been discharged cured: and twelve hundred and two uncured. Uncured patients may be taken in again, by a very liberal regulation, on the payment of five shillings a week: so that their friends may, if they chuse, try a second time the force of medicine on their unhappy relations or acquaintances.

The parish of St. Luke's was taken out of that of St. Giles's, Cripplegate, by an act in his late majesty's reign. The steeple of the new church terminates in a fluted obelisk most singularly.

LUMLEY'S ALMSHOUSE in Pesthouse-fields, near Old-street.

LUXBOROUGH, the superb and elegant villa of Admiral Sir Edward Hughes, in the parish of Chigwell, in Essex, about a quarter of a mile from Woodford-bridge, and nine miles from London, was built by Lord Luxborough about forty-four years ago. It was sold, at his decease, to a West-India gentleman of the name of Crokatt. Of him it was purchased by the late Sir Edward Walpole, who having, it is said, in vain endeavoured effectually to drain the surrounding land, which was occasionally flooded, disposed of it to Mr. Samuel Peach, who purchased it on speculation, and by him it was again sold in 1782, through the medium of Messrs. Christie and Ansell, to Lady Hughes.

Her ladyship, during the absence of the brave Admiral, in the East Indies, solely directed all the improvements and embellishments in the house and gardens. In these she has evinced the finest taste, with the strongest judgment, and the most indefatigable perseverance. She contrived, moreover, the most effectual preservations against any future encroachments of the river, which now adorns the fertile

fertile grounds it had been too long accustomed to disfigure.

LYING-IN-HOSPITALS. One supported by voluntary subscriptions, founded in 1749, for the reception of pregnant married women. Situated in Brownlow-street, Long-Acre.

Another by voluntary subscriptions, for the reception of pregnant women. Situated on the road near Westminster-bridge, on the Surry-side.

Another by voluntary donations, for the reception of pregnant women. Situated beyond the turnpike, in the Oxford-road, opposite Hyde-park.

Another by voluntary contributions, for the reception of pregnant women. Situated in Store-street, near Tottenham-court-road.

Another founded by subscription, in 1745, for the admission of sick and lame, and for lying-in women. Situated in Charles-street, near Oxford-street.

Another, founded in 1750, by subscription, for the admittance of married women. Commenced in Shaftesbury-place, Aldersgate-street; but since removed to the City-road, and now called the **City Lying-in Hospital**.

M.

MAGDALEN HOSPITAL. The object of this foundation is for the admission of women who have been seduced, and plunged into ruin, by temptations to which their youth and personal advantages had exposed them, repent of their lewd way of life. It was instituted by voluntary contributions, in 1758, and is situated on the road to Blackfriars-bridge, in St. George's-fields.

To save from vice is one great merit. To reclaim and restore to the dignity of honest rank in life is certainly not less meritorious. The joy at the return of one sinner to repentance, is esteemed by the highest authority worthy of the heavenly host. That ecstasy, I trust, this institution has often occasioned. Since its foundation, to December 25th, 1786, not fewer than 2,471 have been admitted. Of these (it is not to be wondered that long and

evil habits are often incurable) 300 have been discharged, uneasy under constraint; 45 proved lunatics, and afflicted with incurable fits; 60 have died; 52 never returned from hospitals they were sent to; 338 discharged for fault and irregularities.---How to be dreaded is the entrance into the bounds of vice, since the retreat from its paths is so difficult! Finally, 1608 prodigals have been returned to their rejoicing parents, or placed in reputable services, or to honest trades, bane to idleness, and securities against a future relapse.

They have a chapel, in which service is performed twice every Sunday, to a crowded and polite audience, at which a collection for the benefit of the charity is made at evening service.

MALDEN, a village in Surry, about three miles from Kingston, has a powder-mill, on a stream that runs from Ewel to Kingston.

MANSION-HOUSE, formerly called Stocks Market, for supplying the citizens with garden stuff, medicinal herbs, &c. It was founded in 1739, and finished in 1752; is very substantially built of Portland stone, and has a portico of six lofty fluted columns of the Corinthian order in the front, the same order being continued in the pilasters, both under the pediment and on each side. The basement story is very massy, and built in rustic. In the centre of this story is the door which leads to the kitchens, cellars, and other offices, and on each side runs a flight of steps, of very considerable extent, leading up to the portico; and the columns (which are wrought in the proportions of Palladio) support a large regular pediment, adorned with a very noble piece in bass-relief, representing the dignity and opulence of the city of London. Beneath the portico are two series of windows, which extend along the whole front, and above this is an attic story, with square windows, crowned with a balustrade. The building is an oblong, and its depth is the long side; it has an area in the middle, and at the farthest end is an Egyptian hall, which is the length of the front, very high, and designed for public entertainments; near the ends at each side is a window of extraordinary height, placed between coupled Corinthian

thian pilasters, and extending to the top of the attic story. The inside apartments and offices are very elegantly furnished, and the bass-relief over the grand pediment is finely designed, and as beautifully executed, the principal figure of which represents the genius of the city of London, in the dress of the goddess Cybele, cloathed with the imperial robe, alluding to her being the capital of this kingdom, with a crown of turrets on her head, in her right hand holding the Praetorian wand, and leaning with her left on the City arms. She is placed between two pillars or columns, to express the stability of her condition; and on her right hand stands a naked boy, with the fasces and axe in one hand, and the sword with the cap of liberty upon it in the other, to shew that authority and justice are the true supporters of liberty, and that while the former were exerted with vigour the latter will continue in a state of youth. At her feet lies Faction, as it were in agony, with snakes twining round her head, intimating, that the exact government of this city not only preserves herself, but retorts just punishment on such as envy her happy condition. In the group, farther to the right, the chief figure represents an ancient river god, his head crowned with flags and rushes, his beard long, a rudder in his right hand, and his left arm leaning on an urn, which pours forth a copious stream. The swan at his feet shews this to be the Thames; the ship behind, and the anchor and cable below him, very emphatically express the mighty tribute of riches paid by the commerce of this river to the city to which it belongs. On the left hand there appears the figure of a beautiful woman, in a humble posture, presenting an ornament of pearls with one hand, and pouring out a mixed variety of riches from a cornucopia, or horn of plenty, with the other. Behind her is a stork, and two naked boys playing with each other, and holding the neck of the stork, to signify that pity, brotherly love, and mutual affection, produce and secure the vast stock of wealth of various kinds which appears near them in bales, bags, hogsheads, and many other sorts of merchandizes and emblems of commerce; so that every thing in this piece is not barely beautiful and ornamental, but at the same time instructively

tively expressive of the happy condition of that great city, for the residence of whose chief magistrate this noble building was erected, at the expence of £.42,638. 18s. 8d.

MARBLE HALL, the delightful villa of the Earl of Buckinghamshire, at Twickenham. It is properly called Marble-hill, for such it resembles, in a fine green lawn, open to the river Thames, and adorned on each side by a beautiful grove of horse-chesnut trees. The house is as white as snow, a small building without wings, but of a most pleasing appearance. The garden is very pleasant, and has a beautiful grotto, to which you are conducted by a winding alley of flowering shrubs.

Sr. MARGARET's, WESTMINSTER, stands at the north side of the Abbey, and was originally built by Edward the Confessor. The parish church had been in the Abbey, to the great inconveniency of the monks. It was built in the reign of Edward I. and again in that of Edward IV. This church is honoured with the remains of the great Sir Walter Raleigh, who was interred here on the same day on which he was beheaded in old Palace Yard. The east window is a most beautiful composition of figures. It was made by order of the magistrates of Dorset, and by them designed as a present to Henry VII; but he dying before it was finished, it was put up in the private chapel of the abbot of Waltham, at Copt Hall; there it remained till the dissolution, when it was removed to Newhall in Essex, afterwards part of the estate of General Monk, who preserved it from demolition. In 1758 it was purchased from the then owner, by the inhabitants of this parish, for four hundred guineas. By a most absurd and tasteless opposition, this fine ornament run a great risque of being pulled down again. The subject is the crucifixion; a devil is carrying off the soul of the hardened thief; an angel receiving that of the penitent. The figures are numerous and finely done. On one side is Henry VI. kneeling; above him his patron saint, St. George. On the other side is his queen, in the same attitude, and above her the fair St. Catherine, with the instruments of her martyrdom. This charming performance is engraved at the cost of the Society of Antiquaries.

MARINE

MARINE SOCIETY-OFFICE is in Bishopsgate-street.

MARKETS. The principal ones are the following:—Bear-quay market, for corn.—Billingsgate, for fish.—Ditto, for coals.—Bishopsgate for hay.—Bloomsbury, for meat and herbs.—Borough, for meat and hay.—Blackwell-Hall, for cloth.—Brook's, for meat.—Carnaby, for meat and fish.—Clare, for meat, fish, and poultry.—Covent-Garden, for herbs, fruit, and flowers.—Fleet, for meat, herbs, fruit and fish.—Haymarket, St. James's, for hay and straw.—Honey-lane, for meat.—Hoxton, for meat.—Hungerford, for meat, fish and herbs.—Leadenhall, for leather.—Ditto, for meat, wholesale and retail, herbs, fruit, fish and poultry.—Mark-lane, for corn.—Newgate, for meat, wholesale and retail, herbs and fish.—Newport, for meat and fish.—Oxford, for meat, fish and poultry.—Queenhithe, for meal.—St. George's Fields, for meat, poultry, fish, &c.—St. James's, for meat, poultry and fish.—Shepherd's, for meat.—St. Margaret's hill, for hay and straw.—Shadwell, for meat, fish and herbs.—Smithfield, for cattle, hay and straw.—Spitalfields, for meat and herbs.—Westminster, for meat.—Whitechapel, for meat, hay and straw.—Wood's Close, for sheep-skins.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, at the east of St. James's Palace, was built at the expence of the public in the reign of Queen Anne, and was part of the royal gardens, granted for that purpose by her Majesty. This national compliment cost not less than 40,000l.

MARSHALSEA PRISON stands in the Borough.

ST. MARTIN'S IN THE FIELDS stands on the north side of the Strand, nearly opposite Hungerford Market, and has a noble portico.

ST. MARTIN'S LE GRAND, though in the city of London, continues under the government of the dean of Westminster. It was granted to that monastery by Henry VII. It still continues independent of the city: numbers of mechanics (particularly taylors and shoemakers) set up there, and exercise their trades within its limits, and have votes for the members of the borough of Westminster. The dean and chapter have a court here and a prison.

MARTIN, a small village in Surry, near Tooting, where there are the ruins of a mitered abbey. See MERTON.

ST. MARY LA BONNE, a village now joined by new buildings to the metropolis. Here was formerly a place of entertainment, with pleasant gardens; now entirely built over.

ST. MARY LE Bow stands in Cheapside, and its tower a structure of a peculiar kind of building, which has no fixed rules to direct it, nor is it to be reduced to any settled laws of beauty: without doubt, if we consider it as a part of some other building, it can be esteemed no other than a delightful absurdity: but if either considered in itself, or as a decoration of a whole city in prospect, not only to be justified, but admired. That part we have now mentioned, is beyond question as perfect as human imagination can contrive or execute; and, till we see it outdone, we shall hardly think it to be equalled. This structure was built by Sir Christopher Wren, in 1673. It is a handsome building; but the elegance of its steeple must be viewed as a master-piece, being reckoned the most beautiful thing of its kind in Europe. The tower rises square from the ground to a considerable height; and, as it advances, becomes very ornamented. The entrance is by a lofty, noble, and well-proportioned arch. Over the arch is an opening with a small balcony, answering to a window on the other face. An elegant cornice terminates the first stage; over which rises a plain course, from whence a dial projects into the street. Above this, in each face, are large arched windows, with coupled Ionic pilasters at the sides, near the corners. Over these windows, on a cornice, is an elegant balustrade, with Attic pillars over the Ionic columns, supporting turrets, each composed of four handsome scrolls, which join at the top, and bear urns with flames. From hence the steeple rises circular. Upon a plain course to the height of half the scrolls, is raised a circular range of Corinthian columns, while the body of the steeple is continued round and plain within them. These support a second balustrade, with very large scrolls extending from it to the body of the steeple. A series of Composite columns are placed above; and from the entablatures another set of scrolls arise, supporting

porting the spire, which rests upon four balls, and is terminated by a globe, with a fane in the form of a dragon rising thereon.

MASONS-HALL is in Mafons-Alley, Basinghall-street:

MAY-PLACE, an ancient seat near Crayford, formerly possessed by Sir Cloudefley Shovel, now by — Adair, Esq; the seat still retains its venerable appearance, though prejudiced by an attempt to make it have a modern appearance to some part of the building.

MEDICAL SOCIETY HOUSE is in Bolt Court, Fleet-street.

MEGGS ALMSHOUSE, stands on the south side of White Chapel.

MELBOURNE-HOUSE, late York-house, joins the Horse Guards.

MEETING HOUSES, of these there are above an hundred and twenty, within the bills of mortality.

MERTON, a village in Surry, seven miles from London, in the road from Tooting to Kingston. Here is a handsome seat and gardens, belonging to Sir Richard Hotham, who has been just making considerable improvements in them. On the river Wandle are some copper-mills, with several manufactories of calico-printers. The bridge of this river, built in 1633, is remarkable for its arch, which is turned with tiles, instead of brick or stone. This bridge is the boundary of three parishes, Mitcham, Wimbledon, and Merton. The little church of Merton is built with flint, as are also six alms-houses, founded in 1696, by Rowland Wilson, Esq. for so many poor women.

MERTON-ABBEY, the residence and calico manufactory of Messrs. Newton, Leach, and Graves, is situated in this parish, on the site of a magnificent abbey, founded by King Henry I. Of this abbey nothing now remains but the walls that surrounded the grounds, the sides of a gateway, and the gable-end of a chapel. The walls are built with flint.

In this abbey King John slept the night before he signed the Great-Charter in Runny-mead. To him who takes a cursory view of historical events, merely to ascertain dates and facts, it may be of little consequence where

a tyrant slept ; but he, who traces the gradual progress of freedom, and considers the connection of past events, with the unspeakable blessings which this island now enjoys, will associate such a circumstance with reflections on what must have been the nocturnal feelings of that tyrant, when about to sign, by compulsion, such necessary, but humiliating, restraints upon his prerogative. This abbey is likewise memorable for the constitutions which the clergy of England made there in the year 1261 ; which were not only calculated to promote their own grandeur, at the expence of the crown, but were so inimical also to the authority of the Pope, that, at the King's request, the sovereign Pontiff himself thought proper to abrogate them, although some of the principal articles which they enacted, were in favour of points, for which the great champion of the papal authority, the canonized Becket, had suffered assassination.

Mews, the stables for the King's horses, near Charing-cross, is a place of great antiquity, where the King's hawks and other birds of sport, were formerly kept ; but by order of Henry VIII. they were removed, and the King's horses and coaches have since been kept here.

The present Mews is a large and sumptuous edifice, of brick and stone, before which is a very large gravelled court-yard for exercising the horses, and a convenient pond in the middle for watering them.

The building consists of a double range of stables, with many of the finest horses in Europe on each side. The names of the principal horses are affixed over their respective stalls.

The Mews is well worthy the visits of the curious ; but the servants who shew the noble beasts, state-coach, &c. expect a present for indulging their curiosity.

Upon viewing this edifice, it is impossible not to be offended at the wretched buildings, which form the other sides of the square. It is indeed much to be wished, that they were made to correspond with the main building ; this if it were done, and a suitable regular entrance made from Charing-cross, would make the Royal stables one of the greatest ornaments of this metropolis.

MILL-HILL, a pleasant village in Middlesex, nine miles

miles and an half from London, has an extensive prospect. It is in the parish of Hendon.

MINCHENDEN-HOUSE, in the parish of Southgate, in Middlesex, is the seat of the late Duke of Chandos, to whom it came, in 1753, by marriage with Miss Nicol, only daughter and heiress of John Nicol, Esq. of this place, who had built, and just lived to complete it.

MINT is in the Tower.

MITCHAM, a handsome village in Surry, about eight miles from London, and two from Tooting. Here is a pleasant seat belonging to Mr. Hoare.

MODINGHAM, a hamlet between Eltham and Chislehurst in Kent, where is a small seat of the Earl of Bathurst, with pleasant gardens about it.

MONTAGUE-HOUSE, is now the British Museum, and is situated in Great Russel-street, Bloomsbury.

MONUMENT. This beautiful piece of architecture was begun in 1671, by Sir Christopher Wren, and finished by him in 1677. It is a round pillar, of the Doric order, all built with the best Portland stone, 202 feet in height from the ground, and 15 in diameter. It stands on a pedestal 40 feet high, and 21 feet in circumference, which support a beautiful blazing urn of gilt brass. Within this pillar is a large staircase of black marble, containing 345 steps, each measuring 6 inches thick, and 10 inches and a half broad. The front of the pedestal on the west side of the plinth is adorned with a very curious emblem in alt-relief, denoting the destruction and restoration of the City. The first female figure represents the City of London; at her back many houses in a blaze, and she sitting on the ruins in a languishing and disconsolate posture, with her head dejected, her hair dishevelled, her hand carelessly lying on her sword, and the cap of maintenance lying at her side; behind is Time, gradually raising her up; at her side a woman gently touching her with one hand, whilst a winged sceptre in the other, dictates her to regard the Goddesses in the clouds; she with the cornucopia denoting Plenty, and that with the palm branch, Peace. At her feet a bee-hive, shewing that by industry and application the greatest difficulties are to be surmounted. Behind Time are divers Citizens exulting at his endea-

to restore her ; and beneath, in the midst of the ruins, is a dragon, who, as supporter of the city-arms, with his paw endeavours to preserve the same. Opposite the City, on an elevated pavement, stands Charles II. in a Roman habit, with a laurel on his head and a truncheon in his hand, and approaching her, commands three of the ascendants to descend to her relief. The first represents Science, with a winged head, and circles of naked boys dancing thereon ; and in its hand, Nature, with her numerous breasts, ready to give assistance to all. The second is Architecture, with a plan in one hand, a square and a pair of compasses in the other. The third is Liberty, waving her hand in the air, shewing her joy at the pleasing prospect of the city's recovery. Behind the King is his brother, the Duke of York, with a garland in one hand to crown the rising city, and a sword in the other hand for her defence. The two figures behind are Justice and Fortitude, the former with a coronet, and the latter with a reined lion. Under the royal pavement lieth Envy, gnawing upon a heart, and emitting pestiferous fumes from her invenom'd mouth. In the uppermost part of the plinth, the re-construction of the city is represented by builders and labourers at work upon houses. The whole emblem is finely imagined, and executed as well. The north and south sides of the pedestal have each a Latin inscription, one describing the desolation of the city laid in ashes by the fire in 1666, and the other, its glorious restoration.

The mention of so many parish churches and public buildings having been destroyed by the fire of London, anno 1666, I make no doubt, must excite the curiosity of the reader to know some particulars of that dreadful catastrophe, which happened as follows :

Sunday, September 2, anno 1666, at one o'clock in the morning, a fire broke out in Pudding-lane, near New-fish-street, and spread itself so far before day as to become too big to be master'd by any engine or instrument whatever. It fell out most unhappily that a violent easterly wind fomented it, and kept it burning for five successive days. In short, in that time it extended to 436 acres of desolation and ruin. It destroyed 400 streets, 13,200 houses, the cathedral

cathedral of St. Paul, 89 parish churches; 6 consecrated chapels, most of the principal and public buildings, and 50 halls of City companies. The whole estimated at £. 10,703,500. It is very remarkable, that this fire began at Pudding-lane, and ended at Pye-corner.

MOORFIELDS. *See FINSBURY SQUARE.*

MORDEN COLLEGE, on the east side of Blackheath, for the support of poor, decayed, and honest merchants, was erected by Sir John Morden, Bart. a Turkey merchant, several years before his death, which happened in the year 1708. It consists of a large brick building, with two small wings, strengthened at the corners with stone rustic. The principal entrance, which is in the centre, is decorated with Doric columns, festoons, and a pediment on the top, over which rises a turret, with a dial; and from the dome, which is supported by scrolls, rises a ball and vane. To this entrance there is an ascent by a flight of circular steps; and, having ascended them, and passed through this part of the building, we enter an inner square, surrounded with piazzas. The chapel is neatly wainscoted, and has a costly altar-piece.

The founder of this noble charity placed in this hospital twelve decayed Turkey merchants in his life-time; but, after his decease, Lady Morden, finding that the share allotted her by Sir John's will was insufficient for her decent support, some parts of the estate not answering so well as was expected, was obliged to reduce the number to four. But, upon her death, the whole estate coming to the college, the number was increased, and there are at this time thirty-five poor gentlemen; and the number not being limited, it is to be increased as the estate will afford; for the building will conveniently hold forty.

MORDEN PARK, the elegant villa, late of Mr. Thomas Conway, is situated at Morden, ten miles from London, in the road to Epsom in Surry, on an eminence, commanding prospects of great extent, happily formed by nature, and embellished by art. The gardens are extensive, and the pleasure grounds are agreeably diversified by plantations, refreshed by two fine sheets of water, and adorned with an elegant temple, tea-room, &c. This beautiful place was lately brought to the hammer by Mr. Christie, but did not meet with a purchaser.

MORRELL'S ALMSHOUSE is near the Nag's Head in Hackney road.

MORRICE'S ALMSHOUSE is in the Old Jewry.

MORTLAKE, a hamlet of the parish of Wimbledon, ten miles from London, on the banks of the Thames. Here was formerly a royal palace, in which Henry III. and other succeeding kings resided, down to Henry VIII.

MOULSEY, two towns thus denominated from the river Mole, which runs between them into the Thames. East Moulsey is situated opposite to Hampton Court, and was granted by Charles II. to Sir James Clarke, grandfather to the present Lord of the Manor, who had the ferry thence to Hampton Court, in the room of which he has lately erected a handsome bridge, where a very high toll is taken of all passengers, carriages, &c.

West Moulsey is situate about a mile and a half west from Kingston; and here is a ferry to Hampton town, which likewise belongs to the same gentleman.

MOUNT MASCAL, near North Cray in Kent, remarkable for its rows of large trees on each side; was lately the seat of the late Sir Robert Ladbroke, Alderman of London, and now is inhabited by ——— Madox Esq; of Lincoln's Inn.

MUSEUM. See BRITISH MUSEUM and LEVERIAN MUSEUM.

MUSWELL HILL, in Middlesex, lies north-east-north of Highgate, five miles and a half from London. It derives its name from a famous well on the hill, where formerly the fraternity of St. John of Jerusalem, in Clerkenwell, had their dairy, with a large farm adjacent to it. Here they built a chapel for the benefit of some nuns, under a superior, in which they fixed the image of our Lady of Muswell. These nuns had the sole direction and management of the dairy; and it is singular, that the said well and farm do, at this time, belong to the parish of Clerkenwell.

The water of this spring, in those days, was deemed a miraculous antidote to all scrophulous and cutaneous disorders, and, for that reason, was much resorted to; and,

as tradition says, a King of Scotland made a pilgrimage thither, and was perfectly cured.

There is not within one hundred miles of London a village more rural and pleasant, or that can boast of prospects so various and extensive. Baron Kutzlebin has a pleasant villa at the bottom of the hill. Mr. Parker, the banker, enjoys an enchanting retreat near the top, together with sixteen acres of garden and pleasure grounds, laid out in the finest taste by the late Mr. Topham Beauclerk. Above that, there is a large convenient mansion, called Bathhouse, a most delightful spot, to which nature has been lavish of her bounties both for pleasure and convenience. This house has been for many years a seminary, where young gentlemen are educated upon the most generous and liberal principles.

N.

NASSING, a village in Essex, between Epping and Harlow.

NAVESTOCK, a village near Brentwood, in Essex.

NAVY OFFICE is in Somerset House.

NELMES, a village in Essex, on the east side of Rumsford.

NEWBURY's ALMSHOUSE stands on the north side of Mile-end Green.

NEWGATE PRISON. The original gate which bore that name, was appropriated for the reception of felons and debtors; but crimes have so multiplied of late years, that it was found inadequate for the purposes of a common gaol for London and Middlesex, wherefore it has been pulled down, and the present extensive and truly superb building was erected in lieu of it, measuring 300 feet in length, and 46 in height from the level of the street; but the foundations are sunk 30 feet below the surface. The outer-walls are of Portland stone, the building is rusticated to the top, and the corners and dressings are of the Doric order, which strikes the mind very forcibly with an idea of its purpose. We behold symmetry and fitness. The mind is filled though not with pleasing sensations.

It

It is impossible to consider this massy edifice, but as the mansion of despair and misery.

The keeper's house is situated in the centre; on the sides are the lodges of the turnkeys; there is a communication between the lodges and the several parts of the prison.

At each end of the keeper's house, in a recess, which adds dignity to the Simplicity of the front, are placed the turnkeys' lodges. These buildings and the keeper's, are the only parts that have windows externally. The lodges communicate with every part of the goal, which is divided into 3 distinct prisons, forming 3 quadrangles, or inner courts, which have been completed some time, and too much inhabited ever since. The centre quadrangle is called the Men Felons Quadrangle, which consists of apartments for the prisoners on 3 sides, 3 stories high. On the opposite side, facing the keeper's house, is the chapel, with the several passages thereto. The form of the open space of this quadrangle is an oblong, 80 feet by 48, beside which there is an open arcade under the chapel, for the prisoners to take the air in bad weather. The court and arcade are paved with purbeck stone. It was intended to have a basin of water in the centre of each court; but this design, from the supposed irregularity of the prisoners behaviour, was laid aside. On the east side of this quadrangle are the strong rooms or cells for refractory prisoners, and those convicted of capital offences are immediately removed after condemnation. They are about 10 feet by 6. The doors and partitions are of thick *English* oak, and the number of iron bolts, plates, chains, and fastenings, which present themselves, exhibit to the beholders so many proofs of the depravity of the human mind.

There are rooms next the chapel which are more neatly fitted up than the rest, for those who can pay for better accommodations. The other two quadrangles or courts are likewise furnished with apartments of the same kind and size, but not so many in number, those courts being more than one third less than the centre. The one is appropriated for debtors, and the other for female felons.

The whole number of rooms in the infide is about 70, exclusive of the cells, which are 18. On the top of the building is a large reservoir, from which is conveyed water to wash the privies of all the several rooms, which are fixed immediately under the reservoirs, thereby preventing any accumulated filth from annoying the prison.

Upon the whole, it is reckoned the most spacious and convenient place of its kind in Europe, for the accommodation of the felons and debtors, and it is so contrived that they have no communication with each other.

The felons that are to be tried, are conveyed to Justice Hall, through an arched covered passage, which runs through the court-yard, and the malefactors are executed opposite the prison.

NEW COMPTERS, lately erected opposite St. Sepulchre's church, in Giltspur-street, is a handsome strong prison, for the confinement of debtors &c. and cost £. 20,473. Finished in 1791.

NEWGATE MARKET situate between Newgate-street and Paternoster-row, is well supplied with country provisions.

NEW GAOL is in the Borough.

NEWINGTON BUTTS, a village in Surry, extending from the end of Blackman-street to Kennington Common, is said to have received the name of Butts from the exercise of shooting at butts, much practised both here and in the other towns of England in the reign of Henry VIII. &c. to fit men to serve in the regiment of archers. Mr. Whateley observes, that here were planted the first peaches so much esteemed, distinguished by the name of Newington peaches. The ancient church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory in the gift of the bishop of Winchester, and the profits arising to the incumbent amount to about 140*l.* per annum.

In this village are three alms-houses, a charity-school, and a work-house. The principal of these alms-houses are those of the Fishmongers company; the most ancient of which is St. Peter's Hospital, which that company erected by virtue of letters patent, granted by King James I. in the year 1618, for the reception of several of their poor members. The entrance is by a pair of iron gates

opening into the centre of the building. On the inside are two courts behind each other, in which is a hall with painted windows, and a chapel. To the south of this hospital is another founded by Mr. James Hulbert, a liveryman of the Fishmongers company, in 1719, whose statue stands upon a pedestal; and on the walls, which extend before both, are iron rails, to afford a view of this statue, of the more modern hospital erected by that gentleman, and of the pleasant walks before it.

NEWINGTON GREEN, a pleasant village between Islington and Stoke-Newington, consisting of a handsome square, with a grass plat in the middle. It is partly in the parish of Islington, and partly in that of Newington.

NEWINGTON, or STOKE NEWINGTON, a village in Middlesex, where a great number of the citizens of London have built houses, and rendered it extremely populous. The church is a small, low, Gothic building, and belongs to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. Behind the church is a pleasant grove of tall trees, where the inhabitants resort for the benefit of shade, and which is known by the name of Queen Elizabeth's walk.

NEW INN is contiguous to St. Clement's Inn, in Wych-street, one of the Inns of Chancery.

NEWPORT MARKET is in Litchfield-street.

NEW PRISON, near the east end of Clerkenwell Green, is a house of correction for the County of Middlesex.

NEW RIVER, a fine artificial stream, brought from Hertfordshire, for the supply of the metropolis with water. Of the several projects for this purpose, none was ever so well executed, or so useful, as that of this river, first proposed by the citizens of London, and confirmed to them by the third year of James I. by an act of Parliament: whereby the Lord Mayor and Citizens were impowered to bring water from the springs of Chadwell and Amwell, in the county of Hertford, in an open cut, or close trench of bricks, or stones, not exceeding in breadth ten feet: but being by them unattempted, it was undertaken on his own account, by Mr. Hugh Middleton, afterwards Sir Hugh, citizen and goldsmith of London,

and

and was finished, according to Middleton's agreement with the city of London, in 12 years, on Michaelmas-day, 1613. Sir Hugh Middleton was ruined by the execution of his project. So little was the benefit understood, that for above thirty years the seventy-two shares it was divided into, shared only five pounds a piece. Each of these shares was sold originally for a hundred pounds. Within these two years they were sold at nine thousand pounds a share; and lately at ten thousand: and are increasing, because their profits increase, on which their dividends are grounded. Half of the seventy-two shares are called king's shares, and are in less estimation than the others, because subject to a grant of five hundred pounds a year, made so long ago as the reign of James I. when the water was first brought to London, or soon after.

By an exact mensuration of the New River, taken by the company's surveyor in the year 1723, it appears to be thirty-eight miles, three quarters, sixteen poles long. In it are 43 sluices, and over it are 215 bridges. And over and under the said river, besides divers considerable currents of land-waters, a great number of brooks, rills, and watercourses, have their passage.

As this river is in some places wafted over vales, so in others it forces its way through subterraneous passages, and arriving at the bason, in the neighbourhood of Islington, it is ingulphed by fifty-eight main pipes of a bore of seven inches; whereby it is conveyed into the several streets, lanes, &c. of this city and suburbs, to the great convenience and use of the inhabitants, who by small leaden pipes of an half-inch bore, have the water brought into their houses, to the amount of near forty thousand.

NICHOLAS ALMSHOUSE is in Monkwell-street.

NONESUCH, in Surry, is situated near Sutton and Epsom, and was formerly called Cuddington, till a most magnificent palace was erected there by Henry VIII. which obtained the name of Nonesuch from its unparalleled beauty. But King Charles II. gave it to the Duchess of Cleveland, who pulled it down and sold the materials; wherewith a new house was built by the Earl of Berkeley, which was the seat of the late Earl of Guildford, and is called Durdans. This place now belongs to the Rev. Mr.

Joseph

Joseph Whateley, and is a very handsome as well as pleasant country-seat.

NORFOLK HOUSE is in St. James's Square.

NORTHALL, a village on the north side of Enfield-chase, three miles north of High Barnet.

NORTH CRAY, in Kent, on the banks of the river Cray, where adjoining to the Church is a large handsome and commodious House purchased by the late Mr. Etherington; who, in 1771, presented 2000*l.* to Bromley College; and in 1774 established a second of 20,000*l.* for the relief of 50 indigent blind people.

NORTH-END, a pleasant village, near Hammersmith, where are the handsome house and finely disposed gardens of the late Sir John Stanley.

NORTHUMBERLAND HEATH, near Erith in Kent, on which Mr. Wheatly, of Erith, has erected a very fine House, which has a very extensive prospect, but is much exposed to the N. and E. winds.

NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSE, the residence of the Duke of that Title, and one of the largest and most magnificent houses in London, is situate near Charing-cross; the grandeur and majesty of which strikes every beholder with veneration. It contains an immense quantity of valuable paintings.

NORWOOD is a village scattered round a large wild common, five miles from London, in the parish of Croydon, Surry. It bears no marks of its vicinity to the capital; and those who love an occasional contemplation of unimproved nature, will find great satisfaction in a visit to this place. It was some years ago a principal haunt of those vagrants known by the title of Gipsies.

O

OAKS, the elegant villa of the Earl of Derby, on Banstead Downs, in Surry.—It was formerly known by the name of Lambert Oaks, and belonged to a society of sporting gentlemen called the Farmer's Hunt. General Burgoyne afterwards greatly improved it, of whom it was purchased by its present noble owner. The situation is

a very

a very fine one ; and it was here that Lord Derby gave the celebrated Fête-champêtre, which gave rise to a very pleasing musical entertainment, called "The Maid of the Oaks," written by the General.

OBELISK, seated in the centre of St. George's Fields, is at the common intersection or meeting of five grand roads, three of which lead to the Three Bridges of London, Blackfriars and Westminster. It is now surrounded on all sides, except the roads, by houses. The view of the cities of London and Westminster and the Borough from hence is very pleasing. On one side is the city of Westminster with its abbey towering above the buildings, and as the eye traces along the circle of the river, the rising shore appears enriched with the new buildings of the Adelphi and Somerset-house. At the end of a road, near a mile in length, appears the new bridge at Blackfriars, and farther to the right the city of London, adorned with a great variety of steeples, and the grand cathedral of St. Paul's. This magnificent view of the most extensive town in the world is contrasted, on the country side, by a rich landscape on the hills of Surry.

OKENDEN, North and South, two small villages seated between Hornchurch and Horndon, Essex.

OLD BAILEY. *See JUSTICE HALL.*

OLD FORD, in Stepney Parish, near Stratford Le Bow.

OPERA HOUSE, in the Hay-market, now made use of by the Drury Lane Company, was erected in 1790, and used as a Playhouse on Sept. 22, 1791, situate on the site of one which was burnt down in 1789. It is an elegant modern built structure, better adapted for Operas than Plays, being on a very extensive scale.

THE OFFICE OF ORDNANCE is a most superb stone building, situate between Old and New Palace Yard.

OSTERLY PARK, the seat of Lady Ducie, is near Brentford, Middlesex. The building, which is of a quadrangular form, extends 140 feet from east to west, and 117 feet from North to South. The principal front is decorated with a fine portico of the Ionic order. This leads to a large saloon, profusely ornamented with antiques, &c. Opposite the grand entrance of the saloon, a neat corridor

corridor leads to the picture gallery, which is 130 feet long. From the north and south ends of the gallery corridors lead to suits of state, and private apartments, splendidly furnished. Lady Ducie has a beautiful menagerie, and a remarkable fine hot-house. The gardens are charmingly disposed; and although the views are confined from the flatness of the country, they are pleasingly picturesque; and the beauty of the whole is greatly augmented by two large sheets of water, that run in oblique directions near the south and east fronts of the house.

OWEN'S ALMSHOUSE, near the south end of Islington, was erected by the company of brewers in 1610.

OXFORD MARKET is in Oxford-street.

P.

PADDINGTON, a considerable village at the north-west end of London, which, by the late increase of buildings, may now be said to be a part of the capital.

PAINTER-STAINERS HALL is in Little Trinity-lane.

PALACE, ST. JAMES'S. See **ST. JAMES'S PALACE**.

PACKINGTON'S ALMSHOUSE is at White Friars, Fleet-street.

PALMER'S ALMSHOUSE is at Tothill Side, Westminster.

PALYN'S ALMSHOUSE is at Porthouse-row, Old-street.

PANCRAZ, a small village in Middlesex, on the road to Kentish-town. It has a church dedicated to St. Pancras, and called St. Pancras in the Fields, an old plain Gothic structure, with a square tower without a spire. It is a vulgar tradition, that this church is of greater antiquity than that of St. Paul's cathedral, of which it was only a prebend: but this arises from a mistake; for the church of St. Pancras, termed the mother of St. Paul's, was situated in the city of Canterbury, and was changed from a Pagan temple to a Christian church, by St. Austin the monk, in the year 598, when he dedicated it to St. Pancras.

The

The church-yard is a general burying-place for persons of the Romish religion. At a house, on the south-side of the church is a medicinal spring.

PANNIER ALLY, Newgate-Street, where is a figure in stone of a naked boy, sitting on something like a pannier, and beneath is the following inscription;

When you've sought the city round,

Yet still this is the highest Ground. August. 27, 1688.

The stone has very much the appearance of an ancient sepulchral one; and might have had the inscription cut on it to inform the public of the elevated situation of the place.

PAPER OFFICE is at Whitehall.

PANTHEON, in Oxford-street, was a magnificent building, which displayed much taste and invention; the whole of which structure was destroyed by fire on Jan. 14, 1792. Before its destruction, the following was a short description of it: Its exterior had nothing to demand our attention; on the contrary, the entrance from Oxford-street may be justly esteemed a deformity in itself, and an incumbrance to the street. But the inside was adorned with every embellishment that modern luxury can wish for. The principal room was truly magnificent; lighted by a centrical dome of considerable magnitude; the galleries supported by columns formed of a new-discovered composition, which rivalled the finest marble in colour and hardness. The roof was supported by an upper range of them. The usual stated diversions of this place was a concert once a fortnight, with a ball after it; to which any one was admitted, who purchased the tickets necessary for that purpose. Masquerades were also occasionally held here, when the building was finely illuminated, and has been allowed to exhibit a more splendid scene of this kind than was perhaps to be beheld in any other county. After the destruction of the Opera-house in the Haymarket, in 1789, this building was converted to an opera-house, but the whole was totally destroyed as above-mentioned.

PARISH CLERKS HALL is in Wood-street.

PARK FARM PLACE, a beautiful villa, the property of Lady James, is situated at Eltham, in Kent, about eight

eight miles from London. It is ornamented with pilasters of the Ionic order ; and the grounds are laid out with great taste. On Shooter's Hill, at a small distance from the house, is a sumptuous and lofty edifice, already mentioned under the article ELTHAM. This structure, erected from a design by Mr. Jupp, is of a triangular form, with turrets at each angle, and is called Severndroog Castle. It is a great ornament to the adjacent country.

PARLIAMENT HOUSE. See COMMONS HOUSE OF.

PARSONS-GREEN, a village near Fulham, where the Earl of Peterborough has a fine seat and gardens.

PATENT OFFICE is in Palsgrave-head-Court, Strand.

St. PAUL'S CHURCH. Before I speak of the foundation of one of the most ancient churches in Christendom, it may be very pertinent to hint at the first happy introducing of the christian religion into *England*, of which I find different accounts in history. It is however, without contest, that christianity was pretty well established here in the time of *King Lucius*, (which the best authors make about A. 180) who upon writing to the then Bishop of Rome, named *Eleutherius*, for the assistance of men of learning in the christian faith, he accordingly sent from Rome, *Faganus* and *Damianus*, who constituted two Metropolitan Sees; viz. *London* and *York*; but upon the persecution by the Emperor *Dio-cletian*, and the arrival of the *heathenish Saxons*, christianity was almost eradicated, until the arrival of *Austin* the Monk from *Pope Gregory*; who with *Mellitus* and 40 others, converted *Ethelbert* King of *Kent*, on or about A. 596, who a few years after, set about building this church, and had it dedicated to St. Paul, appointing *Mellitus* Bishop thereof. It stood in or near the place where had been the *Temple of Diana*, as appeared by the bones of the sacrifices found therein upon digging the foundation of the church. The church being damaged by the people of *Essex*, who had relapsed to Paganism, *Mellitus* was driven from his See, and the church neglected. In A. 675, *Erkinwald*, the fourth Bishop, was at great expence to repair and beautify it, and procured many privileges for it. This church was then a small wooden building, and

con-

continued so till A. 961, when it was unfortunately burnt, and soon after re-edified as before. In the year 1086, it was again consumed by fire, and again erected. This church being thought too small, its further enlargement was begun to be built with stone, A. 1256. In 1444, the timber of the steeple was set on fire by lightning, and not repaired till eighteen years afterwards. About one hundred years after, a plumber having left a pan of coals in the steeple, it set fire to the timber of the spire, which consumed also the upper roof and rails, and destroyed all the rafters. Five years were spent in rebuilding the wood work, and was covered with lead; but the steeple was never rebuilt. In the reign of *Charles I.* A. 1632, above £. 5500 were collected by voluntary donations, and *Inigo Jones* began to repair the whole building, which was completed, except the steeple. A magnificent portico, adorned with the statues of *James* and *Charles I.* was also erected at the sole expence of the latter. It continued so till the terrible fire of London, A. 1666; and though this church was then irreparably destroyed, yet an attempt was made to repair it; two years were spent about it, but after a thorough investigation, the foundation of the old Cathedral was found so ruinous, that preparations were made for a new fabric; the first stone whereof, and which is the present stately and magnificent edifice, was laid on the 21st of June, 1675. The work was prosecuted at the charge of the public, which amounted to £. 736,752. 2s. 3d $\frac{1}{4}$. and the building was completely finished in the year 1711, under the immediate inspection of the ingenious Sir Christopher Wren. It is situated upon a rising ground, between the entrance of *Cheapside* and *Watling-street*, and fronting *Ludgate-street*, in the very centre of the city of London. This noble edifice is planned in the form of a long cross; the walls are wrought in rustic, and strengthened, as well as adorned, by two rows of double pilasters, one over the other; the lower of the Corinthian order, and the upper of the Composite. The spaces between the arches of the windows and the architrave of the lower order, are filled with a great variety of curious enrichments, as are also those above. The west front has a most noble appearance,

pearance, and is ornamented with a magnificent portico, a grand pediment, and two stately turrets ; at this end there is a beautiful flight of steps, of black marble, that extends the whole length of the portico, which consists of 12 lofty Corinthian columns below, and 8 of the Composite order above : these are all coupled and fluted. The upper series support a noble pediment, crowned with its acroteria, in which is a beautiful representation, in bass relief, of the conversion of St. Paul, executed in a masterly manner. The magnificent figure of St. Paul on the apex of the pediment, with St. Peter on his right hand, and St. James on his left, have also a fine effect. The four Evangelists, with their proper emblems on the front of the towers, are judiciously disposed and well executed : St. Matthew is distinguished by an angel, St. Mark by a lion, St. Luke by an ox, and St. John by an eagle. In the area of this front, on a pedestal of excellent workmanship, stands a statue of Queen Anne, formed of white marble, with proper decorations. The figures on the base, represent Britannia with her spear, Gallia with a crown, Hibernia with a harp, and America with her bow. On ascending the steps at the west front of the church, there are three doors ornamented on the top with bass relief : the middle door, which is by far the largest, is cased with white marble, and over it is a fine piece of *basso rielievo*, in which St. Paul is represented preaching to the Bereans. To the north portico, there is an ascent by 17 circular steps of black marble, and its dome is supported by six large fluted columns, of the Corinthian order, 48 inches in diameter. Beneath the upper part of the dome, is a large and well proportioned urn, finely ornamented with festoons, and over it is a pediment supported by pilasters in the walls, in the front of which is carved the royal arms, with the regalia, supported by angels ; and on the top, at proper distances, are placed the statues of five of the apostles. The south portico answers to the north, and has a dome supported by six beautiful Corinthian columns ; but as the ground is considerably lower on this than on the other side of the church, the ascent is by a flight of 25 steps. This portico has also a pedi-

a pediment above, in which is a phoenix rising out of the flames, with the motto *Resurgam* underneath it, as an emblem of rebuilding the church after the fire of London. On this side of the building are also five statues which take their situation from that of St. Andrew, on the apex of the last mentioned pediment. At the east end of the church is a sweep, or circular projection for the altar, finely ornamented with a great variety of the orders, and decorated with sculpture.

The dome, which arises in the centre of the whole, appears exceedingly grand; 25 feet above the roof of the church, is a regular range of 32 columns, with niches placed exactly against others within; these are terminated by their entablature, which supports a handsome gallery, adorned with a balustrade; above these columns is a range of pilasters with windows between, and from the entablature of those the diameter decreases very considerably, and two feet above that it is again contracted. From this part the external sweep of the dome begins, and the arches meet at 52 feet above: on the top of the dome is an elegant balcony, and from its centre rises the lantern, adorned with Corinthian columns; and the whole is terminated by a ball, on which stands a cross, both elegantly gilt. When the parts are viewed from below, they greatly deceive the eye of the beholder, on account of their great height, as they appear exceeding small in comparison with their real size, which is amazingly considerable.

This extensive fabric is surrounded, at a proper distance, by a dwarf stone wall, on which is placed the most magnificent balustrade of cast iron, perhaps in the universe, of about 5 feet 6 inches in height, exclusive of the wall. In this inclosure are 7 beautiful iron gates, which, together with the balustrades, in number about 2500, weigh 200 tons and 81lb. which having cost 6d. per pound, the whole, with other charges, amounted to £.11,202 os. 6d.

On entering the west door (within side of which hang the colours taken from the French at Louisburg, in 1758) the mind is struck by the grandeur of the vesta: an arcade supported by massive and lofty pillars on each side, divide

the church into the body and two ailes, and the view is terminated by the altar at the extremity of the choir. The pillars are adorned with columns and pilasters of the Corinthian and Composite orders, and the arches of the roof are enriched with shields, festoons, chaplets, and other ornaments.

The curiosities herein to be observed are too numerous to be comprised within the compass of this book, which by paying 14 pence each person, an attendant usually waits at the north door for the purpose of shewing and explaining the same. I shall therefore conclude the description of this building with an account of its dimensions, &c. &c.

Dimensions of St. Paul's Cathedral.

The Plan, or Length and Breadth.	Feet.
Whole Length of the Church and Porch	— 500
Whole Length of the Cross	— 250
Breadth of the Front with the Turrets	— 180
Breadth of the Front without the Turrets	— 110
Breadth of the Church and three Naves	— 130
Breadth of the Church and widest Chapels	— 180
Length of the Porch within	— 50
Breadth of the Porch within	— 20
Length of the Platea at the upper Steps	— 100
Breadth of the Nave at the Door	— 40
Breadth of the Nave at the third pillar, and Tribuna	— 40
Breadth of the Side-ailes	— 17
Distance between the Pillars of the Nave	— 25
Breadth of the same, single Pillars	— 10
Two right Sides of the great Pilasters of the Cupola	25:35
Distance between the same Pilasters	— 40
Outward Diameter of the Cupola	— 145
Inward Diameter of the same	— 100
Breadth of the Square by the Cupola	— 43
Length of the same	— 328
From the Door within to the Cupola	— 190
From the Cupola to the End of the Tribuna	— 170
Breadth of each of the Turrets	— 35
Outward Diameter of the Lantern	— 18
Whole Space upon which one Pillar stands	— 875
Whole Space upon which all the Pillars stand	— 7000
	The

The Height.	Feet.
From the Ground without to the Top of the Cross	340
The Turrets	222
To the Top of the highest Statues on the Front	135
The first Pillars of the Corinthian Order	33
The Breadth of the same	4
Their Basis and Pedestals	13
Their Capital	5
The Architrave, Frieze, and Cornice	10
The Composite Pillars at St. Paul's	25
The Ornaments of the same Pillars above and below	16
The Ball in Height	8
The Cross, Pedestal and Base	29
The Triangle of the Mezzo Relievo, with its Cornice	18
Wide	74
The Basis of the Cupola to the Pedestals of the Pillars	38
The Pillars of the Cupola	28
Their Basis and Pedestals	5
Their Capitals, Architrave, Frieze, and Cornice	12
From the Cornice to the outward Slope of the Cupola	40
The Lantern from the Cupola to the Ball	50
The Statues upon the Front, with their Pedestals	15
The outward Slope of the Cupola	50
The Cupola and Lantern, from the Cornice of the Front to the Top of the Cross	240
The Height of the Niches in the Front	14
Wide	5
The first Windows in the Front	13
Wide	7

The extent of the Ground-plot, on which St. Paul's stands, is 2 Acres, 16 perches, 23 Yards, and 1 Foot. Besides the Choir, the Stalls of which are indeed very beautifully carved, and the other Ornaments equal in Point of Workmanship to any Thing of the Kind, there is a Morning-prayer Chapel in this Cathedral, where Divine Service is performed every Day, Sundays excepted, the Front of which has a magnificent Screen of carved Wainscot, that has been particularly admired by the best Judges, as has the Carving of the stately Figures that adorn the Organ-Case.

In the centre of the Cross-aile, where is fixed a brass

plate, you have a full view of the cupola or dome, and of the whispering-gallery.

The choir, the ailes on each side of it, and the organ, are inclosed with beautiful iron rails and gates.

The organ-gallery is supported with Corinthian columns of blue and white marble. The choir has on each side 30 stalls, besides the bishop's throne on the south side, and on the north, the lord mayor's.—The reader's desk is inclosed with very fine brass rails, gilt, in which is a gilt brass pillar, supporting an eagle of brass, gilt, which holds the book on its back and expanded wings.—The altarpiece is adorned with four noble fluted pilasters, painted and veined with gold, in imitation of lapis lazuli ; and their capitals are double gilt.—In the intercolumniations are 21 pannels of figured crimson velvet.

All the floor of the church and choir to the altar rails, is paved with marble ; the altar is paved with porphyry, polished, and laid in several geometrical figures. The vault is hemispherical, consisting of 24 cupolas, cut off semicircular, with segments to join to the great arches one way, and the other way they are cut across with elliptical cylinders, to let in the upper lights of the nave ; but in the ailes, the lesser cupolas are cut both ways in semicircular sections, and altogether make a graceful geometrical form, distinguished with circular wreaths, which is the horizontal section of the cupola. The arches and wreaths are of stone, carved ; the spandrels between are of sound brick, invested with stucco of cockle-shell lime, which becomes as hard as Portland-stone ; and which, having large planes between the stone ribs, are capable of further ornaments of painting, if required. Besides these 24 cupolas, there is a half cupola at the east, and the great cupola of 108 feet diameter in the middle of the crossing of the great ailes ; it is extant out of the wall, and is very lightsome by the windows of the upper order, which strike down the light through the great colonnade that encircles the dome without, and serves for the butment of the dome, which is brick, of two bricks thick ; but as it rises every way five feet high, has a course of excellent brick of 18 inches long, bending through the whole thickness ; and to make it still more secure, it is surrounded with

with a vast chain of iron, strongly linked together at every 10 feet : this chain is let into a channel cut into the bandage of Portland-stone, and defended from the weather by filling the groove with lead. Over the first cupola is raised another structure of a cone of bricks, so built as to support a stone lantern of an elegant figure, and ending in ornaments of copper, gilt ; the whole church above the vaulting being covered with a substantial oaken roof and lead, so this cone is covered and hid out of sight by another cupola of timber and lead ; between which and the cone are easy stairs, which ascend to the lantern. The contrivance here is astonishing. The light to these stairs is from the lantern above.

The inside of the cupola is painted and richly decorated, by that eminent English artist Sir James Thornhill, who, in eight compartments, has represented the principal passages in the history of St. Paul's life ; namely, his Conversion ; his punishing Elymas the Sorcerer with blindness ; his Preaching at Athens ; his curing the poor Cripple at Lystra, and the reverence there paid him by the priests of Jupiter as a god ; his Conversion of the Gaoler ; his preaching at Ephesus ; and the Burning the Magic Books in consequence of the miracles he there wrought ; his Trial before Agrippa ; his Shipwreck on the island of Melita, or Malta ; and his Miracle of the Viper.

The highest or last Stone, on the Top of the Lantern, was laid by the Hands of *Christopher Wien*, the Surveyor's Son, in the Year 1710, in the presence of Mr. *Strong*, principal Mason, his Son, and other *Free and Accepted Masons*, who were chiefly employed in the Execution of the Work.—Thus, says my Author, was this mighty Fabric, lofty enough to be discerned at Sea Eastward, and at *Windsor* Westward, in the Space of 35 Years, begun and finished by one Architect, one principal Mason, Mr. *Strong*, and under one Bishop of *London*, Dr. *Henry Compton* ; and the Charge supported chiefly by a small and easy Imposition on Sea-Coal : Whereas St. Peter's at *Rome*, the only Edifice that can come in competition with it, continued in building 145 Years, under 12 successive Architects, assisted by the police and interests of the *Roman See* ; attended by the best Artists of the World in Sculpture,

Statuary, Painting, and Mosaic Work, and facilitated by the ready Acquisition of Marble from the neighbouring Quarries of Tivoli.

This grand Cathedral, thus finished, as an excellent Author observes," is undoubtedly one of the most magnificent modern Buildings in Europe ; all the Parts of which it is composed are superlatively beautiful and noble. The North and South Fronts in particular are very perfect Pieces of Architecture ; neither ought the East to go without due Applause. The two Spires at the West End are in a finished Taste ; and the Portico with the Ascent, and the Dome that rises in the Centre of the Whole, afford a very august and surprising Prospect." In short, in surveying this stupendous Monument of our Country's Genius, the Imagination is filled with a lofty Kind of Admiration, which no Building of less Majesty and Grandeur can excite.

St. PAUL's SCHOOL. At the east end of St. Paul's Church-yard is St. Paul's school, founded in 1509 by Dr. John Collet, dean of St. Paul's, for a master, an usher, and a chaplain. The Mercers Company are trustees ; and their conduct has been such in the execution of their charge, that the school has been always in high estimation, and the revenue is greatly improved.

The present edifice, which was built soon after the fire of London, has a very singular appearance. The public opinion is divided about it, but it seems more worthy of disapprobation than praise. Neither utility nor effect appear to have been consulted in making the centre not more than half the height of the ends ; and the mixture of brick and stone, seems to have been intended not so much to add strength to the building, as to give it an air of finery, very little calculated to please the man of judgment. The architect has deviated exceedingly from the received rules, without offering any thing in his performance which can induce us to excuse his presumption.

PAWN-BROKERS LICENCE OFFICE is at the Stamp Office, in Somerset Place.

PAY OFFICE of the ARMY is at the Horse Guards, White Hall.

PAY OFFICE of the NAVY is at Somerset Place.

PECK-

PECKHAM, a pleasant village in Surry, and a hamlet of Camberwell. Here is the seat of the late Lord Trevor, built in the reign of James II. by Sir Thomas Bond, who, being deeply engaged in the pernicious schemes of that Prince, was obliged to leave the kingdom with him, when the house was plundered by the populace, and became forfeited to the Crown. The front of the house stands to the north, with a spacious garden before it, from which extend two rows of large elms, of considerable length, through which the Tower of London terminates the prospect. But on each side of this avenue you have a view of London ; and the masts of vessels, appearing at high water over the trees and houses up to Greenwich, greatly improve the prospect. Peckham, which lies on the back side of the gardens, is shut out from the view by plantations. The kitchen-gardens and the walls were planted with the choicest fruit-trees from France, and an experienced gardener was sent for from Paris to have the management of them ; so that the collection of fruit-trees in this garden has been accounted one of the best in England.

After the death of the late Lord Trevor, this seat was purchased by a private gentleman, who began to make very considerable improvements, and, had he lived a few years longer, would have rendered it a very delightful retreat. Here are also several neat houses of retirement, inhabited by the citizens of London, and those who have retired from business.

PECKHAM-RYE, a village in Surry, on the south side of Peckham, and a hamlet of Camberwell.

PEERLESS POOL, near Old Street, was formerly a spring that overflowed its Banks, caused a very dangerous pond, which, from the number of persons who lost their lives there, obtain'd the name of Perilous Pool, now made use of as a pleasure Bath. It is 170 Feet long and above 100 broad. It is 5 Feet deep in the middle, and under four Feet at the sides. The descent into it is by four pair of marble steps to a fine gravel bottom. Here is also a Cold Bath, generally allowed to be the largest in England, being 40 Feet long and 20 broad, with two flights of marble steps and a dressing-room at each end;

at four feet deep is a bottom of lattice work, under which the water is five feet deep. To these, the ingenious projector has added a fish pond 320 Feet long.

PELL OFFICE is at Westminster-Hall.

PEMELL'S ALMSHOUSE is at Mile End.

PENNY POST OFFICES, the principal ones are in the following Streets. Throgmorton-Street. Coventry-Street. St. Saviour's Church-yard, in the Borough. Hermitage. Queen-Street, Little Tower Hill. Blackmoor-Street, Clare Market; besides which there are many receiving Offices.

PERFUMERY LICENCE OFFICE is at the Stamp Office, in Somerset-Place.

PETERSHAM, a small village in Surry, near the New-Park, and a little to the south of Richmond Hill. Here stood a delightful seat built by Lawrence Hyde, Earl of Rochester, Lord High Treasurer in the reign of James II. This fine house was burnt down in 1720, so suddenly, that the family, who were all at home, had scarcely time to save their lives.

On the ground where this house stood, the Earl of Harrington erected another, after one of the Earl of Burlington's designs, now inhabited by the Duke of Clarence.

The front next the court is very plain, and the entrance to the house not very extraordinary; but the south front, next the garden, is bold and regular; and the apartments on that side, chiefly designed for state, are extremely elegant.

The gardens were before crowded with plantations near the house, but they are now laid open in lawns of grass: the kitchen garden, before situated on the east side of the house, is removed out of sight, and the ground converted to an open slope of grass, leading up to a terrace, of great length; from which is a prospect of the river Thames, the village of Twickenham, and all the fine seats round that part of the country. On the other side of the terrace is a plantation on a rising ground; and on the summit of the hill is a fine pleasure-house, which on every side commends a prospect of the country for many miles.

PETTY BAG OFFICE is in Roll's-yard, Chancery-Lane.

PHYSICIANS COLLEGE, a very noble edifice of stone,

is situate in the North-west corner of Warwick Lane. It is a society founded originally by Doctor Linacre, the first who rescued the medical art from the hands of illiterate monks and empirics. He studied in Italy, and became physician to Henry VII. and VIII. Edward VI. and the princess Mary. He died in 1524. The college was first in Knight-Rider-street; afterwards it was removed to Amen-Corner; and finally fixed here. The present building was the work of Sir Christopher Wren. On the top of the dome is a gilt ball, which the witty Garth calls the *gilded pill*. On the summit of the centre is the bird of Æsculapius, the admonishing Cock. On one side of the Court is a Statue of Charles II. on the opposite that of Sir John Cutler.

The entrance, which is grand, is under an octangular Theatre, finishing in a dome, with a cone on the top, making a lantern to it. The inside is elegant, finely enlightened and very capacious. The whole is a Building of great delicacy, and eminently deserves to be considered among the noblest Ornaments of this City, is yet so unlucky in its situation, in a narrow and dirty part of the Lane, that it never can be seen to any advantage.

In the great room are several portraits of gentlemen of the faculty. Among them Sir Theodore Mayerne, a native of Geneva, physician to James and Charles I. The great Sydenham, to whom thousands owe their lives, by his daring attempt of the cool regimen in the small-pox, Harvey, who first discovered the circulation of the bloods, and the learned and pious Sir Thomas Brown, who said, that the discovery of that great man's was preferable to the discovery of the New World. Sir Edmund King, the famous transfuser of blood from one animal into another; the portrait of Dr. Freind, the historian of physic, the most able in his profession; and the most elegant writer of his time, must not be omitted. The fine busts of Harvey, Sydenham, and Mead the physician of our own days, merit attention.

PIPE OFFICE is in Somerset Place.

PLAISTOW, a village in Essex, in the parish of West Ham.

PLAISTOW, a village in Kent, near Bromley,

PLANTATION OFFICE is at White Hall.

PLEA OFFICE is in Lincoln's Inn.

POPLAR, a hamlet of Stepney, is situated on the Thames to the east of Limehouse, and obtained its name from the great number of poplar trees that anciently grew there. The chapel of Poplar was erected in 1654, the ground being given by the East-India Company, and the edifice erected by subscription; since which time that company have not only allowed the Minister a convenient dwelling-house, with a garden and field containing about three acres, but 20*l.* per annum also during pleasure. But this chapel, for want of an endowment, continues un consecrated.

POPLAR MARSH, called the Isle of Dogs, is reckoned one of the richest spots of ground in England; for it not only raises the largest cattle, but the grass it bears is esteemed a great restorative of all distempered cattle. See **ISLE OF DOGS**.

Here are two alms-houses besides an hospital, belonging to the East India Company.

PORTLAND PLACE, the name of a very spacious and noble street, to the north of Cavendish Square. The houses on each side are built on a regular plan, and are designed for the residence of persons of the highest rank and fortune. If Lord Foley's house could be taken down, and the design continued to Oxford Road, Portland Place would be the most magnificent street in the world for spaciousness, extent, and regularity.

PORTMAN SQUARE, a very fine square, west of Cavendish Square. Mrs. Montague, the ingenious authoress of "An Essay on the Genius and Writings of Shakespeare," has an elegant house at an angle of the square, which the front commands, while the back front has a fine prospect of Highgate and Hampstead.

POST HORSE LICENCE OFFICE is at Somerset Place.

POST OFFICE, GENERAL, is in Lombard Street.

POULTRY COMPTER is in the Poultry.

PREROGATIVE OFFICE is in Doctors Commons.

PRESENTATION OFFICES are at No. 2, Hare Court, Middle Temple.

PRIMROSE HILL, a very pleasant hill between Tottenham

ham Court and Hampstead, also called Green-Berry-Hill, from the names of the three assassins of Sir Edmunsbury Godfrey, who brought him hither after he had been murdered near Somerset House.

PRINTING HOUSE, the King's, New Street, Shoe-lane.

PRISONS, each of which are described under their different Heads, are situate as follows:

Bridewell Prison, situate in Bridge-street, Blackfriars.—Bridewell, Clerkenwell.—Bridewell, Tothilfields.—Clink, Borough.—Fleet, Fleet-market.—King's Bench, St. George's-fields.—Ludgate, Bishopsgate-street.—Marshalsea, Borough.—New Jail, ditto.—New Bridewell, ditto.—New Prison, Clerkenwell.—New Compter, opposite St. Sepulchre's Church.—Newgate, the County Jail, Old-Bailey.—Poultry Compter, Poultry.—Savoy Prison, Strand.—Tower Hamlet, Wellclose-square.—Wood-street Compter, Wood-street. Whitechapel Prison, Whitechapel Road.

PRIVY COUNCIL COCKPIT is at Charing Cross.

PRIVY-GARDEN, Whitehall, a space occupied for the most Part with houses of the nobility and gentry, commanding a most beautiful view of the River. In the vacant part, behind the Banqueting-house, is still to be seen a noble statue, in brass, of our abdicated monarch, James II, executed by Grinling Gibbons, the year before he deserted the Throne;

PRIVY SEAL OFFICE is in Whitehall.

PROSPECT PLACE, the delightful villa of Mr. Levi, is situated on a rising ground, in the lane leading from Wimbledon to Kingston, about eight miles from London. Mr. Levi has made great additions to the house and offices. The hot-house and forcing walls are large and spacious; and the grounds, which are well laid out, command a very rich and extensive view of the country.

PROTHONOTARY'S OFFICE is in Lincoln's Inn.

DITTO, in the Inner Temple.

PROVIDENT SOCIETY is in Throgmorton Street.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS OFFICE is in Surry-Street, in the Strand.

PUTNEY, a village in Surry, on the Thames, five miles south-west of London, famous for being the birth-place of Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, whose father was a blacksmith here. About this village the citizens of London

don, have many pleasant seats, among which is that of the late Sir Joshua Vanneck, Baronet, now the residence of Mr. Poole. Here is an old church, erected after the model of that of Fulham, on the opposite shore, and they are both said to have been built by two sisters. From hence there is a communication, by a bridge, with Fulham. Putney Common commands a fine view both up and down the river Thames. An obelisk was erected, on this common, on the side of which, toward the road, is this inscription :

The Right Honourable John Sawbridge, Esq.
 Lord Mayor of London,
 Laid the Foundation Stone
 Of this Obelisk,
 One Hundred and Ten Years
 After the Fire of London,
 On the Anniversary
 Of that dreadful Event,
 In Memory of an Invention
 For securing buildings
 Against Fire.

An inscription, toward Putney, records a resolution of the House of Commons, of the 16th of May 1774, confirmed by an act of the 14th Geo. III. granting 2500l. to David Hartley, Esq. for this invention. On the side towards London is a resolution of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, granting the freedom of the city to Mr. Hartley; "in consideration of the advantages likely to accrue to the public, from his invention of fire-plates, for securing buildings from fire, and for his respectful attention to this city, in his experiments performed before many of the members of this court." And on the side toward Kingston is their resolution, ordering this obelisk to be carried on and completed. It is built of brick, cased with stucco. Near the obelisk is a house three stories high, and two rooms on a floor, built by Mr. Hartley, with fire-plates between the ceilings and floors, in order to try his experiments, of which no less than six were made in this house, in the year 1776; one, in particular, when their Majesties and some of the Royal Family were in a room over the ground floor, when

when the Room underneath them was furiously burning. On Putney common, in the road to Roehampton, are several agreeable villas.

QUEEN'S HOUSE, or BUCKINGHAM HOUSE. It is in every respect a fine building, delightfully situated at the west end of St. James's Park; the front commanding a full view of the park and the grand canal. Before the house is a spacious court, enclosed with iron rails; and behind it are very extensive gardens.

This noble edifice is built of brick and stone, and each front has two ranges of pilasters, of the Corinthian and Tuscan orders. On each side of the building are bending colonnades and arched galleries, elevated on columns of the Tuscan, Doric, and Ionic orders, crowned with vases and balustrades. These colonnades join the offices at the extremity of the wings to the main building; and each of these offices is crowned with a turret, supporting a dome, from which rises a weather-cock.

It was originally called Arlington-house; but being purchased by the late duke of Buckingham's father, he rebuilt it in 1703; and it was called Buckingham-house till the year 1762, when his present majesty bought it, and named it the Queen's Palace, from the pleasure her majesty took therein. It is now thoroughly repaired in an elegant taste. Their majesties have made great improvements in the house, and much enlarged the gardens, &c.

Many choice pictures have been brought hither from Kensington and Hampton-court, particularly the famous cartoons of Raphael (brought into England by king William,) which, for design and expression, exceed every thing of the kind.

Adjoining to the road on the south side of the garden is a spacious and elegant riding-house, said to be built according to the plan and design of his majesty.

QUAKERS WORKHOUSE is near Sadler's Wells.
QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY OFFICE is in Dean's Yard, Westminster.

QUEEN

QUEEN ELIZABETH'S SCHOOL is in School-house-lane, Tooley-street, Southwark.

QUEEN'S SQUARE is an area of a peculiar kind, being left open on one side, for the sake of the beautiful landscape, which is formed by the hills of Highgate and Hampstead, together with the adjacent fields; a delicacy which deserves some approbation, both as it is an advantage to the inhabitants, and a beauty even with regard to the square itself. In the centre of it is a statue of her present Majesty; which is a strong likeness.

R.

RACKSTROW'S MUSEUM, in which are a variety of anatomical preparations, is situate in Fleet-street, near Temple-bar.

RAINHAM, a small village in Essex, fifteen miles from London, and about a mile from the Thames, where there is a ferry to the opposite shore at Erith. The road hence to Purfleet is very delightful, commanding an extensive view of the Thames and the marshes, which are here uncommonly fine, and are covered with prodigious numbers of cattle.

RAINE'S HOSPITAL is in Fowden-fields, Ratcliff-highway.

RAMSEY'S ALMSHOUSE is in Horn's Yard, May-Fair.

RANELAGH is pleasantly situated in Chelsea, on the north bank of the river Thames, two miles west of London, and is in very high esteem by the nobility and gentry, as well for its beauty and elegance, as for being the fashionable place of resort, in the spring and part of the summer evenings, of a great concourse of polite company.

The price of admittance is half-a-crown, which is paid to a proper person attending at the front of Ranelagh house; then proceeding forward you pass through the dwelling house, and descending a flight of steps, enter the gardens: but in cold or rainy weather, the company turn on the left hand and go through the house, and enter, by descending a flight of steps, a matted avenue or covered way, which leads to the rotundo; and the company thus avoid

avoid the least dirt, or wet, and may return to their coaches, by this passage, without having been once from under cover.

This structure was raised, and finished in the year 1740, for the reception of the public.

This circular building is a noble edifice, which, in some measure, resembles the Pantheon at Rome. The architecture of the inside nearly corresponds with that of the outside. The external diameter is 185 feet, the internal 150. The entrances are by four porticos opposite each other, which are of the Doric order, and the first story is rustic. Round the whole on the outside is an arcade, and over it a gallery, the stairs to which are at the porticos; the company enter the upper boxes by this gallery, which is rendered safe by a balustrade, and overhead is a slated covering, which projects from the body of the rotundo. The gallery and arcade go round the whole building, except where the porticos break the continuity. Over the gallery are the windows; and over them the roof, which is slated.

Although the outside is deservedly admired for its noble and curious construction, yet the inside is by far more esteemed for the magnificence and sublimity of its appearance.

The first and principal object that strikes the spectator is, what was formerly the grand orchestra, but is now called the fire-place, erected in the middle of the rotundo, reaching to the cieling, and at the same time supporting the roof.

It is a grand, beautiful, regular, and complete structure, without the least incongruity in any of its parts. It appears at first sight like a large and splendid column, curiously and finely ornamented with paintings, carvings, and niches.

The circular pile is formed by eight triumphal arches of the Doric order. The pillars, which form the eight triumphal arches, are the principal support of the grand and curious roof, which, for size and manner of construction, is not to be equalled in Europe. The astonishing genius of the architect is here concealed from our view by the ceiling; but it may easily be conceived that such a roof could

could not be made and supported by any of the ordinary methods; and if the timber-works above were laid open to public view, they would strike every beholder with amazement.

The space on which this structure stands, is inclosed by a balustrade; and in the centre of it is one of the most curious and admirable contrivances that ever the judgment of man could frame: it consists of an elegant fire-place that cannot smoke or become offensive. In cold weather it renders the whole rotundo very warm and comfortable. The chimney has four faces, and by tins over each of them, which are taken off and put on at pleasure, the heat is either confined or permitted to exhale, as it is found most agreeable to the company; but the chief merit consists in having surmounted the many difficulties, and almost impossibilities, in erecting and fixing this fire-place, which every architect, on the slightest examination, will instantly perceive. The faces are formed by four stone arches, and over each of them is a handsome stone pediment. The corners of the four faces are supported by eight pieces of cannon, with iron spikes driven into them, and filled up with lead, nothing else being found so secure, without offending the sight with cords; and even in the fixing of these for the support of the whole chimney, several ineffectual attempts were made before the present durable position was hit on. On the pediments, and in the space between each of them, are eight flower branches of small glass lamps, which, when lighted in the evening, look extremely brilliant, and have a very pleasing effect. Above the pediments are four elegant niches in wood, and over them is a dome, which terminates this inner structure. The chimney, which proceeds to the top of the rotundo, is of brick.

Let us now proceed to the other parts of this admired edifice, the best description of which will greatly fall short of its beauty and merit.

It has already been observed, that the orchestra fills up the place of one of the entrances: the band of Music is numerous, and consists of a select number of the best performers, vocal and instrumental, accompanied with an organ,

organ. The concert begins about seven o'clock; and, after singing several songs, and playing several pieces of music, at proper intervals, the entertainment closes about ten o'clock.

Round the rotundo are fifty-two boxes for the accommodation of the company, with a table and cloth spread in each. In these the company are regaled, without any further expence, with tea or coffee. In each of these boxes is a droll painting in the mimic masquerade or pantomime taste, and between each box hangs a bell-lamp with two candles in it. The boxes are divided from each other by wainscoting and pillars; the latter are in front, and being every one of them main timbers, are part of the support of the roof: each pillar is cased and surmounted with termini of plaster of Paris, which appears beautiful and grand. Before these paintings were put up, the backs were all blinds, that could be taken down and put up at pleasure; but apprehensions arising that many people might catch cold by others indiscreetly moving them at improper times, it was resolved to put up paintings and to fix them. These paintings were made for blinds to the windows at the time of the famous masquerades: the figures at that distance looked very well, and seemed to be the size of real life; but now, being brought too near to our view, they look rather preposterous. At the back of each box is a pair of folding doors, which open into the gardens, and were designed for the convenience of going in and coming out of them without being obliged to go to the grand entrances. Each of these boxes will commodiously hold seven or eight persons.

Over the boxes is a gallery fronted with a balustrade, and pillars painted in the resemblance of marble, which contains the like number of boxes, with a lamp in the front of each; and at the back is a blind that can be put up or taken down at pleasure, in order to render the boxes either airy or close, as is most agreeable to the company; and a pair of folding doors at the back of each, in the same manner as the lower ones.

It frequently happens, that there are not a sufficient number of boxes to contain all the company who at intervals choose to sit down; therefore a number of benches are provided,

provided, covered with red baize, and placed occasionally in different parts of the rotundo.

The pediments of the porticos within are ornamented with paintings adapted to the design of the place.

The surface of the floor is plaster of Paris, over which is a mat, to prevent the company from catching cold by walking upon it; for this amusement of walking round the rotundo may be considered as one of the pleasures of the place: and indeed great numbers of both sexes take a particular delight in it; it is at once exercise and entertainment, and in the company of a person we esteem, the pleasure is further heightened, and the beauties of the place, if no other subjects occur, furnish ample topics for conversation. This mat answers another very useful purpose; for, if the company were to walk on boards, the noise made by their heels wou'd be so great, that it would be impossible to hear any thing else; but the mat being soft not a step is perceived, and thus the music is heard in every part of the rotundo, and conversation not interrupted by a disagreeable clangor. However, for the sake of balls, which are occasionally given here when the entertainments are over, two spaces are left unmatted, from two of the porticos opposite each other, to the fire place in the centre.

Although these spaces break the continuity of the mat, they are nevertheless no eye-sore, because they are made from the two principal entrances, and seem, to those who know not the real cause, to have been purposely designed as a distinguishing mark of those entrances.

The ceiling is painted in a kind of olive colour, and round the extremity is a rainbow. From the ceiling descend twenty chandeliers, in two circles; each chandelier is ornamented with a gilt crown, and the candles are contained in thirteen bell-lamps, by which means they cast a more brilliant light. Twelve chandeliers are in the external circle, six of which are larger than the others, and eight in the internal. When all these lamps are lighted, as they emit their rays equally through the whole fabric, it will naturally be imagined that the sight must be very glorious; no words can express its grandeur; all parts shine

shine with a resplendency, as if formed of the very substance of light: then doth the masterly disposition of the architect, the proportion of the parts, and the harmonious distinction of the several pieces, appear to the greatest advantage, the most minute part by this effulgence lying open to inspection. Every one, at first entering the rotundo at this time, feels the same sensation as at hearing suddenly a fine concert; architecture having the same effect on the eye as music on the ear, the mind is absorbed in an ecstacy. The propriety and artful arrangement of the several objects are expressive of the intention of this edifice; and this indeed may be said of Ranelagh, that it is one of those public places of pleasure and entertainment, that for beauty, elegance, and grandeur, is not to be equalled in Europe.

The rotundo stands on higher ground than the gardens; it is surrounded on the back part by a gravel walk, which is lighted with lamps, and at the extremity of the eminence are planted shrubs and bushes. Here is a flight of steps, which descend to a beautiful octagon grass-plat that is bounded by a gravel-walk, and shaded by elm and yew trees. Contiguous to this beautiful spot are several little serpentine walks: in the evening they are lighted with lamps, which glitter through the trees, and have a pleasing effect.

But the grand, and by some esteemed the finest walk in the whole gardens, is at the extremity on the left hand, leading from the matted avenue or covered way, at the south end of Ranelagh house, to the bottom of the gardens. This gravel walk is decorated on each side by a grass-plat shaded with yew and elm trees, and lighted with twenty lamps, projecting from the latter. On an eminence at the bottom is a circular temple dedicated to Pan, with the statue of one of his fawns at the top: it is slated and painted white, and the dome is supported by eight pillars.

On the right side of the gardens is a beautiful canal, which in a warm evening diffuses an agreeable coolness, and renders the garden still more pleasant.

At the lower end of the canal is a grotto, below which is a pipe that communicates with the river Thames, for the

the use of carrying off the foul water in the canal, and receiving fresh.

On each side the canal are handsome gravel-walks, lighted with lamps, and shaded with trees and hedges, the latter of which are cut with the utmost exactness, and look extremely neat. The walk on the left side of the canal is lighted with twelve lamps: but on the right side are two walks; that next the water is lighted with ten lamps, and the other, which runs parallel with it, with thirty-four: this latter walk is a very fine and spacious one; it is shaded on both sides with lofty trees, and from each is a pleasant prospect. On the right are the gardens of Chelsea Hospital, and on the left the canal and Ranelagh gardens. At the bottom of this walk are twenty lamps, set in three triumphal arches, which extend from one side of the walk to the other, and in the evening make a most beautiful appearance. Here we meet the walk mentioned at the beginning that comes from the water, and by which the company enter the gardens.

Having described all the lower parts of the gardens, we will now proceed to a description of the upper part, which lies between the rotundo and Ranelagh-house, and is what you first see at your entrance into the gardens.

The gardens here are perfectly open and airy, and in a fine evening are very pleasant: they are laid out in gravel-walks and grass-plats; some of them shaded by trees, which variegate the scene very agreeably. A delightful fragrance exhales from an inclosed spot near the centre, which has been converted into a flower garden.

Although this scene is unadorned with any pompous assistance of art, or with the appearance of much cost and pains in the laying out, it is, nevertheless, deservedly admired for its plain, neat, and beautiful simplicity: the order is agreeable and perfectly rural; and the gentle breezes, unconfined, add their refreshing sweets, which make it delightful to walk in.

At the end, which goes down to the canal, is a handsome summer-house, fronted with a pediment, and supported by six columns: the appearance is pretty, and it is a very suitable ornament to the gardens.

RECEIVER GENERAL's OFFICE for Stamps is at Somerset-place.

RECORD OFFICE is in the Tower.

REGISTER OF THE DEAN AND CHAPTER OF ST. PAUL'S OFFICE is in Carter-lane, Doctors Commons.

REGISTER'S OFFICE, IN CHANCERY, is in Symmonds-Inn, Chancery-lane.

REGISTER'S OFFICE OF DEEDS is in Bell-yard, Temple-bar.

REMEMBRANCER'S OFFICE is in the King's Bench-walk, Temple.

REPORT OFFICE is in Chancery New Buildings, Chancery-lane.

RETURN OFFICE is kept by Mr. Lickbarrow, in Common Pleas-office.

REQUESTS, COURT OF, is near the House of Commons.

RICHMOND, in Surry, eleven miles from London, is reckoned the finest village in the British dominions, and was anciently the seat of our monarchs, and the palace, from its splendor, was called *Shene*, which, in the Saxon tongue signifies bright or shining. Here Edward III. died of grief, for the loss of his heroic son Edward the Black Prince: and heredied Anne, the wife of Richard II. who first taught the English women the use of the side-saddle; for before her time they were used to ride astride. Richard, however, was so afflicted at her death, and it gave him such a dislike to the place where it happened, that he defaced the fine palace; but it was repaired by Henry V. who founded near it three religious houses. In 1497, this palace was destroyed by fire, when Henry VII. was there; but in 1501 that Prince caused it to be new built, and commanded that the village should be called Richmond; he having borne the title of Earl of Richmond before he obtained the crown. Henry VII. died here; and here also his grand-daughter Queen Elizabeth breathed her last. Part of this palace, with battlements and a gateway, is still standing on Richmond-green, and near the gateway is another part of the palace. On the site of that part of it which is close to the river, are Cholmondeley-house, now the Duke of Queensberry's

berry's; the handsome house of Mrs. Way; and the very elegant villa, late Sir Charles Asgill's, but now the property of Mr. Keene.

The palace, built here by the late Duke of Ormond, who received a considerable extent of land about Richmond, as a reward for his military services, but which devolved to the crown, on the attainder of that nobleman, in the reign of Geo. I. being considered as a very plain edifice, and greatly out of repair, was, a few years ago entirely taken down, and a new palace was begun to be erected; but that at Kew devolving to his present Majesty, on the death of the late Princess Dowager of Wales, the building of it has been discontinued, although the design of erecting a new palace here, upon a very elegant plan, it is said, has not absolutely been laid aside.

The Duke of Ormond's palace was, by his late Majesty, confirmed to his Queen Caroline, in case she became Queen Dowager. The king took great delight here, and made several improvements, while her Majesty amused herself in her royal dairy-house, Merlin's-cave, the hermitage, &c. But the pruning hand of the late Mr. Brown has, by his present Majesty's command, entirely changed the face of these gardens. The terrace is destroyed; most of the buildings pulled down; all their stiff grandeur and formality annihilated, and the beauties, for which they were once so celebrated, are lost in the refinements of modern taste.

A description, however, of these gardens in their former state may be acceptable to our readers, as it will enable them to perceive one epocha, at least, in the progress of the modern art of gardening. We shall give it in the words of an ingenious writer of that period:

" On entering these rural walks, you are conducted to the dairy, a neat but low brick building, to which there is an ascent by a flight of steps. In the front is an handsome angular pediment. The walls on the inside are covered with stucco, and the house is furnished suitably to a royal dairy, the utensils for the milk being of the most beautiful china.

" Passing by the side of a canal, and through a grove, the temple, situated on a mount, presents itself to view.

It

It is a circular dome crowned with a ball, and supported by Tuscan columns, with a circular altar in the middle; and to this temple there is an ascent by very steep slopes.

" Returning by the dairy, and crossing the gravel-walk, which leads from the palace to the river, you come to a wood, which you enter by a walk terminated by the Queen's pavilion; a neat, elegant structure, wherein is a beautiful chimney-piece, taken from a design in the addition to Palladio, and a model of a palace intended to be built in this place.

" In another part of the wood is the Duke's summer-house, which has a lofty arched entrance, and the roof rising to a point is terminated by a ball.

" On leaving the wood you come to the summer-house on the terrace; a light, small building, with very large and lofty windows, to give a better view of the country, and particularly of Sion-house. In this edifice are two good pictures, representing the taking of Vigo by the Duke of Ormond.

" Passing through a labyrinth, you see, near a pond, Merlin's-cave, a Gothic building thatched, within which are the following figures in wax: Merlin an ancient British enchanter; the excellent and learned Queen Elizabeth; and a Queen of the Amazons. Here is also a library, consisting of a well chosen collection of the works of modern authors, neatly bound in vellum.

" On leaving this edifice, which has an antique and venerable appearance, you come to a large oval of above 500 feet in diameter, called the Forest Oval; and turning from hence you have a view of the Hermitage, a grotesque building, which seems as if it had stood many hundred years, though it was built by order of her Majesty. It has three arched doors, and the middle part, which projects forward, is adorned with a kind of ruinous angular pediment: the stones of the whole edifice appear as if rudely laid together, and the venerable look of the whole is improved by the thickness of the solemn grove behind, and the little turret on the top with a bell, to which you may ascend by a winding walk. The inside is in the form of an octagon, with niches, in which are the busts of the following great men, who were an honour

not

not only to their country, but to human nature : the first on the right hand is Sir Isaac Newton, and next to him Mr. Locke : the first on the left hand is Mr. Woolaston, author of *The Religion of Nature delineated* ; next to him is Dr. Samuel Clarke, and, in a kind of alcove, the honourable Mr. Robert Boyle.

" Leaving this seat of contemplation, you pass through fields clothed with grass ; through corn-fields, and a wild ground interspersed with broom and furze, which afford excellent shelter for hares and pheasants, and here there are great numbers of the latter very tame. From this pleasing variety, in which nature appears in all her forms of cultivation and barren wildness, you come to an amphitheatre formed by young elms, and a diagonal wilderness, through which you pass to the forest walk, which extends about half a mile, and then, passing through a small wilderness, you leave the gardens."

But to return to the village of Richmond. The Green is extremely pleasant, being levelled and enclosed in a handsome manner : it is also surrounded with lofty elms, and adorned on each side with the houses of persons of distinction. A sun-dial is placed here, which, with the railing-in of the Green, were at the sole charge of her late Majesty.

At one corner of this green, a theatre has been lately erected, where, during the summer-season, dramatic entertainments are performed, by some of the best actors from London.

On this spacious Green, is a handsome edifice that formerly belonged to Sir Charles Hedges, and afterwards to Sir Matthew Decker, in the gardens of which was the longest and highest hedge of holly that was ever seen, with several other hedges of evergreens, vistas cut through woods, grottos, fountains, a fine canal, a decoy, summer-house, and dove-houses, in which the anana, or pine apple, was first brought to maturity in this kingdom. It is now the property of Earl Fitzwilliam.

The town runs up the hill above a mile from the village of East Shene to the New Park, with gardens sloping all the way towards the Thames, whose tide reaches almost to this village, though it is sixty miles from the sea ; which

which is a greater distance than the tide is carried by any other river in Europe. The summit of Richmond hill commands a most luxuriant prospect, with the Thames winding below it.

There is here an alms-house, built by Dr. Dupper, Bishop of Winchester, in the reign of Charles II. for the support of ten poor widows, pursuant to a vow he made during that Prince's exile. There is another alms-house endowed with above 100*l.* a year, which, since its foundation, has been considerably increased by John Mitchell, Esq. Here are also two charity-schools. A very handsome stone bridge was begun here in August, 1774, and finished in December, 1777.

RICHMOND-PARK, or NEW-PARK, in Surry, is situated between Kingston and Richmond. This is one of the best parks in England : it was made in the reign of Charles I. and inclosed with a brick-wall, said to be eleven miles in compass. In this park there is a little hill cast up, called King Henry's Mount, from which is a prospect of six counties, with a distant view of London, and of Windsor Castle.

The new lodge in this park, built by the late Sir Robert Walpole, Earl of Orford, is a very elegant edifice. It is built of stone in a square form, with wings on each side of brick. It stands on a rising ground, and commands a very good prospect of the park, especially of that fine piece of water which is in it. This park is the largest, as well as the most beautiful, of any within the environs of London, except that of Windsor ; for though it has little more than a wild variety of natural beauties to shew, yet these are such as cannot fail to please those who are as much delighted with views in their rudest appearance, as with all the elegance of art and design.

ROEHAMPTON, in Surry, is situated between Putney-Heath and East Shene, and is one of the pleasantest villages near London, having many fine houses scattered about, so as not to resemble a street or regular town : among others the very elegant villas of the Earl of Bessborough, Sir John Dick, and Sir Joshua Vanneck, youngest son of the late Sir Joshua, are most worthy of notice.

ROGERS'S ALMSHOUSE is in Hart-street, near Cripplegate

ROLLS OFFICE and **CHAPEL**, in Chancery-lane, were founded by Henry III. in the place where stood a Jew's house, forfeited to that prince in the year 1233. In the year 1377, the house with its chapel was annexed by patent to the keeper of the Rolls of Chancery, and is certainly built with elegance and convenience, and can be blamed in nothing, but its situation; which is undoubtedly as bad as the building is good.

On the walls are several old monuments, among which is the effigy of the celebrated Dr. Young, in a scarlet gown, laying in a stone coffin.

ROLLS LIBERTY is a small district out of the government of the city. It begins at the corner of Cursitor's-alley, next to Chancery-lane, taking in the south-side to the Rose-tavern, where it crosses into White's-alley, which it takes all in; except two or three houses on each side, next to Fetter-lane; and there it crosses into the Rolls-garden, which it likewise takes in; and from thence running into Chancery-lane, by Serjeants Inn, extends into Jack-a-napes-lane, about the middle of which it crosses into Popes-head-court, which it takes all in, as it does the east side of Bell-yard, almost to the end next to Temple-bar, except a few houses on the back side of Crown-court, which is in the City liberty; and then crossing Bell-yard near Temple-bar, runs across the houses into Shire-lane, taking in all the east side; and again crossing over in Lincoln's Inn New-court, runs up to the pump by the iron-rails, where it crosses over into Chancery-lane, and thence to the corner of Cursitor's-alley.

ROTATION OFFICES in the county of Middlesex, are situated in the following streets: Bow-street, Chapel-street, Westminster. Clerkenwell-close. Hampstead. Hyde-street, Bloomsbury. St. Martin's-street. Oxfordstreet. Poland-street, Oxford-street. Shadwell. East Smithfield. White Chapel, and Worship-street, Shoreditch. A bill has lately been brought into Parliament to remove several grievances and improprieties arising from the present mode of transacting the business of these offices, and for granting certain salaries

ties to the justices, who are no longer to receive any emoluments from the fees formerly taken.

ROTHERHITHE, vulgarly called Redriff, was anciently a village on the south-east of London, though it is now joined to Southwark, and, as it is situated along the south bank of the Thames, is chiefly inhabited by masters of ships, and other sea-faring people. Great part of it was lately destroyed by fire.

ROTHERHITHE WATERWORKS are situate at the upper end of Rotherhithe-wall.

ROYAL ACADEMY is in the Strand.

ROYAL EXCHANGE. In proceeding thro' Cornhill, the Royal Exchange, that concourse of all the various nations of the world, rises with the full majesty of commerce. While, however, we consider the grandeur of the edifice, and the vast concerns carried on within its walls, we are equally astonished to find that this expensive, princely pile, originated from the munificence of Sir Thomas Gresham, a private citizen. He purchased some tenements on the site of the Royal Exchange; and, on June 7, 1566, laid the foundation, and in November, 1567, completed what was then called the Bourse. Queen Elizabeth, in 1570, went in great state from her palace at Somerset-house, to make Sir Thomas a visit at his own house. After dinner she went to the Bourse, visited every part, and then, by sound of trumpet, dignified it with the title of the Royal Exchange. All the upper part was filled then, and even to this century, with shops; on this occasion they were filled with the richest productions of the universe, to shew her majesty the prosperity of the commercial parts of her dominions. What the expence of this noble design was, is not known; only that the annual product of the rents to the widow of Sir Thomas, was 75*l.* 5*s.*

This building perished in the great fire; and it was rebuilt, in its present magnificent form, by the city and the company of mercers, at the expence of 80,000*l.* It was completed in Sept. 28, 1669.

The first stone of this building was laid by king Charles II: in 1667, and the whole was finished in 1669. It stands upon a plat of ground 293 feet in length,

and

and 171 feet in breadth, inclosing an area 144 feet long, and 117 broad, surrounded with a substantial and regular stone building, wrought in rustic.

It has two fronts, north and south, each of which has a piazza; and in the centre are the grand entrances into the area, under an extreme lofty and noble arch. The south front in Cornhill is the principal; on each side of which are Corinthian demi-columns, supporting a compass pediment; and in the intercolumination, on each side, in the front next the street, is a niche, with the figures of King Charles I. and King Charles II. in Roman habits, well executed. Over the aperture, on the cornice between the two pediments, is the king's arms in relieveo. On each side of this entrance is a range of windows placed between demi-columns, and pilasters of the composite order, above which runs a balustrade. The height of the building is 56 feet, and from the centre in this front rises a lanthorn and turret 178 feet high; on the top of which is a fane, in the form of a grasshopper, being the crest of Sir Thomas Gresham's arms.

The north front in Threadneedle-street, is adorned with pilasters of the composite order, but has neither columns nor statues on the outside, and instead of the two compass pediments has a triangular one.

The inside of the area is surrounded with piazzas also, forming ambulatories for merchants, &c. to shelter themselves from the weather when met there upon business.

The statue of Sir Thomas Gresham is in one corner, in the dress of the times. Another, of that worthy citizen, Sir John Barnard, graces another part. The rest are kings, which (as far as king Charles), with that of Sir Thomas, were chiefly executed by Gabriel Cibber.

Above the arches of the quadrangular piazza is an entablature, with curious enrichments; and on the cornice, a range of pilasters, with an entablature extending round, and a compass pediment in the middle of the cornice of each of the four sides. Under the pediment on the north side, is the king's arms; on the south, the city's arms; on the east, Sir Thomas Gresham's arms;

arms; and on the west, the Mercers arms, with their respective enrichments.

In the inter-columns are twenty-four niches, almost all of them filled with the statues of the kings and queens of England, standing erect in their royal robes, and with their regalia, except king Charles II. James II. George II. and George III. who are habited like the Roman emperors. These figures are painted stone-colour.

On the south-side are, Edward I. Edward III. Henry V. Henry VI.

On the west-side, Edward IV. Edward V. with the crown hanging over his head; Henry VII. and Henry VIII.

On the north-side, Edward VI. Mary, Elizabeth. James I. Charles I. Charles II. and James II.

On the east-side, William and Mary in one niche, Queen Anne, George I. George II. and George III.

Upon a marble pedestal, about 8 feet high, in the middle of this area, was a statue of King Charles II. in a Roman habit, inclosed with iron rails, and set up at the expence of the merchant adventurers, in 1684, lately removed.

On the south-side the pedestal was an imperial crown, a sceptre, sword, palm branches, and other decorations. On the west side a Cupid resting his right-hand on a shield, with the arms of France and England quartered, holding a rose in his left: on the north-side another Cupid, supporting a shield with the arms of Ireland; and on the east-side, the arms of Scotland, with a Cupid holding a thistle; all done in relieveo, by Mr. Gibbon, but now no more; it having lately been replaced by a most excellently performed piece of sculpture of that Monarch, in a superb Roman habit, standing on a beautiful pedestal. Within the piazzá of the the north and south fronts, are two spacious stair-cases, with iron rails, and black marble steps; these lead into a kind of gallery, that extends round the 4 sides of the building, and where Lloyd's Coffee-house, the Royal Exchange Assurance Office, the Lord Mayor's Court, and other offices are kept. In the turret is a good clock,

which

which goes with chimes, at 3, 6, 9, and 12. It has 4 dials, and is so regulated every day as to become a standard of time to all the mercantile parts of the town.

ROYAL SOCIETY is in Somerset Place.

RUMFORD, a town in Essex, twelve miles from London, and five from Brentwood, is a very great thoroughfare, and is governed by a bailiff and wardens, who, by patent, were once empowered to hold a weekly court for the trial of treasons, felonies, debts, &c. and to execute offenders. It has a market on Mondays and Tuesdays for hogs and calves, and on Wednesdays for corn, all of which are chiefly brought up for the use of London. It has a chapel of ease to Horn church.

RUSSEL-FARM, near Watford, Hertfordshire, a very handsome house, in a beautiful situation, the seat of the Countess Dowager of Essex.

S.

SADLER'S COMPANY'S HALL is in Cheapside.

SALMON'S WAX-WORK is near Temple-Bar, Fleet-Street, where are figures modelled in wax, many of them so just a resemblance of nature, that in any other place, and unexpectedly, they might be easily mistaken for the works of nature instead of the productions of art. Upon the whole, it is acknowledged the best and grandest exhibition of its kind in Europe ; which any person is admitted to see on paying one shilling each.

SALT OFFICE is in Somerset Place.

SALTERS COMPANY HALL is in Swithin's-lane.

ST. SAVIOUR'S, SOUTHWARK, or St. Mary Overy, is a church of great antiquity, situated to the south-west of the foot of London Bridge ; both the construction and extent of this gothic structure resemble a cathedral more than a parish church. The length of it is 260 feet, and the breadth at the cross aisle 109, and in body 54. In it are several ancient monuments ; particularly one of Gower the poet.

SAVOY. Great part of the palace called the Savoy is now standing, but is little better than a military prison.

The palace of the potent Simon de Montford, earl of Leicester, stood on this place. Henry III. had granted

granted to Peter of Savoy, uncle to his queen Eleanor, daughter of Berenger of Provence, all the houses upon the Thames where this building now stands, to hold to him and his heirs, yielding yearly at the Exchequer three barbed arrows for all services. This prince founded the Savoy, and bestowed it on the fraternity of Montjoy. Queen Eleanor purchased it; and bestowed it on her son Edmund earl of Lancaster. It was rebuilt in a most magnificent manner by his son Henry. It was made the place of confinement of John king of France, in 1356, after he was taken prisoner at the battle of Poictiers. In 1381 it was entirely destroyed by Wat Tyler, out of spleen to the great owner John of Gaunt. Henry VII. began to rebuild it, with a design of forming it into an hospital for a hundred distressed people. This building was in form of a cross: the walls of which are entire to this time. Henry VIII. completed the design. The revenue, at the suppression by Edward VI. amounted to above five hundred pounds a year. Queen Mary restored it: and her maids of honour, with exemplary piety, furnished it with all necessaries. It was again suppressed by Queen Elizabeth: and at present part serves as lodgings for private people, for barracks, a scandalous infectious prison for the soldiery, and for transports.

Here is besides the church of St. Mary le Savoy, it was originally the chapel to the hospital; but was made parochial on the impious destruction of St. Mary le Strand by the duke of Somerset.

SCOTS HOSPITAL is in Crane Court, Fleet Street.

SEAL OFFICE is in Inner Temple-lane.

SECONDARY'S OFFICE of Pleas is in the King's Bench Walk, Inner Temple.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE, for Home and Foreign Departments, is at Whitehall.

SAINT SEPULCHRE'S CHURCH, or the Holy Sepulchre, stands at a small distance from the site of Newgate, on the north side of Snow-hill. It was dedicated to the holy sepulchre at Jerusalem: but whether the original church, which was of a great size, and long since demolished, was of the form of that

in Judea, is unknown. It was rebuilt in the regin of Henry VI. or Edward IV.

SERJEANTS-INN is the first which opens into Chancery-lane, it takes its name from having been in old times the residence or lodgings of the serjeants at law, as early at least as the time of Henry VI. It was at that time, and possibly may be yet, held under a lease from the dean and chapter of York, but is now used for the Judges Chambers.

SESSIONS HOUSE is at the Old Baily.

— ditto — at Clerkenwell Green.

SHADWELL, formerly a Hamlet in the Parish of Stepney, is now a distinct parish, united to London.

SHERIFF OF LONDON'S OFFICE is at the Poultry Compter.

SHERIFF OF MIDDLESEX'S OFFICE is in Took's Court, Cursitor Street.

SHOOTER'S HILL, eight miles from London, in the road to Dover. From the summit of this eminence the traveller has a view of London and Westminster, and may extend his prospects into Essex, Surry and part of Sussex. The Thames also exhibits a magnificent appearance, and gives a vast idea of the riches of that city to which it flows. There are several good houses on the top of this hill, and a handsome inn and gardens for the entertainment of those who visit this delightful spot.

SICK AND HURT SEAMEN'S OFFICE is at Somerset-place.

SIGNET OFFICE, is at Whitehall.

SIGNER'S OF WRITS OFFICE, is in the Kings Bench Walk, Inner Temple.

SION HILL, near Brentford, in Middlesex, is an elegant villa of the late countess of Holdernes, now the seat of lieutenant general Warde. The grounds which are planted with great taste, fall with a gentle but beautiful descent from the house to the high road leading to Hounslow.

SION COLLEGE, adjoining to Saint Alphage's Church, London Wall, was founded for the improvement of the Lon-

London Clergy. Under it are Almshouses for 20 poor People. The edifice is extremely neat and plain, and consists of brick buildings surrounding a square court, where is an extensive library for the use of the Clergy.

SION HOUSE, one of the Seats of the Duke of Northumberland, stands upon the banks of the Thames, between Brentford and Isleworth, and opposite to the King's Gardens at Richmond. It was given by Edward VI. to his uncle the Duke of Somerset, the Protector, who about 1547 began to build Sion House, and finished the shell of it as it now remains, except a few alterations. The house is built on the very spot where the church belonging to the monastery formerly stood, and is a very large, venerable, and majestic structure, built of white stone, in the form of a hollow square; so that it has four external, and as many internal fronts, the latter of which surround a square court in the middle. The roof is flat, covered with lead, and surrounded with indented battlements, like the walls of a fortified city. Upon every one of the four outward angles of the roof, there is a square turret, flat-roofed, and embattled like the other parts of the building. The house is three stories high; and the east front, which faces the Thames, is supported by arches, forming a fine piazza. The gardens formed two square areas, enclosed with high walls before the east and west fronts, and were laid out and finished in a very grand manner; but being made at a time when extensive views were judged to be inconsistent with that stately privacy affected by the great, they were so situated as to deprive the house of every beautiful prospect which the neighbourhood afforded; none of them at least could be seen from the lower apartments. To remedy, in some measure, that inconvenience, the Protector built a very high triangular terrace in the angle between the walls of the two gardens, and this it was that his enemies afterwards did not scruple to call a fortification, and to insinuate that it was one proof, amongst many others which they alledged, of his having formed a design very dangerous to the liberties of the King.

and people. After his attainder and execution in 1552, Sion was confiscated to the Crown : whereupon the house was given to the Duke of Northumberland, which then became the residence of his son the Lord Guilford, and of his daughter-in-law the unfortunate Lady Jane Grey. The Duke being beheaded in 1553, Sion-house once more reverted to the Crown. Three years after, Queen Mary restored it to the Bridgetines ; and it remained in their possession until the society was expelled by Queen Elizabeth. Some years after this second dissolution, Sion was granted by a lease of a long term to Henry, ninth Earl of Northumberland, who, in consideration of his eminent services to the government, was permitted to enjoy it by paying a very small rent as an acknowledgment.

James the First considered his Lordship no longer as a tenant, but gave Sion to him and his heirs for ever. Many improvements were made in his time; for it appears, from one of his Lordship's letters to the King, in 1613, that he had laid out 9000l. in the house and gardens; which sum was probably expended in finishing them according to the Protector's plan. His son Algernon, afterwards appointed Lord High Admiral of England, succeeded to the estate in November, 1632. He employed Inigo Jones to new-face the inner court, to make many alterations in the apartments, and to finish the great hall in the manner in which it at present appears.

In 1682, Charles, Duke of Somerset, married the Lady Elizabeth Percy, the only daughter and heiress of Josceline, Earl of Northumberland, by which means Sion and the immense estate of the Percies became his Grace's property.

Upon the death of Charles, Duke of Somerset, in 1748, Algernon, Earl of Hertford, his only surviving son, succeeded to the title and estate, and soon after gave Sion to his daughter and son-in-law, the late Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, to whose fine taste are owing the many and great improvements which have made the gardens at Sion so universally admired.

The old gardens, as we have already observed, were indeed very grand and magnificent, according to the fashion

of the age in which they were made ; but, in consequence of the taste that then prevailed, they deprived the lower apartments of almost every advantage of prospect which the fine situation of Sion-house naturally affords. To make the necessary alterations, the high triangular terrace, which the Protector had raised at a great expence, was removed, the walls of the old gardens were taken down, and the ground before the house levelled, and it now forms a fine lawn extending from Isleworth to Brentford. By these means also a beautiful prospect is opened into the King's gardens at Richmond, as well as up and down the Thames. Towards the Thames the lawn is bounded by an ha-ha, and a meadow, which his Grace ordered to be cut down into a gentle slope ; so that the surface of the water may now be seen even from the lowest apartments and the gardens. In consequence of these improvements, the most beautiful piece of scenery imaginable is formed before two of the principal fronts ; for even the Thames itself seems to belong to the gardens, and the different sorts of vessels, which successively sail as it were through them, appear to be the property of their noble proprietor.

The house stands nearly in the middle point of that side of the lawn which is farthest from the Thames, and communicates with Isleworth and Brentford, either by means of the lawn or a fine gravel walk, which in some places runs along the side, and in others through the middle of a beautiful shrubbery ; so that even in the most retired parts of this charming maze, where the prospect is most confined, almost the whole vegetable world rises up as it were in miniature around you, and presents you with every foreign shrub, plant, and flower, which can be adopted by the soil of this climate. His Grace not only thus improved the ground where the old gardens stood, but also made a very large addition to it, and separated the two parts by making a new Serpentine River. It communicates with the Thames, is well stored with all sorts of river fish, and can be emptied and filled by means of a sluice, which is so contrived as to admit the fish into the New River, but to prevent their returning back again into the Thames. His Grace also built two bridges, which form a communication.

nication between the two gardens, and has erected in that, which lies near Brentford, a stately Doric column, upon the top of which is a fine proportioned statue of Flora, so judiciously placed, as to command, as it were, a distinct view of the situation over which she is supposed to preside.

The kitchen gardens are very large, lie at a very proper distance from the house, and contain every thing, as an hot-house, fire-walls, &c. The green-house is a very neat building with a Gothic front, designed by his Grace in so light a style as to be greatly admired. The back and end walls of it are the only remains of the old monastery. This building stands near a circular basin of water, well stored with gold and silver fish ; and in the middle of the basin is a spouting fountain, which plays without intermission.

The entrance to this magnificent villa, from the great western road, is through a beautiful gateway, adorned on each side with an open colonnade, so as to give to passengers a view of the fine lawn which forms the approach to the house. Here, amid large clumps of stately trees, and over a continuation of the Serpentine River, mentioned before, in the garden, the visitor is conducted to this princely mansion, and by a large flight of steps ascends into the great hall ; which is a noble oblong room, ornamented with antique marble colossal statues, and particularly with a very perfect and excellent cast of the dying gladiator in bronze, which has the most happy effect from its position as you enter by a flight of marble steps into the vestibule.

This is a square apartment finished in a very uncommon style ; the floor is of Scaglioli, and the walls in fine relief, with gilt trophies, &c. But what particularly distinguishes this room, are twelve large columns and sixteen pilasters of verde antique, containing a greater quantity of this scarce and precious marble, than is now perhaps to be found in any one building remaining in the world : on the columns are twelve gilt statues.

This leads to the dining room, which is finished with a very chaste simplicity, and is ornamented with beautiful marble statues, and paintings in *chiaro oscuro*, after the antique.

At each end is a circular recess separated by columns, and the ceiling is in stucco gilt ; the elegant simplicity of which forms a fine contrast to that of the drawing-room, which immediately succeeds.

The coved ceiling of this fine room is divided into small compartments richly gilt, and exhibiting designs of all the antique paintings that have been found in Europe, admirably executed by the best Italian artists. The sides are hung with a very rich three-coloured silk damask, being the first of the kind ever executed in England. The tables are two noble pieces of antique mosaic, found in Titus's baths, and purchased from the Abbé Furietti's collection at Rome. The glasses are about 108 or 109 inches by 65, being two of the largest that then had ever been seen in England. The chimney-piece is of the finest statuary marble, inlaid and ornamented with *or molū*, and is much admired for the very beautiful taste in which it is conceyied and executed.

This conducts to the great gallery, which also serves for the library and museum, being about 133 feet long. The bookcases are formed in recesses in the wall, and receive the books so as to make them part of the general finishing of the room, and the authors are well chosen. The chimney-pieces are perfectly correspondent with the other ornaments, and are adorned with medallions, &c. The whole is after the most beautiful style of the antique, finished in a remarkably light and elegant manner, and gave the first instance of stucco-work finished in England, after the finest remains of antiquity. The ceiling is richly adorned with paintings and ornaments, answerable to the beautiful taste that prevails in the other parts of this superb gallery. Below the ceiling runs a series of large medallion paintings, exhibiting the portraits of all the Earls of Northumberland in succession, and other principal personages of the noble houses of Percy and Seymour ; all of which, even the most ancient, are taken from genuine originals.

At the west end of the room are a pair of folding doors into the garden, which uniformity required should represent a book-case to answer the other end of the library. Here, by a very happy thought, his Grace has exhibited the titles of the lost Greek and Roman authors, so as to form a very pleasing deception, and to give at the same time a curious catalogue of the *authores deperditi*.

At each end of this gallery is a little pavilion, or closet, finished in the most exquisite taste; as is also a beautiful closet in one of the square turrets rising above the roof, which commands a most enchanting prospect.

From the east end of the gallery are a suit of private apartments, that are extremely convenient and elegant, and lead us back to the great hall by which we entered. To describe the beauties of the internal Apartments would far exceed our limits.

SIX CLERKS OFFICE, is a substantial and spacious building, the front of which is towards Chancery-lane, and the body of the edifice within the north corner of Lincoln's-Inn Gardens. The front is of stone, two stories high, built in the most firm, modern manner; and there are two wings of brick, one of which, almost abutting on Holborn, is the "Inrollment Office and Lodge." Behind this edifice is an oblong court, more than 70 feet in width, on the opposite side of which, facing Lincoln's-Inn-fields, and overlooking the gardens, is a noble stone edifice, containing several suits of chambers for the gentlemen of the law. It is four stories high, and has four rows of 21 windows each. On the top is a stone balustrade, and the whole structure has an appearance of elegant simplicity.

SIX-PENNY RECEIVERS OFFICE is on Tower Hill.

SKIN MARKET is at Bank Side, Southwark.

SKINNERS COMPANY'S HALL is on Dowgate Hill.

SMALL-POX HOSPITALS are in Cold-Bath-Fields and Battle Bridge.

SMITHFIELD, is the greatest Market for Black Cattle, Sheep and Horses in Europe; and also a considerable Market for Hay and Straw, for the sale of which it was famous five hundred years ago.

SMITH'S

SMITH'S ALMSHOUSE is on Saint Peter's Hill, near Thames Street.

SOCIETIES, the principal benevolent ones are the following:

Society of Antiquarians. Kept at Somerset-place, Strand.

— of Artists of Great Britain, Strand.

— for delivering poor married women at their own habitations. No. 81, Strand.

— for equipping and fitting out to sea, poor boys. Bishopsgate-street.

— for the Encouragement of Learning. Crane-court, Fleet-street.

— for the Encouragement of Arts and Sciences. Adelphi-buildings, Strand.

The Medical. Bolt-court, Fleet-street.

— for Promoting Christian Knowledge. Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn.

— for the Relief of Clergymen's Widows. Gray's Inn, Holborn.

— for the Recovery of Persons apparently drowned. No. 6, Great Eastcheap.

— for the Relief of Persons confined for Small Debts. Craven-street, Strand.

— for the Relief of distressed Artists, and their Widows. Strand.

The Royal Academy for Improvement of Artists. Somerset-place, Strand.

— for the Support of Widows. Surry-street, Strand.

— for the Support of Musician's Widows.

— for the Protection of Trade against Swindlers and Sharpers. Gough-square, Fleet-street.

SOMERSET PLACE, anciently the residence of the Duke of Somerset, uncle to Edward the VI. The present building, when complete, will be one of the most superb edifices in England. The front towards the Strand, is a rustic basement, supporting columns of Corinthian order, crowned in the center with an attic, and at the extremities with a balustrade. The basement is composed of nine large arches

arches, the three middle ones being open and forming the principal entrance, and the others being filled with Doric windows, ornamented with pilasters, entablatures, and pediments. The key-stone of the arches, are adorned with nine heads, finely carved, in alto relieveo, descriptive of the ocean, and the following principal rivers of England, Thames, Severn, Humber, Mersey, Tyne, Medway, Dee, and Tweed; and to these heads are added various emblematical devices, denoting the respective properties and peculiarities of each.

As these nine masks are executed with much taste and skill, they deserve a particular description.

Ocean is in the center, represented by a venerable head of an old man, whose flowing beard resembles waves, which are filled with various kinds of fish. A crescent is on his forehead, denoting the influence of the moon on its waters, and his temples are adorned with crowns, tridents, and other marks of royalty.

Thames is on right of Ocean; a majestic head, crowned with billing swans, and luxuriant garlands of fruits and flowers. His hair and beard are nicely dressed and plaited, and his features are expressive of good sense, good humour, and every species of urban perfection.

Humber is the next in order to the right of the center; a striking contrast to the Thames. It is an athletic, hardy countenance, with the beard and hair disordered by the fury of tempests. His cheeks and eyes are swelled with rage, his mouth open, and every feature distended, expressive of the boisterous, intractable character of that river.

Next are the Mersey and the Dee; one crowned with garlands of oak, the other with reeds and other aquatic productions. The four first of these are executed by Mr. Wilton, and the last by Signor Carlini.

The masks which decorate the arches towards the left are, first, the Medway; a head similar to that of the Thames, but expressive of less urbanity, more negligently dressed, and bearing for emblems the prow of a ship of war, with festoons of hops, and such fruits as enrich its banks.

Tweed

Tweed is next ; a rustic, with lank hair, a rough beard, and other marks of rural simplicity ; yet has the ingenious sculptor artfully given it a character of sagacity, valour, fortitude, and strength. It is crowned with a garland of roses and thistles. These are by Mr. Wilton.

Tyne and Severn are the remaining two. Tyne is a head-dress artfully composed of salmon, intermixed with kelp and other sea-weeds.

Severn is a similar head-dress, composed of sedges and cornucopias, from whence flow abundant streams of water, with lampreys and other fish that abound in that river. These are by Signor Carlini.

The floor consists of a principal and a mezzanine ; and before the windows of the building is a balustrade. They are besides ornamented with Ionic pilasters, entablatures, and pediments ; and the three central ones have large tablets, covering the architrave and frize, on which appear medallions of the King, the Queen, and the Prince of Wales, supported by lions, and ornamented with garlands of myrtle, oak and laurel. The windows of the mezzanine floor are only surrounded with architraves.

The attic consists of three divisions, separated by a Colossal figure, placed above each of the columns. The figures represent 4 venerable men, in senatorial robes, each having on his head a cap of liberty, and in their hands they bear the emblems of strength and power, derived from unanimity, and maintained by justice, prudence, moderation and valour. The attic is crowned with a group, consisting of the Imperial arms of the kingdoms, one side of which is supported by the Genius of England, and the other by Fame, sounding her trumpet. The length of the front towards the Strand, is but little more than 130 feet ; but that of the front towards the principal court, is near 200 feet.

In the front, towards the court, a floor is inserted between the ground and the principal floor. The dressings of the lower windows being too numerous, those above are small, and disproportioned to the extent of the apartments which they light.

The

The center of this front is better distinguished than towards the Strand : it exhibits a plainness and repose, whereon the eye rests with pleasure, as on a principal ; but still it conveys an idea of poverty, when compared with the super-abundance of rich decoration lavished upon the other parts.

The front of this building, towards the principal court, is considerably wider than that of the Strand, being near 200 feet in extent, and is composed of a *corps de logis*, with two projecting wings : the style of decoration is however nearly the same ; the principal variation consisting in the doors, windows, or smaller parts, which are of other forms, and different dimensions.

The five masks on the key-stones of the arches represent tutelar deities of the place, executed by Mr. Nollekens.

Near this front are two sunken courts surrounded with elegant arcades, serving to give light to the basement story of the Royal Academy, the Royal Society, and rooms for the national records. In the middle of each of these courts is a reservoir of water, for the purpose of serving the apartments below, and in case of fire. They are supplied from the New River.

The buildings towards the court, form three sides of a square, the style of architecture and the decorations of the wings, differing in form and dimensions. The statues of the attic, represent America breathing defiance, with the three other quarters of the globe, loaded with fruits and other tributary treasures ; and these are crowned with the British arms on a cartel, surrounded with sea-weeds, supported by Tritons armed with Tridents, and holding nets, containing fish and other maritime productions.

Notwithstanding the progress made in this building, yet the whole design will not be complete for some years, and which will afford ample room for the exercise of the ingenious artist's imagination.

This truly magnificent building is intended to contain and transact the business of several of his Majesty's public offices, viz.

The privy-seal and signet, the navy, navy-pay, victualling, sick and wounded, ordnance, stamp, lottery, salt-tax,

tax, hackney coach, hawkers and pedlars, the surveyor general of crown-land, the Duchies of Cornwall and Lancaster, the two auditors of imprests, the pipe, comptroller of pipe, clerk of the estreats and treasurers remembrancers. Here are houses for the treasurer, the paymaster and six commissioners of the navy. Also houses for three commissioners of the victualling and their secretary, for one commissioner of the stamps, and one of the sick and wounded, and other apartments for inferior Officers. And, next the Thames, are to be the king's barge-house, with a dwelling for the barge-master.

That part of the edifice which is next the Strand is finished, and is in possession of the Royal Society, the Antiquarian Society, and the Royal Academy of Artists. These respectable bodies are here accommodated with halls and apartments for their libraries, models, &c. with rooms for their officers, and every thing else which their national consequence could demand from an enlightened and liberal government.

The buildings, in which are the before-mentioned offices, &c. form the principal court. They are grand, elegant, and lofty, of great extent, and strikingly indicate an exertion of great inventive faculties; while the general disposition affords a pleasing satisfaction.

Sir William Chambers is the architect. The Strand front is a composition which is far from being considerable in extent, being not more than 130 feet long. All that the artist could do in so small a compass, and all that he seems to have attempted, was to produce an object that should indicate something more considerable within, and excite the spectator's curiosity to a nearer examination of the whole, of which it made a part. His style, in consequence, is bold, simple, and regular. It is an attempt to unite the chastity and order of the Venetian masters with the majestic grandeur of the Roman. The parts are few, large, and distinct. The transitions sudden, and strongly marked. No breaks in the general course of the plan, and little movement in the outline of the elevation; whence the whole structure has acquired an air of consequence, to which its dimensions do not intitle it.

Next

Next the Thames is a magnificent terrace. And a noble gravel way for carriages is to go all round the back fronts of the principal court.

SOUTHAMPTON'S ALMSHOUSE, near Monmouth Street.

SOUTH SEA HOUSE, is a very neat brick building, situate at the north-west corner of Threadneedle Street. In it the South Sea Company transact their affairs.

SOUTHGATE, a village in Middlesex, situate on the verge of Enfield Chase, about 2 miles to the south-east of East Barnet. For beauty of situation, and gentility of neighbourhood, it has ever been greatly admired.

SPA FIELD, a field near the New-river-head, Islington-road, so called from a famous mineral spring.

SPITAL FIELDS, a place of considerable extent on the East side of Bishopsgate Street, laid out in Streets, Lanes and Alleys, wherein the weaving Business is carried to the greatest perfection in silks and rich brocades.

SPITAL FIELDS MARKET, near the church, is a very considerable one, chiefly for roots and greens.

SPRAT'S ALMSHOUSE for 2 poor old men is in College Church-yard, Deadman's Place, Southwark.

SPURSTOW'S ALMSHOUSE, for 6 poor widows, is in Back Lane, Hackney.

SQUARES, the principal ones are the following (viz.):

Audley Square, South Audley-street.—America, Minories.—Baldwin, Baldwin's-gardens.—Berkley, Piccadilly.—Billiter, Billiter-lane.—Bloomsbury, Holborn.—Bedford, Great Russel-street.—Bridgewater, Barbican.—Canterbury, Southwark.—Charles, Hoxton.—Cavendish, Oxford-street.—Charter-house, Smithfield.—Cold-Bath, Cold-Bath-fields.—Covent-Garden, Covent-Garden.—Cowper, Goodman's-fields.—Crosby, Bishopsgate-street.—Cox, Spitalfields.—Devonshire, Bishopsgate-street.—Golden, Brewer-street.—Gough, Fleet-street.—Gould, Woodroofe-lane.—Grosvenor, Grosvenor-street.—Gulston, near Whitechapel.—Haberdasher's, Grub-street.—Hanover, Oxford-street.—Hoxton, Hoxton.—Heydon, Minories.—Hooper, Whitechapel.—Je-

Jerusalem, Hackney—Jefferies, St. Mary-Axe—Leicester, Haymarket—Lee's, Stepney—Lime-street, Lime-street,—Lincoln's-Inn-fields, Holborn — Lincoln's-Inn Old-square, Chancery-lane—Manchester, Oxford-street—Mint, Southwark—Finsbury, Morefields—New-street, Fetter-lane—New, Minories—New, Southwark—Nixon, Jewin-street—Old-street, Old-street—Prujean, Old-Bailey--Panton, Coventry-Street--Petticoat, Petticoat-lane—Plumb-tree, St. Giles's—Prince's, Ratcliffe-highway—Portman, Oxford-street—Queen, Bartholomew-Close—Queen, Ormond-street—Queen, Westminster—Ratcliffe, Ratcliffe-highway—Red-Lion, Holborn—St. James's Pall-mall—St. James's, Clerkenwell—Salisbury, Fleet-street—Searle, Lincoln's Inn—Smith, Westminster-Abbey—Spital, Bishopsgate-street—St. John's, Clerkenwell—Stepney, Stepney—Soho, Oxford-street—Union, Minories—Warren, Wapping—Webb's, Shoreditch—Wellclose, Ratcliffe-highway—West-Smithfield, West-Smithfield—Wilmot, Bethnal-green.

STAFFORD'S ALMSHOUSE is at the lower end of Gray's-Inn-lane.

STAMFORD HILL is a hill with a small village on its side, between Newington and Tottenham-High-cross.

STAMP OFFICE is in Somerset-place.

STANTON'S WHARF is near Stoney-lane, Southwark.

STAPLES INN, one of the Inns of Chancery, is seated on the south side of Holborn, near the Bars.

STAR OFFICE is at Whitehall.

STATIONERS HALL, a spacious brick building, near Amen-corner. Underneath it, and at the north end, are the Warehouses for the company's stock. The Hall has but few Ornaments; but is very convenient.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, in Coleman-street, is of great antiquity, It is a plain and solid building, strengthened with rustic at the corners, and has several monuments in it.

ST. STEPHEN'S HOSPITAL is at the Woolstaple, Westminster.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, WALBROOK, is situated on the north-west angle of Walbrook, at about 20 feet from the south end of the Mansion-house. This structure

was

was built by Sir Christopher Wren, and is justly reputed to be his master-piece, and many have asserted, that Italy cannot produce a modern building to equal it in taste, proportion, elegance, or beauty.

It is in a manner hid from the eye by the buildings about it. The steeple rises square to a considerable height, and is then surrounded with a balustrade; within which rises a very light and elegant tower in two stages; the first adorned with Corinthian, and the second with Composite columns, and covered with a dome; from which rises the fane. The outside is plain and void of ornament; but in the center of the roof is a large dome.

The principal beauties of this so much admired church are in the inside of it.

On entering the door, directly beneath the organ-loft, you have a fine full view of every part of this great work of admiration.—The dome, which is spacious and noble, is finely proportioned to the church, and divided into small compartments, decorated with great elegance, and crowned with a lanthorn: and the roof, also divided into compartments, is supported by very noble Corinthian columns, raised on their pedestals.

This church has three aisles and a cross aisle; is 75 feet long, 36 feet broad, 34 feet high to the roof, and 58 feet to the lanthorn.

On the sides, under the lower roofs, are only circular windows: but those which enlighten the upper roof are small arched ones; and at the east end are three very noble arched windows.

Every beauty which the plan would admit of is here found in its highest perfection. It is held in the same degree of fame by foreigners as by ourselves.

STEPNEY, a very ancient village near London; whose parish was of such vast extent, and so increased in buildings, as to produce the parishes of St. Mary Stratford at Bow, St. Mary Whitechapel, St. Ann's Limehouse, St. John's Wapping, St. Paul's Shadwell, St. George's Ratcliff Highway, Christ's Church Spitalfields, and St. Matthew's Bethnal Green; all which have been separated from it, and yet it still remains one of the largest parishes within

within the bills of mortality, and contains the hamlets of Mile-End Old and New Towns, Ratcliff, and Poplar.

Stepney is remarkable for its church, and the great number of tomb-stones both in that edifice and its spacious cemetery; but, in order to level one side of the last, all the grave stones have been taken up, and the pathways paved with them. It has also an independent meeting-house, and an alms-house.

There was a church here so long ago as the time of the Saxons, when it was called the church of All Saints, and we read of the manor of Stepney under the reign of William the Conqueror, by the name of *Stibenhede*, or Stiben's heath; but it does not appear when the church changed its name by being dedicated to St. Dunstan, the name it at present bears.

When the present church was erected is not recorded. One singular circumstance in it must not be passed over, namely, that on the east of the portico, leading up to the gallery, there is a stone on which is the following inscription :

Of Carthage great I was a stone,
O mortals, read with pity !
Time consumes all, it spareth none,
Men, mountains, towns, nor city :
Therefore, O mortals ! all bethink
You whereunto you must,
Since now such stately buildings
Lie buried in the dust.

STOCKWELL, a village in Surry, between Kennington and Clapham, and one of the eight precincts of the parish of Lambeth. Here is a neat chapel of ease, to which Archbishop Secker contributed 500*l.*

STRATFORD LE Bow, a village to the west of Mile-End ; the same as

STRATFORD, or **STRATFORD LONG THORN**, and is the first Village in Essex, next to London in the parish of Westham.

STRATFORD PLACE, in Oxford-street, consists of several elegant houses. Lord Aldborough's house is at the top

top. The place is named from his Lordship's family name.

STRAWBERRY HILL, near Twickenham, is the singular but delightful seat of the present Earl of Orford. It is situated on the banks of the Thames, and represents an ancient abbey. The inside is answerable to the external appearance; and the rooms have all the noble simplicity of antiquity, without its decay. The state bed-chamber is hung with a plain lilac paper, and almost covered with drawings finely copied from the originals of Holbein, in black frames. The chairs in this room, and indeed throughout the whole house, are black ebony exquisitely wrought. The bed, which stands behind a screen of antique carving, in the manner of an alcove, is made in the form of a canopy, supported by four fluted pillars of black ebony, and is composed of the finest lilac broad-cloth, lined with white fattin; the whole is adorned with a tufted fringe of black and white: at the top is a most elegant plume of white ostrich feathers, and above that another of lilac; but the Gothic taste is admirably preserved through the whole: the windows are also of painted glass. This is called the Holbein chamber.

His Lordship has lately added an apartment to his house which he calls the *Gobelin Room*, the furniture of the bed being of that tapestry. He has also erected a chapel in the Roman style, in imitation of the church of Santa Maria in Rome, built by Cavelini in 1256.

The library contains a fine collection of books, and is entirely calculated for learned retirement and contemplation. You are struck with an awe at entering it, proceeding from

The high embow'd roof
And antique pillars massy proof,
And storied windows richly dight,
Casting a dim religious light.

Besides the antiquities which form a part of the furniture of this curious place, there are many very capital pictures; and the whole well deserves the attention of the man of taste, or the antiquary.

The learned owner of it has also a press here, where his

his own works, and the elegant jeu d'esprit of his particular friends, are printed.

STRETHAM, a village in Surry, six miles from London, and three from Croydon, used to be much frequented for its medicinal waters. It has a charity-school, and a seat belonging to the Duke of Bedford, lord of the manor.

SUBPOENA OFFICE is in Chancery Lane.

SUNBURY, a handsome village on the banks of the Thames, about two miles from Hampton Court, which contains the elegant villas of Lord Hawke, and others of the nobility and gentry.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, Bank-street, Cornhill, and Craig's Court, Charing-cross, was the first that attempted the insurance of goods and houses beyond the bills of mortality; and was a project of Mr. John Povey's, about the year 1706.

SUPERSEDEAS OFFICE is at the Poultry Compter.

SURGEONS HALL, situate in the Old Bailey, is a very elegant building. It has a basement story, with square windows; the principal floor is raised considerably above the level of the street, and there is an ascent to it by a double flight of steps, under which is a door, level with the ground, for the convenience of bringing in dead bodies for dissection. They are the bodies of malefactors, executed for murder, which are here dissected and exposed to public view, for three successive days. In this place, the first Thursday in every month, a court of the governors and other surgeons is held, for the purpose of examining and licensing those who propose to practise surgery in and within seven miles of London, or those who mean to enter on board of his Majesty's ships of war or the East India service in the capacity of surgeons.

ST. SWITHIN'S CHURCH, Cannon-street, is a handsome edifice, 61 feet long, 42 broad; the roof 40 and the steeple 150 feet high.

SYDENHAM, a pleasant village in Kent, eight miles from London, famous for its medicinal wells and springs.

SYMOND'S INN, on the east side of Chancery-lane, contains several publick offices, but is neither an Inn of Court or Chancery.

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TALLOW CHANDLERS COMPANY'S HALL is a handsome building on the west side of Dowgate Hill.

TAX-OFFICE is in Somerset Place.

TEDDINGTON, a pleasant village on the banks of the Thames, between Kingston and Isleworth.

TEMPLE is the ancient residence of the Knights Templars in England, founded in the year 1185; but now a principal Inn of Court. The origin of the Templars is thus deduced: About A. 1118, a number of persons on the Croisade, settling at Jerusalem, formed a militia, and denominated themselves Templars, or Knights of the Temple, from their having stationed themselves near a church formerly celebrated for being the scite of Solomon's Temple.

The original Templars acted as guardians to the roads, for the protection of Pilgrims going to the holy sepulchre. By the favour of Pope Honorius II. they were permitted to wear white clothes, and a red cross to the outer coat. In most cities of Europe, and particularly in England, temples were erected, of which this was the principal.

TEMPLE BAR was erected since the fire of London, in 1666, and is the only gate at the extremity of the city liberties. It has two posterns, one on each side, for the advantage of foot passengers. It is built of Portland stone, of rustic work below, and of the Corinthian order. Over the gate-way, on the east side, in two niches, are the stone statues of Queen Elizabeth and King James I. with the King's arms over the key-stones; and on the west side are the statues of King Charles I. and Charles II. in Roman habits. On the summit of this gate, the heads of such as have been executed for high treason are generally fixed.

The last were of those who fell victims, in 1746, to principles fortunately extinct with the family from which they originated. This gate is the western extremity of the city of London. On the right hand are the entrances into the Temple, one of our celebrated seats of law, which took its name from that galant religious military order the Knights

Knights Templars. They were originally crusaders, who happening to be quartered in places adjacent to the holy temple in Jerusalem, in 1118, consecrated themselves to the service of religion, by deeds of arms. Hugo de Paganis, Geoffry of St. Omers, and seven others, began the order, by binding themselves, after the manner of the regular canons of St. Augustine, to chastity and obedience, and professing to protect the pilgrims to the Holy Land from all wrong and robbery on the road. At first they subsisted on alms, and had only one horse between two of them : a rule was appointed for them, and they wore a white habit, afterwards distinguished by a red cross on their left shoulder. By their devotion, and the fame of their gallant actions, they became very popular in all parts of Europe ; and so enriched by the favour of princes, and other great men, that, at the time of their dissolution, the order was found possessed of sixteen thousand manors. It became at last so infected with pride and luxury, as to excite general hatred : a persecution, founded on most unjust and fictitious accusations, was formed against them in France, under Philip le Bel. Their riches seem to have been their chief crime : numbers of innocent and heroic knights suffered in the flames, with the piety and constancy of martyrs ; some of them, at the stake, summoned their chief enemies, Clement V. and Philip, to appear in a certain time at the divine tribunal : both of those princes died about the time prescribed, which, in an age of superstition, proved the validity. This potent order came into England in the reign of king Stephen, and had their first house in Holborn, which was called the Old Temple. They founded the New Temple in 1185, where they continued till the suppression of the order in 1310, when they were condemned to perpetual penance, and dispersed into several monasteries. Edward II. granted this house, and all their other possessions in London, to Thomas, earl of Lancaster, and, after his rebellion and forfeiture, to Aymer de Valence, earl of Pembroke ; on his death they reverted to the crown, and were given to the knights hospitallers of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, a few years after they had so valiantly driven the Turks out of the isle of Rhodes. These knights again granted the Temple to

the students of the common law, in the reign of Edward III. to whose use it has been ever since applied.

The church was founded by the Templars in the reign of Henry II. upon the model of that of the holy sepulchre, and was consecrated, in 1185, by Heraclius, patriarch of Jerusalem.

The Middle Temple gate was erected by Sir Amias Powlet, on a singular occasion. It seems that Sir Amias, about the year 1501, thought fit to put cardinal Wolsey, then parson of Lymington, into the stocks. In 1515, being sent for to London by the cardinal, on account of that ancient grudge, he was commanded not to quit town till farther orders. In consequence, he lodged five or six years in this gateway, which he rebuilt: and, to pacify his eminence, adorned the front with the cardinal's cap, badges, cognisance, and other devices, of this butcher's son: so low were the great men obliged to stoop to that meteor of the times!

Shakespeare, whether from tradition or history, I know not, makes the Temple garden the place in which the badge of the white and red rose originated, the distinctive badge of the houses of York and Lancaster, under which the respective partizans of each arranged themselves in the fatal quarrel, which caused such torrents of English blood to flow.

TENTH'S OFFICE is in Garden-court, Middle Temple.

THAMES River, which, if I may be allowed the expression, is the life and soul of this great city: therefore I presume it will not be displeasing to the reader to have a description of the same, commencing from its head or spring, and shewing how it glideth along until it falls into the ocean.

This river receives its name from two others, Thame and Isis; which unite their streams a little below Dorchester in Oxfordshire. Isis, which is the most considerable branch, rises at Cubberley, in the plains of Cotswold, in the county of Gloucester, and taking its course Eastward, receives, a little below Cricklade, the Cirne or Churne, from which the town of Cirencester in Gloucestershire takes its name. Here it becomes a considerable stream; thence it runs north-east to Lechlade, where, after receiving

ceiving an infinite number of small streams, it unites with the Colne, and here begins to be navigable, carrying vessels of 40 or 50 tons.

It continues its course almost north-east to Oxford, supposed by some to be called Ouseford, from this river, which here meets the Charwell. From Oxford it runs almost south to Abington, and from thence to Dorchester, and so on to Thame. It goes to Wall in Oxfordshire, where joining a river of that name, it loses that of Iuis or Ouse, and is called Thamesis all along as it passeth. From Thame it goes to Wallingford in Berkshire, and so to Reading in the same county, which in time past, for the number of bridges there, was called Pontium. It receives here the river Kent, which comes from the hills that lie eastward of Malborough in Wiltshire; then Thetis, commonly called the Tide, that comes from Thetisford. It hasteth thence to Sudlington, otherwise called Maidenhead, in Berkshire, and so to Windsor, Eton and Chertsey, in Surry. From Chertsey it goes directly to Staines, and receiving another stream, called the Cole, passeth by Weybridge, where Guildford river falls into it; thence to Shepperton, Walton upon Thames, Sunbury, Hampton town and court, Kingston, Twickenham, Sheene, Isleworth, Brentford or Bregerford, where it meets with the Brane or Brent, another brook descending from Edgeworth; from Brentford passeth by Mortlake, Putney, and Fulham; thence by Hammersmith, Battersea, Chelsea, and Lambeth; and lastly to London.

This famous river being thus brought to London, goes apace to meet the ocean. The first water it receives is the Brome on Kent side, west of Greenwich, whose head is Bromis, in Bromley parish; and going thence to Lewisham, it takes in a water from the east. The next it meets withall is on the Essex side, almost against Woolwich, and this is the Lee or Ley; and being past that, the Darwent also meets it on Kent side, two miles and more below Erith, it rising at Tunbridge. The next river that falleth into the Thames is west of the Wanies Isles, a rill of no great fame nor long course; for, rising about Corringham, it runs not many miles east and south till it falls into the mouth of this river, which is now described, and

which last of all comes to the Medway, a notable river watering all the south and south-west parts of Kent. The length of the river Thames, from its source to the fall thereof into the sea, is about 180 miles.

THAMES DITTON, a village in Surry, on the banks of the Thames, between Kingston & Esher. In this parish is Ember Court, the handsome seat of the great speaker Arthur Onslow, which was sold to Lady Grosvenor, by his son, the present Lord Onslow and Cranley. Here are also the agreeable villas of the Honourable Mrs. Walsingham, and of Captain Sullivan. In this parish are six alms-houses, which belong to Lady Grosvenor, as proprietor of Ember Court.

THAVIES INN, one of the Inns of Chancery, is near the west end of St. Andrew's Church, Holborn, now converted into Dwellings.

THEATRES.—The principal ones are, Covent-Garden, in Covent-Garden.—Drury-lane, Brydges-street, Covent-Garden.—Little Theatre, Haymarket.—Opera-House, Ditto.—Sadler's Wells, Islington.

THEOBALDS, a pleasant village in the parish of Cheshunt in Hertfordshire, situated by the New River. Here the great Lord Burleigh built a magnificent seat.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL. From the calamity which destroyed this church, and the religious house, in the year 1207, arose one of our noblest public hospitals, that of St. Thomas. After the fire, the canons built, at a small distance from the priory, an occasional building for their reception till their house could be re-built. But in 1215, Peter de Rupibus, bishop of Winchester, disliking the situation, removed it to a place on which Richard, a Norman, prior of Bermondsey, had, in 1213, erected an hospital for converts and poor children, which he called the Almery. Peter de Rupibus new founded it for canons regular, and endowed it with three hundred and forty-four pounds a year. It was held from the prior and abbot of Bermondsey, till the year 1428, when a composition was made between the abbot and the master of the hospital of St. Thomas, for all the lands and tenements held of the abbey, for the old rent, to be paid to the said abbot. At the dissolution, it was surrendered into the hands of the king. In 1552, it was founded a third time by the citizens

zens of London, who purchased the suppressed hospital; in July they began the reparation, and in November following, opened it for the reception of the sick and poor; not fewer than two hundred and sixty were the first objects of the charity. The patron was at the same time changed; the turbulent Thomas Becket very properly giving place to the worthy apostle St. Thomas.

Towards the end of the last century, the building fell into decay. In the year 1699 the governors solicited the benevolence of the public for its support: and with such success, that they were enabled to rebuild it on the extensive and magnificent plan we now see. It consists of three courts, with colonnades between each: three wards were built at the sole cost of Thomas Frederic, Esq. of London; and three by Thomas Guy, citizen and stationer. The whole containing eighteen wards and 442 beds. The expences attending this foundation, are about £10,000 a year. In the middle of the second court is a statue in brass of Edward VI. and beneath him the representation of the halt and maimed.

In that of the third court is a stone statue of Sir Robert Clayton, Knight, Lord Mayor of London, dressed in character, in his gown and chain. He gave £600 towards rebuilding this hospital, and left £2,300 towards the endowing it. The statue was erected before his death, which happened in 1714.

S A I N T T H O M A S ' S C H U R C H S O U T H W A R K, is a plain brick building, belonging to the above Hospital.

T I L E R S C O M P A N Y ' S H A L L is in a court in Leaden-Hall Street.

T O O T I N G. There are two villages of this name in Surry, situated near each other, and distinguished by the epithets of Upper and Lower. Upper Tooting lies in the road from Southwark to Epsom, and has an alms-house founded in 1709, by the mother of Sir John Bateman, Lord Mayor of London, for six poor alms-women, to be nominated by the eldest heir of the family. This village is adorned with several fine seats belonging to the gentlemen and citizens of London. Lower Tooting is two miles south-west of Wandsworth.

T O T T E N H A M C O U R T, once a village, pleasantly situated
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ated between St. Giles's and Hampstead, now a part of the metropolis.

TOTTENHAM HIGH CROSS, a village on the west side of the river Lee, five miles from London, in the road to Ware.

The church is situated on an eminence, which has a brook, called the Moseley, at the bottom, to the west, north, and east. There is a Quaker's meeting here, on which account many families of that persuasion have their country residence in this place.

Near the church is Bruce Castle, a spacious mansion, partly ancient and partly modern, which belonged to the family of Lord Coleraine; and came by marriage to the late James Townsend, Esq. Alderman of London.

St. Loy's Well, in this parish, is said to be always full, and never to run over; and the people report many strange cures performed at Bishop's Well. In 1596, an alms-house was founded here by one Zancher, a Spaniard, the first confectioner ever known in this kingdom. Here are also a free-school; a charity-school for twenty two girls, who are cloathed and taught; and an alms-house built pursuant to the will of — Reynardson, Esq.

TOTTERIDGE, a very considerable village near Barnet, about ten miles from London. Its situation is delightful, adorned with many handsome houses; and it was greatly inhabited by the citizens of London so long ago as the reign of James I. The Saxons are said to have given it the name of Totteridge, from its situation on the ridge of a hill. Here is a house and park belonging to Mr. Lee.

TOWER OF LONDON, situated on the east side of the City, near the banks of the river Thames. It was anciently a royal palace, and consisted of no more than what is now called the White Tower, which was built by William the Conqueror, anno 1079, to over-awe the citizens, and secure to himself a safe retreat in case of necessity.

In the year 1098, in the reign of William Rufus, son to William the Conqueror, it was surrounded with walls, and fortified with a deep ditch, which is in some places no less than 120 feet wide.

Henry I. built the Lions' Tower; and from that time to the present it has served to accommodate the beasts, birds, &c, presented to the Kings of England.

In the year 1240, Henry III. ordered a stone gate, bulwark,

bulwark, and some other additions, to be made to this fortress, and the outside wall of the square tower to be whitened, from whence it obtained the appellation of the White Tower.

In the year 1465, Edward IV. caused the fortifications of this place to be greatly enlarged.

In the year 1638 the whole Tower was rebuilt; and after the restoration of Charles II. it was thoroughly repaired, and a great number of additional buildings made to it, so that the Tower of London has at present more the appearance of a town than a fortress.

The Tower is separated from the river Thames by a narrow ditch, and a convenient wharf, to which it has a communication by a draw-bridge, for the readier issuing and receiving ammunition, and naval or military stores.

On this wharf there is a long and beautiful platform, on which are planted 61 pieces of cannon, which are used to fire on days of state, or promulgate any joyful news to the public. Parallel to the wharf, within the walls, is a platform, 70 yards in length, shaded within by a lofty row of trees, and without has a fine prospect of the shipping on the Thames.

By ascending the line of stone steps, people may walk almost round the walls of the Tower without interruption, and will pass three batteries. The first is called the Devil's Battery, with a platform, on which are mounted seven pieces of cannon, though on the battery itself are only five. The next is the Stone Battery, and defended by eight pieces of cannon; and the third is the Wooden Battery, mounted with six pieces of cannon.

The chief entrance into the Tower is by a gate to the west, large enough to admit coaches and heavy carriages; but they are first admitted through an outer gate, and must pass a stone bridge built over the ditch, before they can approach the main entrance. There is also an entrance for foot passengers over the drawbridge to the wharf, divided from the main land by gates at each end, which are opened every day at a certain hour.

Besides these entrances there is a water gate, commonly called the Traitors' Gate, through which it has been customary to convey traitors or other state prisoners to or

from the Tower, and which is seldom opened on any other occasion.

Over this gate is a regular building, terminated at each end by two round towers, on which are embrasures for pointing cannon ; but there are none mounted at present. In this building are placed the Infirmary, the Mill, and Water-works that supply the Tower with water. The principal buildings within the walls are, the Church, the White Tower, the offices of the Ordnance, of the Mint, of the Keepers of Records, the Jewel-office, the Horse Armory, the grand Store-house, the new or small Armory, houses for the chief officers residing in the Tower, with many other houses for inferior officers, and barracks for soldiers on duty, besides prisons for state delinquents, which are commonly the Warders' houses.

The Church has nothing worth a particular observation belonging to it, therefore a description is needless.

The White Tower is a large square irregular building, situated almost in the centre, no one side answering to another, nor any of its watch-towers, of which there are four that ornament the top, built alike; one of these towers is converted into an observatory, which seems indeed better adapted for that use. The building itself consists of three very lofty stories, under which are most spacious and commodious vaults, chiefly filled with saltpetre. It is covered at top with flat leads. In the first story are two spacious rooms, one of which is a small Armory for the sea service, having various sorts of arms, very curiously laid up for more than 10,000 seamen : in the other rooms are closets and presses in abundance, filled with warlike tools, and instruments of death. Over these there are two other floors, one filled principally with arms, the other with armourers tools. In the upper story are kept matches, sheep-skins, tanned hides, &c.; and in a little room, some records of ancient usages and privileges of the place. In this tower are likewise kept models of the new-invented engines of destruction that from time to time have been presented to Government. On the top of this tower is a large reservoir, for supplying the whole garrison with water in case of need : it is about 7 feet deep, 9 in breadth, and about 60 in length, and is filled with water from the

Thames,

Thames, by means of an engine very ingeniously contrived for that purpose.

The Office of Ordnance is kept in Cold Harbour, from which are issued all orders for the disposition of all war-like materials.

The Mint is also a separate division, which comprehends near the third of the Tower, and contains houses for the officers belonging to the coinage.

The Office of Keeper of the Records is opposite the platform already described : all the rolls, from King John to the beginning of Richard III. are deposited in 56 wainscot presses.

The grand Store-house is a noble building to the northward of the White Tower, and extends in breadth 60 feet, in length 245 feet. It was begun by James II. who built the first floor, and finished by King William, who erected that magnificent room called the Small Armory, in which, on its being completed, he and Queen Mary dined in great form, having all the warrant workmen and labourers to attend them, dressed in white gloves and aprons, the usual badges of the order of Free-masonry.

The other buildings within the Tower having nothing remarkable, I shall proceed to give a description of those principal curiosities which are contained in it ; the Reader will therefore excuse an ample detail of the whole, as the compass of this book does not admit of them.

Those that are inclined to see the Tower of London, generally take a view of the wild beasts before any curiosity, as by their situation they first present themselves on entering the outer gate, and passing the Spur Guard. The keeper's house is before it, a lion being placed over the door; and for the admittance of every person six-pence is to be paid, wherein the spectator will be shewn a collection of wild creatures worthy of his admiration.

Having entered the great gate of the Tower, one of the Warders attends to shew the several places where the curiosities are contained, and to explain the same ; the first of which is situated to the southward of the White Tower, and in it are reposed the spoils of the Spanish Armada, which, when the Duke of Medina Sidonia reviewed it at Groyne, and who was commander in chief, consisted of

132 ships, including transports, on board of which were embarked 19,290 soldiers, 8350 sailors, 2080 galley slaves, and 2630 pieces of cannon ; which, at that time, when ships of 1200 tons carried hardly 60 pieces of ordnance, was a prodigious force. Every reader must be acquainted with the fate this armada so justly met, therefore I shall pass an account of it under silence. Suffice it to say, that from the 21st of July 1588, to the 10th of September following, it never had one good night ; so that of 132 ships that arrived in the British Channel, scarce 70 of them returned home again ; and of 30,000 souls on board, upwards of 20,000 were either killed or drowned, or remained prisoners in England.

The trophies here preserved of this memorable victory, together with other curiosities of the sort, are as follow :

The common soldiers pikes, pointed with long sharp spikes, and shod with iron. With these they were to keep off the horse, to make an easy landing ; they are 18 feet long.

Spanish officers lances. They are finely engraven. It is said, one of the Spanish captains, who was taken prisoner, told Lord Burleigh, these lances were meant to bleed the English with : his lordship answered, We have bled your friends with coarser instruments.

Spanish ranceurs. They have a spike at the back, are of different shapes, and were intended to kill the horsemen, or pull them off their horses. On one of them is a piece of coin, designed to be made current ; it has three heads, which they tell you are the Pope's, Philip II's, and queen Mary's.

A remarkable piece of arms, being a pistol and a shield. The shield is made to cover the body at the time of firing the pistol ; and has a little grate to see the enemy through, which is pistol-proof ; it is fired by a match-lock.

Ten pieces of small cannon, neatly mounted, a present from the foundery of London to king Charles I. when a child, to learn the art of Gunnery. They are curious.

The banner, with a crucifix upon it, meant to have been carried before the Spanish general. The pope's benediction before the fleet sailed is engrayed on it. - On his blessing

blessing the fleet, they with one common voice called it Invincible.

Danish and Saxon clubs ; said to have been used by those people when they conquered England. They are curiosities of great antiquity, having lain in the Tower almost 900 years. These have been called the women's weapons, because it is said, by a secret conspiracy, they cut the throats of 35,000 Danes in one night, and took these weapons from them : for which they obtain the right hand of the man, the upper end of the table, and the first cut of the dish. However, the massacre of the Danes in 1012 was not performed by the women alone, but by the private orders of Ethelred II. who commanded his officers to extirpate those cruel invaders ; which was so punctually obeyed that few escaped.

Spanish cravats. Engines of torture, made of iron ; intended to lock together the heads, arms, and feet of English heretics.

Spanish bilboes, to yoke the English prisoners in pairs. They are made of iron.

Spanish shot. Here are four sorts : link-shot, chain-shot, star-shot, and spike-shot, all made to destroy masts and rigging of ships, and sweeping men off the decks ; some give the invention to Admiral Drake.

Spanish Spadas, with poisoned points ; a wound from one of these was incurable.

Spanish halberts, or spears. Some of them are curiously engraven, and inlaid with gold.

The axe with which queen Anne Bullen was beheaded. She was wife to Henry VIII. and mother of queen Elizabeth ; and at the age of 29 fell a victim to the caprice of her husband. This same axe gave the fatal blow to the earl of Essex.

A Spanish pole-axe, used in boarding of ships.

Thumb-screws. They had abundance of these, designed to extort a confession from the English where they had hid their money.

A destructive engine, named the Spanish morning-star. Of these they had thousands, and all their points were poisoned ; they were to use them in close engagement, to strike at the enemy as they boarded.

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The Spanish general's halbert. Engraved on the top is the pope's head ; the nails are all double-gilt with gold ; and it is covered with velvet.

Spanish battle-axe. One blow with this axe would make four holes in a man's skull. In its handle is a pistol, with a match-lock.

Had the Spanish enterprise succeeded, no doubt but some cruelties would have followed ; but the people of England made the most of it ; they talked of discoveries made by the prisoners of racks, wheels, whips of iron, and burning-irons, all which were to be used upon the English heretics ; besides putting to death, and a total overthrow of church and state.

The walking-staff of King Henry VIII. It has three match-lock pistols in it, with coverings to keep the charges dry. They tell you, the king used sometimes to walk round the city, to know if the constables did their duty, and then he used this staff. They farther say of this staff, that one night in his rounds, he was stopped by a constable near the bridge foot, who questioned him concerning his weapon ; when his majesty struck him : the constable, with the assistance of watchmen, apprehended him, and he was carried to the Poultry Compter, where he remained as a common prisoner till the morning. Upon the discovery of their guest, all concerned were much terrified ; but, after some time, the king applauded them for doing their duty, and made them a present. He likewise settled upon the parish of St. Magnus a gift of 23l. and a mark per annum ; and a yearly provision to the prison of 30 chaldron of coals, with a large allowance of bread.

A large wooden cannon, called Policy ; which they tell you, was used at the siege of Bulleign, by Henry VIII. When they could not bring up their heavy cannon, on account of bad roads, he ordered a great number of this sort to be made, and mounted on proper batteries before the town. The French commandant, imagining these a formidable train of real cannon, without firing a shot, gave up the place. We give this on the credit of the warders.

The last of the Spanish spoils, is their general's shield. This was carried before him. The labours of Hercules,

rules, and other expressive allegories, are curiously depicted on it.

Weapons taken at the battle of Sedgmore, in King James II's reign. They belonged to the duke of Monmouth's party, and are made with part of a scythe fixed on a pole.

Partisans which were borne at king William III.'s funeral.

A representation of queen Elizabeth, at the time she delivered her brave and animated speech in the camp at Tilbury, in 1588, professing her intention to lead the army herself into the field; soon after which the famous Armada of Spain was defeated. After riding through the lines of the camp, she alighted from her horse, and addressed the army; at which time she is here seen. The figures, which are a very masterly performance, represent the queen, her horse, and her page. Her majesty is in the very same armour she wore at the time, with a white silk petticoat, ornamented with pearls, spangles, &c. Her robe is of crimson sattin, laced, and fringed with gold; her head is adorned with pearls, and she has a large ruff round her neck. The horse is of a cream colour, and is richly caparisoned. He is held by her majesty's page, who is dressed in a silk snuff-coloured garment, lined with blue, with a fash of blue silk, fringed with gold, which was the habit of that time: with his left hand he holds the horse's bridle, and in his right is her majesty's helmet, having a plume of white feathers. The whole is surrounded with a noble canopy of green.

A small folding-door, adjoining to the east end of the Tower Chapel, the ascent of which is by a grand staircase of 50 easy steps, conducts the spectator to see the Small Armory.

On the left side of the uppermost landing-place is the work-shop, wherein are constantly employed 14 furbishers, in cleaning, repairing, and new placing the arms. On entering the armory, there is a wilderness of arms, so artfully disposed, and so admirably ranged, that at one view the spectator beholds arms for 80,000 men, all bright and shining, and fit for service at a moment's warning; a sight that is not to be matched, perhaps, in the world.

Besides

Besides those exposed to public view, there are 16 chests shut up, each chest containing about 1200 musquets. Of the disposition of the arms, description can convey no adequate idea.

The walls are adorned on the north and south sides with 16 pilasters, eight on each side, of pikes 16 feet long, with capitals of pistols, in the Corinthian order.

On the left hand as you enter, at the west end, are two curious pyramids of pistols, standing upon crowns, globes, and sceptres, finely carved, and placed upon a pedestal about five feet high.

At the east end are the suits of armour of Hen. V. and Hen. VI. and above is a semi-circle of pistols. Between these is the figure of an organ; brass blunderbusses form the large pipes, and pistols the small ones. A fiery serpent is on one side winding round in the form of a snake; the body is of pistols, and the head and tail of carved work. On the other side a hydra, whose heads are combined by links of pistols.

In the inter-columns of this wilderness are,

Some arms taken at Bath, in the year 1715. They have dog locks, which have a catch to prevent their going off at half-cock.

In the form of half-moons and fans, are bayonets and pistols, with a target of bayonets blades in the center. There are other fans composed of these bayonets, which are of the first invention, having plug-handles, that go into the muzzle of the gun, instead of over it; so that when the piece is fired, it shoots away the bayonet.

Brass blunderbusses for sea service, having capitals of pistols over them. The waves of the sea are here represented in old-fashioned bayonets.

In the form of half-moons and fans, are bayonets and sword bayonets, set in scollop-shells finely carved. The sword-bayonet is made like the plug-handle bayonet, only longer.

The rising sun, adorned with rays of pistols, set in a chequered frame of brass-handled marine hangers, with a dog's head on their pommels.

In the center of the room are four beautiful twisted pillars of pistols, 22 feet high, placed at right angles; and exactly

exactly in the middle of them; on the ceiling, is the form of a falling star.

The grand entrance for the admission of the royal family, or any of the nobility, opens into this place. Here are the heads of Julius and Augustus Cæsar, finely gilt.

Serjeants halberts, of an antique make, form a pair of large folding gates.

In furbelows and flounces, hang horse-mens carbines, blunderbusses, and pistols.

Within three regular ellipses of pistols, is Medusa's head, called the Witch of Endor, with snakes stinging her. Here ends the north side.

The figure of a hydra, or seven-headed monster, curiously wreathed.

As you turn to the east, facing the wall, you see a grand figure of a lofty organ, ten ranges high. It is formed of 2000 pair of pistols.

As you return, on the south side, you see Jupiter in a fiery chariot, in the clouds. He carries a thunderbolt in his left hand, has a rainbow over his head, and is drawn by eagles; it is finely carved, and adorned with bayonets.

King Henry V.

His son king Henry VI.

The figures on the south side are formed so as to answer those on the other. When you come to the door which leads to the balcony, you will see on each side.

The star and garter, thistle, rose and crown, represented in fine carved work, ornamented with pistols, &c. and enriched with birds and other creatures.

Arms taken from Sir William Perkins, Sir John Friend, Charnock, and others concerned in the assassination plot in 1696. Among them is the blunderbuss with which they intended to shoot king William as he went to Hampton court; and the carbine that Charnock engaged to shoot his Majesty with as he was hunting.

Arms belonging to the Highlanders taken in 1715. You will be shewn the earl of Mar's fine piece; it is inlaid with mother of pearl, and curiously wrought. A broad sword with which an highlander, at one blow on General Evan's head, cut through his hat, wig, and iron skull cap; when,

it

it is said, the general shot him dead : though others say he was taken prisoner, and generously forgiven. Also the sword of Justice, with a sharp point ; and the sword of Mercy, with a blunt one : these were carried before the Pretender in 1715, when he was proclaimed in Scotland. Some Highlanders pistols ; both barrels and stocks are of iron. And a Highlander's Lochaber-axe, with which they say Colonel Gardiner was killed at Preston Pans.

The implements of war here shewn are, perhaps, the greatest curiosities of their kind in the world.

The royal Train of artillery is kept on the ground floor, beneath the small armory. The room is about 380 feet long, 50 wide, and 24 high, having 16 feet passage in the middle ; on each side of which the artillery are placed. Here are 20 pillars for supporting the small armory above ; which are all hung round with implements of war, trophies of standards, colours, &c. taken from our enemies.

You here behold a great variety of the most dreadful engines of destruction ; whose use fill the mind with horror, and against whose thunder all must fall : nor does the thought of using them for self-defence remove the horrid idea ; but rather raises a wish, that such inventions had never been discovered.

As you enter are two copper cannons, on wheels, taken from before the governor's house at Quebec ; they are three pounders.

Two mortars, and 21 fine pieces of cannon, taken from the French at Cherburg.

Two large cannons used by Admiral Vernon before Cartagena. There is a large scale driven out of each of their muzzels by balls from Boccha Chica castle.

Two carved pieces, a present from the city of London to the duke of Gloucester, Queen Ann's son, to practise the art of war ; they are of curious workmanship.

Four mortars in miniature. They are for throwing hand-granadoes, and are fired with a lock like a common gun ; invented by Colonel Brown ; but never introduced into practice.

Two fine brass cannon, taken from the walls of Vigo, in 1704. The effigy of St. Barbary is on their breeches, which are lions couchant.

A pe-

A petard, used for bursting open city or castle gates.

A large train of fine brass battering cannon, 24 pounders; never used.

A number of cannon from six to 24 pounders, of a new invention. They are remarkable for lightness and contrivance in levelling; which, instead of beds and coins, is done by a screw; saving two men to a gun. They are said to be the invention of the late duke of Cumberland.

Brass mortars. They are 13 inches in diameter, and will throw a shell of 300 weight. Several lesser mortars and shells.

A carcase, used in firing towns. They fill it with pitch, tar, and other combustibles; and where it falls it will burn two hours. It is thrown out of an 18 inch mortar.

A Spanish mortar, 12 inches diameter, taken on board a ship in the West Indies.

Six French cannons. They are six pounders, and were taken from the rebels at Culloden, in 1746. So great was the slaughter in this battle, though it lasted but half an hour, that 3000 rebels were killed.

A handsome piece of ordnance finely decorated with emblematical devices. It was made for Charles I. when prince of Wales.

A parcel of field-pieces, called the Galloping Train; they carry a pound and half ball.

An engine of destruction, which throws 30 hand grenades at once. It is fired by a train.

An elegant brass cannon, said to have cost 200l. in ornamenting. It was made for prince Henry, eldest son of James I.

Two pieces, one with seven bores, the other with three; one fire throws a bullet from each bore: these were made in the time of Henry VIII.

The drum-major's chariot of state, having the kettle-drums placed. It is drawn before the train when upon a march.

Two French field pieces, taken at the battle of Hockstadt in 1704.

A cannon of the first invention. It is formed of bars of iron hammered together, and bound with iron hoops from

from top to bottom. It has no carriage, but is to be moved by six rings, properly placed.

A huge mortar of 6000 weight, which will throw a shell of 500 weight two miles. The touch-hole was melted before Namure, in king William's time; owing to a continual firing, without giving it time to cool.

A handsome twisted brass cannon, called Queen Elizabeth's pocket-pistol. It is 12 feet long, and made in the reign of Edward VI. Your guide will tell you the queen wore it on her side when she rode a hunting.

Two brass cannon, taken at the battle of Ramilie. They are six-pounders, and have each three bores.

A mortar that will throw nine shells at a time. It was used at the grand fireworks in 1748, for firing balloons.

A very fine brass cannon, curiously carved, carrying 24 pounders. On it is engraved lord Ligonier's coat of arms, and the names of the gentlemen who were then the principal officers of the ordnance.

This store-room contains several other brass cannon, and utensils thereunto belonging; together with harness for horses in abundance.

The transparent and well-coloured pictures, which adorn this room, were brought hither from the fire-works played off in 1748, at the conclusion of the peace.

The Horse Armory is in a plain brick building, eastward of the White Tower.

You will be shewn a perfect model of a wonderful machine for making organzine, or thrown silk. Sir Thomas Loombe brought the design from Italy, by the means of a friar, and at the hazard of his life. In the year 1734, he first erected it at Derby. It is a mill which works three capital engines, has 26,586 wheels, and 97,746 movements, all worked by one water-wheel, that turns round thee times in a minute, and at each turn twists 93,720 yards of silk; so that in 24 hours it will work 318,504,960 yards. Of this complicated machine, any single wheel or movement may be stopped, without impeding the rest; and the whole is governed by one regulator. This machine was thought of such importance by the legislature, that, on the expiration of Sir Thomas's patent for the sole use

use of it in 1742, the parliament granted him 14,000l. as a farther recompence for the hazard he ran, and the expence he had been at in introducing and erecting it, on condition he would suffer this model to be taken. The house which contains the above machine at Derby, is five or six stories high, and near a quarter of a mile in length; yet the whole of it is equally warmed by a fire engine, contrived for that purpose.

Here you will behold a representation of English kings and heroes, whose gallant actions are recorded in the history of our country; some of them are martially equipped, sitting on horseback in the same bright and shining armour they wore when they performed those glorious actions which distinguish them in the British annals.

Upon the stair-case, before the room door, is a well-painted figure of a grenadier on duty, in his accoutrements, and his piece resting on his arm.

When you enter the room, you will be first shewn a vast number of iron caps and breast-plates, most of which have been used in war.

On the left hand, as you enter, are figures as big as life, of horse and foot, supposed to be drawn up in military order to attend the line of kings on the other side.

Other curiosities in this room, are:

The large tilting lance of Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk. This general was an expert master of the diversion of tilting. He was frequently tried in France, and always acquired great honour. He once gave Henry VIII. a shock with his spear, which nearly killed his majesty.

A compleat suit of tilting-armour, with the tilting-lance, rest for the lance, the grand-guard, and slits before the eyes for taking the sight.

A compleat suit of armour, rough from the hammer. This suit was made for Henry VIII. when he was but 18 years old; it is six feet high, and has joints in the hands, arms, thighs, &c. which are moved with the greatest facility.

A small suit of armour of curious workmanship, inlaid with silver. It was made for Charles II. when prince of Wales, and only seven years of age: also a piece of armour for his horse's head.

Lord

Lord Courcy's armour, who, the warders tell you, was champion of Ireland; and who, having vanquished a French champion, had the privilege granted to him and his successors of wearing their hats in the king's presence: which privilege is enjoyed by lord Kinsale, as head of that family, at this day.

Real coats of mail, called brigandine jackets. They are formed of small bits of steel, quilted one over another, so nicely, as to resist the point of a sword, and perhaps a musket ball: yet are they so pliable, that the wearer may bend his body any way.

An Indian suit of armour, a present from the Great Mogul to king Charles II. This curious suit is formed of iron quills of about two inches long, finely japanned and placed in rows, one row sliding over another; strongly bound together with silk twist. The Indians use them as a defence against darts and arrows.

A neat little suit of armour, worn by a carved figure of Richard duke of York, the youngest son of king Edward IV. who, with his brother Edward V. were smothered in the Tower, by order of Richard III.

John of Gaunt's armour. He was duke of Lancaster, and son of Edward III. It is seven feet high, and the sword and lance of an enormous size. It is remarkable of this prince, that though he was never a king himself, yet did his father, son, and nephew, each wear a crown.

A droll figure of Will Somers, said to have been Henry VIII's jester. An honest man, says your conductor, of a woman's making: he had a handsome wife, who made him a cuckold; but being dim-sighted, as all cuckolds should be, he would not believe he wore horns on his head, though frequently told so by the king, queen, and others, till he put on his spectacles to convince himself; in which antic manner he is represented.

A collar of torment, said to have been formerly used for the necks of such wives who cuckolded or scolded their husbands. These were found of no effect; for our women, possessing the spirit of liberty, made every man who used them pay dear for his presumption, by increasing the cause of his complaint.

They

We now proceed to the line of kings on horseback.

They are shewn in the following order :

George II. He is on a white horse, and has a sword in his hand. His armour is richly gilt, and the horse finely caparisoned with a Turkey bridle gilt with gold, with globes, crescents, and stars; velvet furniture laced with gold, gold fringe, and gold trappings. He died 1760.

George I. He is also on a white horse, and has a truncheon in his hand. The horse has a Turkey bridle, gilt with gold, with a globe, crescent, and star; the furniture is of velvet, laced with gold, with gold trappings. He died 1727.

William III. He is on a sorrel horse, and holds a flaming-sword in his right hand. The horse's furniture is green velvet, embroidered with silver. His suit of armour was worn by the Black Prince in the famous battle of Cressy. He died 1703.

Charles II. He has a truncheon in his hand, and his horse is dressed with crimson velvet, laced with gold. His armour was worn by the champion of England at the coronation of George II.

Charles I. His suit of armour was a present to him from the City of London, when he was prince of Wales, and is curiously wrought, and gilt with gold. This armour was laid on the coffin of the great duke of Marlborough in his funeral procession, when a collar of SS's was added to it, and is now round it.

James I. of England, and VI. of Scotland. He has a truncheon in his right hand, and his armour is figured. He died 1625.

Edward VI. In his right hand he bears a truncheon. He has a very curious suit of steel armour; on which, in different compartments, are depicted a variety of scripture histories, alluding to battles and other memorable passages. He died 1553.

Henry VIII. He is in his own armour, of polished steel, with the foliages gilt or inlaid with gold; and has a sword in his right hand. He died 1547.

Henry VII. He also has a sword in his hand; his armour is of curious workmanship, and washed with silver. He died 1509.

Edward V. In his right hand he holds a lance: his armour

armour is rich and finely decorated. The crown is hung over his head, because he was proclaimed king, but never crowned.

Edward IV. He has a sword in his right hand ; and his armour is studded. He died 1483.

Henry VI. He was crowned king of France at Paris, but lost that kingdom ; and was at last murdered in the Tower by the duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III. in 1461.

Henry V. By his personal valour, and the great success of his arms, he obtained the government of France, and was acknowledged presumptive heir of that kingdom. He died 1422.

Henry IV. son of John of Gaunt. He died 1413.

Edward III. He is represented in a suit of plain bright armour, with a venerable grey beard. On his sword are two crowns, alluding to his being crowned king of France and England. He died 1377.

Edward I. He has a battle axe in his hand, relating to his expedition to the Holy Land against the Turks and Infidels. His armour is gilt ; and even his shoes are of mail. He died 1307.

William the Conqueror. His armour is quite plain, though last shewn, he is properly first in the line.

The walls of this room are lined with abundance of uncommon pieces of old armour ; such as targets, caps, horses heads, breast-plates, and many other sorts that now want names.

Above the door, as you go out of this armory, is a target, on which the figures of Justice, Fortune, and Fortitude, are engraved in a masterly manner.

The Jewel-Office is a dark, strong, stone room, a little to the east of the grand store-house. Its contents are,

The imperial crown, with which the kings of England are crowned. It is of gold, enriched with diamonds, rubies, emeralds, sapphires, and pearls ; within is a cap of purple velvet, lined with white taffety, and turned up with three rows of ermine. King Charles II. had this crown made soon after his restoration.

The golden orb or globe. This is put into the king's right hand before he is crowned ; and, when he is crown-

ed, he bears it in his left hand, with the sceptre in his right, upon his return into Westminster-hall. It is about six inches in diameter, edged with pearl, and ornamented with precious stones. On the top is an amethyst of a violet colour, in height an inch and half, set upon a cross of gold, and ornamented with diamonds, pearls, &c. The whole ball and top is eleven inches high.

The golden sceptre, with its cross, set upon a large amethyst garnished round with table diamonds. The handle of the sceptre is plain; but the pummel is set round with rubies, emeralds, and small diamonds: the top rises into a fleur-de-lis of six leaves, all enriched with precious stones, from whence issueth a mound or ball made of an amethyst.

The sceptre, with the dove, the emblem of peace, perched on the top of a small Jerusalem cross, ornamented with table diamonds, and jewels of great value.

St. Edward's staff, in length 4 feet 7 inches and $\frac{1}{2}$, and 3 inches $\frac{3}{4}$ in circumference, all of beaten gold, which is carried before the King at his coronation.

A rich salt-seller of state, in form like the square white tower. It is of gold, and used only at the King's table, at the coronation.

The curtana, or sword of Mercy, the blade 32 inches long, near two broad, and without a point, and is borne naked before the King at his coronation, between the two swords of justice, spiritual and temporal.

A noble silver font, double gilt, in which the Royal Family are christened.

A large silver fountain, presented to Charles II. by the town of Plymouth, very curiously wrought, but far short of that already described.

The rich crown of state that his Majesty wears in parliament, in which are a large emerald 7 inches round, the finest pearl in the world, and a ruby of prodigious value.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales's crown.

The late Queen Mary's globe and sceptre, with the diadem she wore in proceeding to her coronation with her consort King William.

An ivory sceptre, with a dove on the top, made for

the late King James the Second's Queen, whose garniture is gold, and the dove on the top, gold enameled with white.

The golden spurs, and armillas, (which are bracelets for the wrists) very antique, and worn at the coronation.

Lastly, the ampulla, or eagle of gold, finely engraved, which holds the holy oil that the Kings and Queens of England are anointed with; and the golden spoon that the Bishop pours the oil into. These are of great antiquity.

There are in the Jewel-office, besides these commonly shewn, all the crown-jewels worn by the Princes and Princesses at the coronations, and a great variety of curious old plate.

Next is the Mint-office, for coining gold, silver, and copper, which is conducted by a number of officers of different denominations. The only part, respecting the coining of money, which persons are permitted to see, is the stamping of money, which is performed in a very expeditious manner.

TOWER HILL is a very spacious area to the north, east, and west of the Tower-ditch, divided into great and little Tower Hill, and was formerly the place for beheading noblemen, &c.

TRADE OFFICE is at Whitehall, near the Horse Guards.

TREASURY, near the Horse Guards. This edifice consists of three stories, the lowest of which is of the basement kind, with small windows, though they are contained in large arches. This story has the Tuscan proportion, and the second the Doric, with arched windows, of a large size; but it is very remarkable, the upper part of this story is adorned with triglyphs and metopes, of the Doric freeza, though the range of ornament is supported by neither columns nor pilasters. Over this story, is a range of Ionic columns in the centre, supporting a pediment. Here the business of the Lord High Treasurer of Great Britain is transacted by 5 Commissioners.

TRINITY HOSPITAL, at Mile-End, is a handsome edifice, consisting of two wings and a centre, wherein is the chapel, which rises considerably higher than the other buildings, and has an ascent to it by a handsome flight of steps.

steps. On each side of the chapel are two sets of apartments exactly resembling the wings.

The wings are low but neat buildings, with an ascent of seven steps to each pair of doors, secured by brick walls, copped with stone ; and there are six of these ascents to each wing, besides two in the front, one on each side the chapel. Between each of these ascents is a pump fixed close to the wall.

It is remarkable that all these ascents lead to the upper story : there are, however, rooms below ; but these are under ground, and the windows upon a level with a broad stone pavement, that surrounds the area next the houses. In the centre of each wing is a handsome pediment, adorned with the company's arms, with the representation of ropes, anchors, and sea-weeds, in open work, spread over the face of the pediments ; and the area within consists of handsome grass-plats, divided by gravel-walks, kept in excellent order, leading down the middle, and across to the centre of the area, where is a statue in stone of Mr. Robert Sandes, well executed. He has a bale of goods placed behind ; he stands with his right foot upon another bale, and near his left foot is a small globe and anchor. On the pedestal is the following inscription :

“ To the memory of CAPTAIN ROBERT SANDES, an Elder Brother and Deputy-Master of the Corporation of Trinity House, who died 1701, and bequeathed to the poor thereof 100l. ; also the reversion, after two lives, of a freehold estate in the county of Lincoln, of 147l. a year, now in their possession. This statue was erected by the corporation, A. D. 1746.”

The end of each wing, next the road, has an empty niche, and over it is a very small pediment, on each side of which is placed a small ship.

The ground on which this hospital stands, was given to the Corporation of the Trinity-House by Captain Henry Mudd, an Elder Brother ; and the above beautiful and commodious building, erected by the company in the year 1695, for the reception of twenty-eight masters of ships or their widows, each of whom receives 16s. per month, 20s. a year for coals, and a gown every second year.

TRINITY HOUSE is situated in Water-lane, Tower street.

TURNERS COMPANY'S HALL is on College hill, Thames street.

TWICKENHAM, a pleasant village in Middlesex, thirteen miles from London, situated on the Thames, between Teddington and Isleworth, and between two brooks that here fall into that river. The church, which is a modern edifice, rebuilt by the contribution of the inhabitants, is a fine Doric structure; and is remarkable for being the burial place of the celebrated Mr. Pope and his parents, to the memory of whom a monument is erected. And the late Dr. Warburton, Bishop of Gloucester, caused another to be erected to the memory of Mr. Pope himself.

Here is a charity-school for fifty boys; and this delightful village is adorned with the seats of several persons of distinction, particularly on the banks of the river. To begin at the upper end; there is an elegant Gothic seat called Strawberry Hill, belonging to the present Earl of Orford; then a beautiful house, late the Earl of Radnor's, now in the possession of Mr. Hindley. The next of considerable note is the villa of the Right Honourable Welbore Ellis, formerly the residence of our celebrated poet Alexander Pope; and the last is Dr. Battie's, at present in the possession of Mr. Paulet. All these houses, besides several others on this delightful bank, enjoy a most pleasing prospect up and down the river, perpetually enlivened with the west-country navigation, and other moving pictures on the surface of this enchanting river. Next below the church, you have the fine seat of Mr. Whitchurch, that of the Earl of Strafford, Mrs. Pitt, and, at the entrance into the meadows, the elegant structure called Marble Hall, belonging to the Earl of Buckinghamshire. Still farther down the stream you have the small but very pretty house of Mr. Barlow; the larger and more grand one of Mr. Cambridge; and the sweet retirement called Twickenham Park, the residence of the Duke of Montrouse. This brings you down to Isleworth, which, from the entrance into the meadows at the earl of Buckinghamshire's, is about a mile and a half on the bank of the river, opposite to Ham-walks and Richmond-hill, and is one of the most beautiful walks in England.

The fine weeping willow which Pope planted, which,
independent

independent of coming from his hand, is the finest tree of its kind, a vegetable curiosity, and as flourishing as ever.

Among the variety of fine villas, in this charming place, Lady Diana Beauclerc's, called Twickenham Meadows, bears a very distinguished rank. The apartments, which are fitted up with extraordinary taste, are well furnished with works of virtù, and the grounds are laid out in a style of elegance worthy the refined possessor, who is herself skilled in the arts, of which some of her exquisite drawings are an ample proof.

U.

UNDERWOOD'S ALMSHOUSE is in Lamb's-alley.

UNION FIRE OFFICE is in Maiden-lane.

UPMINSTER, a village in Essex, fifteen miles and a half from the metropolis, in the road from it to Tilbury Fort. It is called Upminster, from its lofty situation. That ingenious philosopher, Dr. William Derham, author of those two excellent works, Astro and Physico-Theology, was rector of this place, from 1689 to 1735. In this parish is a spring, which the Doctor mentions in the latter work, [Book II. Chap. V.] as a proof that springs have their origin from the sea, and not from rains and vapours. This spring, in the greatest droughts, was little, if at all diminished, after an observation of about twenty years, although the ponds were all dry over the country.

UXBRIDGE, a town in Middlesex, in the road from London to Oxford, from the first of which cities it is distant fifteen miles. Though it is entirely independent, and governed by two bailiffs, two constables, and four headboroughs, it is only a hamlet to Great Hillingdon. The river Coln runs through it in two streams, full of trout, eels, and other fish; and over the main stream is a stone bridge that leads into Buckinghamshire. The church, or rather chapel, was built in the reign of Henry VI. This town has many good inns, and is particularly distinguished by the whiteness of the bread. There are many corn mills at a small distance, and a considerable number of waggon loads of meal are carried from thence every week to London.

V.

Vauxhall. Of the origin of the celebrated gardens at this place, Mr. Pennant derives the name from that desperate miscreant Guy Faux, or Vauxe, wh^d resided near it, and Dr. Ducarel imagines was Lord of the Manor, of the same name, the site of which is now occupied by Marble-Hall, the late Cumberland Tea-gardens, and several other adjacent buildings. Sir John Hawkins, in his History of Music, gives the following account of it :

About the year 1730, Mr Jonathan Tyers became the occupier of it ; and, there being a large garden belonging to it, planted with a great number of stately trees, and laid out in shady walks, it obtained the name of Spring Gardens ; and the house being converted into a tavern, or place of entertainment, it was much frequented by the votaries of pleasure, Mr. Tyers opened it with an advertisement of a Ridotto al Fresco, a term which the people of this country had till that time been strangers to. These entertainments were several times repeated in the course of the summer, and numbers resorted to partake of them ; and this encouraged the proprietor to make his garden a place of musical entertainment for every evening during the summer season : to this end he was at great expence in decorating the gardens with paintings ; he engaged a band of excellent musicians ; he issued silver tickets for admission at a guinea each ; and, receiving great encouragement, he set up an organ in the orchestra, and in a conspicuous part of the garden erected a fine statue of Mr. Handel, the work of Mr. Roubiliac.

We shall now proceed to lay before the reader a description of these beautiful gardens in their modern state, which are so justly celebrated for the variety of pleasures and elegant entertainment they afford. They are situated on the south side of the Thames, in the parish of Lambeth, about two miles from London, and are said to be the first gardens of the kind in England ; but they are not so old as the Mulberry Garden (where Charles II. went to regale himself the night after the Restoration, and formed an immediate

diate connexion with Mrs. Palmer, afterwards created Dutches of Cleveland); but the trees are more than a century old, and, according to tradition, were planted for a public garden. In the year 1710, Mr. Addison attended Sir Roger de Coverly to this spot, which then went by the name of Spring Gardens, and was a place of resort. There have been poets and poet laureats on this place without number.

So commodious is the situation to the Thames, that those who prefer going by water, can be brought within two hundred yards of this delightful place, at a much easier expence than by land. But as the company come and stay later now than formerly, (for the mode of life, and the hours for pleasure and busines are entirely altered,) it is the fashion to come in coaches.

The season for opening these gardens commences about the beginning of May, and continues till August. Every evening (Sunday excepted) they are opened at half past six o'clock, for the reception of company.

As you enter the great gate to which you are conducted by a short avenue from the road, you pay two shillings for admittance. The first scene that salutes the eye, is a noble gravel-walk about 900 feet long, planted on each side with a row of stately elm and other trees, which form a fine vista terminated by a landscape of the country, and a beautiful lawn of meadow ground, all which so forcibly strike the imagination, that a mind tinctured with any sensibility of order and grandeur, cannot but feel inexpresible pleasure in viewing it.

Advancing a few steps within the garden, we behold to the right a quadrangle or square, which, from the number of trees planted in it, is called the grove; in the middle of it is a magnificent orchestra of Gothic construction, curiously ornamented with carvings, niches, &c. the dome of which is surmounted with a plume of feathers, the crest of the Prince of Wales. The whole edifice is of wood painted white and bloom colour. The ornaments are plastic, a composition something like plaster of Paris, but only known to the ingenious architect who designed and built this beautiful object of admiration. In fine weather the musical entertainments are performed here by a select band

of the best vocal and instrumental performers. At the upper extremity of this orchestra, a very fine organ is erected, and at the centre of it are the seats and desks for the musicians, placed in a semicircular form, leaving a vacancy at the front for the vocal performers. The concert is now opened with instrumental music at half past seven, which having continued about half an hour, the company are entertained with a song: and in this manner several other songs are performed, with sonatas or concertos between each, till the close of the entertainment, which is always at eleven o'clock, by the last regulation.

In the front of a large timber building, which you approach with advantage from the middle of the great room, is a most interesting painted landscape (called the Day-Scene) of great magnitude; which before dusk is drawn up, to exhibit a scene, which was first introduced many years ago, and which in one of the entertaining papers, entitled *The World*, was called, by misapprehension, the Tin Cascade. It was a very natural representation of a water-mill, with the miller's house, and a fine cascade, all illuminated by concealed lights. This illuminated scenery has since been varied to great advantage. It is the representation of a storm, in which the trees are furiously agitated, and the thatch of a cottage blown down. A church, and a bridge of one arch, through which rolls a rapid stream, are the principal objects in this scene; and over this bridge pass sometimes a waggon and horses, and sometimes a party of soldiers, &c. This new scene, which is by Carver, has a very pleasing effect; but will probably give way to some new suggestion of prolific fancy. About half past nine o'clock the curtain is drawn up, and at the expiration of ten minutes let down again, and the company return to hear the remaining part of the concert. The last song was always a duet or trio, accompanied with a chorus. But catches and glees found their way into the orchestra about twelve years ago; and their novelty was attended with success. A glee and catch, in three and four parts, are performed in the middle and at the end of the musical bill of fare, which always consists of sixteen pieces every night.

In

In that part of the grove which fronts the orchestra a considerable number of tables and benches are placed for the company : and at a small distance from them (fronting the orchestra) is a large pavilion of the composite order, which particularly attracts the eye by its size, beauty, and ornaments. It was built for the late Prince of Wales : and in which his grandson, the present Prince, has often supped. The ascent is by a double flight of stone steps decorated with balustrades. The front is supported by stately pillars, and the entablature finely ornamented in the Doric taste. In the cieling are three little domes with gilt ornaments, from which descend three glass chandeliers. The whole has undergone considerable alterations and improvements.

Behind this pavilion is a very handsome drawing-room, built likewise for the late Prince of Wales.

The space between this pavilion and the orchestra may be determined the grand rendezvous of the company, who constantly assemble in this part, if weather be fine, to hear the vocal performers, and as soon as the song is ended, stray about the gardens. The groups of figures varying in age, dress, attitudes, &c. moving about on this occasion, cannot fail to give great vivacity to the numberless beauties of the place.

The grove is beautifully illuminated in the evening with above 2000 glass lamps, which glitter among the trees, in addition to which there are a considerable number of variegated lamps, interspersed among the trees, which appear exceedingly light and brilliant.

In cold or rainy weather, on account of sheltering the company, the musical performance is in a rotundo, where an elegant orchestra is erected. This rotundo, which is seventy feet in diameter, is on the left side of the entrance into the gardens, nearly opposite to the orchestra. Along the front, next the grove, is a colonnade, formed by a range of pillars, under which is the entrance from the grove. Within this room, on the left hand, is the orchestra, which is enclosed with a balustrade. The front is supported by two pilasters and two columns of the Ionic order, embellished with foliage from the base a considerable way upwards. On the sides of the orchestra are

painted Corinthian pillars, and, at its extremity is the organ. In the centre of the rotundo hangs a glass chandelier, under which, if the spectator looks around, he may see himself reflected on all sides, in sixteen square looking-glasses, ornamented at the top with festoons of artificial flowers. Round the rotundo is a convenient seat, and above each of these looking-glasses is a sash window, decorated with a curtain of pink linen, with silver fringe, which corresponds with the colour of all the columns in this noble room ; the top of which is a dome slated on the outside, and within resembling a shell. The roof is so contrived, that sounds never vibrate under it ; and thus the music is heard to the greatest advantage. For a few seasons after this rotundo was erected, it was distinguished by the fashionable appellation of the umbrella.

This rotundo is also enlarged by a saloon, which is so joined to the building, that the whole makes but one edifice : a part of the rotundo, opposite the orchestra, is laid open for receiving this saloon ; and its entrance here is formed and decorated with columns, like those at the front of the orchestra already described. In the roof, which is arched and elliptic, are two little cupolas in a peculiar taste, and in the summit of each is a skylight divided into ten compartments ; the frames in the Gothic style. Each cupola is adorned with paintings ; Apollo, Pan, and the Muses, are in one, and Neptune with the Sea Nymphs in the other ; both have rich entablatures, and something like a swelling sofa. Above each cupola is an arch divided into compartments ; from the centre of each, which is a rich Gothic frame, descends a large glass chandelier. Adjoining to the walls are ten three-quarter columns for the support of the roof.

Between these columns are four elegant frames and pannels, with two lesser ones at the upper end, originally designed for portraits of the Royal Family ; but the death of the late Prince of Wales (who was the patron of these gardens) is supposed to have prevented their being executed, and for some time they remained unfilled. At length, in 1760, Mr. Hayman was employed to celebrate, with his masterly pencil, some of the most glorious transactions of the last war but one ; and, in 1761, the first picture

picture was exhibited to view. It represents the surrender of Montreal, in Canada, to the British army, commanded by General, now Lord, Amherst. On a commemorating stone, at one corner of the piece, is this inscription :

POWER EXERTED,
CONQUEST OBTAINED,
MERCY SHEWN!
M D C C L X.

The second represents Britannia, holding in her hand a medallion of his present Majesty, and sitting on the right hand of Neptune in his chariot drawn by sea-horses, who seem to partake in the triumph for the defeat of the French fleet (represented on the back ground) by the late Lord Hawke, (who condescended to sit to the painter,) Nov. 10, 1759. The third represents the late Lord Clive receiving the homage of the Nabob; and the fourth, Britannia distributing laurels to Lord Granby, Lord Albemarle, Lord Townshend, and the Colonels Monkton, Coote, &c.

The entrance into this saloon, from the gardens, is through a Gothic portal, which is the best entrance, when the candles are lighted, for viewing the whole to advantage, the prospect being extensive and uninterrupted, abounding with variety on every side, and a gay and brilliant company adding a peculiar lustre to the grandeur of the place.

On each side of this entrance, on the inside, are the pictures of their Majesties, in their coronation robes.

The whole of this rotundo is illuminated by the patent lamps.

A few seasons since, an additional room of a great length has been added to the north of the rotundo, from whence is its principal entrance. The sides of which room are embellished with some beautiful rural views.

Having described those principal objects in the grove which first attract the stranger's attention, we will now take a tour round it, and survey every thing that merits observation.

The grove is bounded by gravel walks, and a considerable number of pavilions or alcoves, ornamented with paintings from the designs of Hayman and Hogarth; and each

pavilion has a table in it that will hold about six or eight persons. To give a description of these pavilions, and a list of the paintings in them, we must begin, for the sake of order, with our entrance into the garden. The first is on the left hand, under a Gothic piazza and colonnade, formed by a range of pillars which stretch along the front of the great room. Near twenty years ago, a covering or colonnade was put up in the walks round the orchestra, which forms a square. It is an admirable protection to the company, who are preserved from the effects of a perpendicular shower of rain. The sides are enriched with numberless lamps. The whole illuminations, at ten o'clock, remind the reader of the magic representations in the Arabian Nights Entertainments. As the present subject is poetical, we cannot avoid quoting a couple of lines from the English Ovid, with a slight alteration :

The blazing glories, with a chearfu! ray,
Supply the sun, and counterfeit the day.

The expence of this erection, which cost 2000l. was defrayed by a Ridotto al Fresco ; the second that ever was exhibited in these gardens. The paintings in the pavilions are,

1. Two Mahometans gazing in astonishment at the many beauties of the place.
2. A shepherd playing on his pipe, and decoying a shepherdess into a wood.
3. New-river-head, at Islington, with a family going a walking, a cow milking, and the horns archly fixed over the husband's head.
- * 4. The game of quadrille, and the tea-equipage.
5. Music and singing.
6. Children building houses with cards.
7. A scene in the Mock Doctor.
8. An archer and a landscape.
9. The country dancers round the Maypole.
10. Thread my needle.
11. Flying the kite.
12. A story in Pamela, who reveals to Mr. B's house-keeper her wishes of returning to her own home.

V A U

13. A scene in the Devil to Pay : the characters are Jobson, Nell, and the Conjurer.

14. Children playing at shuttlecock.

15. Hunting the whistle.

16. Another Story in Pamela, her flying from Lady Davers.

17. A scene in the Merry Wives of Windsor, where Sir John Falstaff is put into the buck-basket.

18. A sea engagement between the Spaniards and African Moors.

Here the paintings end ; but the pavilions continue in a sweep which leads to a beautiful piazza and a colonnade, 500 feet in length, in the form of a semi-circle, of Gothic architecture, embellished with rays. The entablature consists of a carved frieze with battlements or embrasures over the cornice. In this semi-circle of pavilions are three large ones, called temples ; one in the middle, and the others at each end, adorned with a dome, a pediment, and a beautiful turret on the top ; but the two latter are now converted into portals, one as an entrance into the great room, and the other as a passage to view Mr. Carver's scenes, which are directly opposite to each other : however the middle temple is still a place for the reception of company, and is painted, in the Chinese taste, by Risquet, with the story representing Vulcan catching Mars and Venus in a net. This temple is adorned with wreathed columns and other Gothic ornaments. On each side of this temple the adjoining pavilion is decorated with a painting; that on the right represents the entrance into Vauxhall, with a gentleman and lady coming to it ; and that on the left, Friendship on the grass drinking.

Having traversed this semi-circle, we come to a sweep of pavilions that leads us into the great walk : the last of these is ornamented with a painting representing Black-eyed Susan returning to shore, after taking leave of her Sweet William.

Returning to the grove, where we shall find the remainder of the boxes and paintings better than those heretofore seen, and beginning at the east end, which is behind the orchestra, and opposite the semi-circle above mentioned, the pavilions are decorated with the following pieces :

i. Dif-

1. Difficult to please.
2. Sliding on the ice.
3. Players on bagpipes and hautboys.
4. A bonfire at Charing-cross, and other rejoicings ; the alisbury stage overturned, &c.
5. The play of blind-man's buff.
6. The play of leap-frog.
7. The Wapping landlady, and the tars who are just come ashore.
8. The play of skittles, and the husband upbraided by the wife, who breaks his shin with one of the pins.

Proceeding forward we see another range of pavilions, in a different style, adorned with paintings, forming another side of the quadrangle, which, in particular, claims the observation of the spectator, by a grand portico in the centre, and a marble statue underneath : but we shall begin where we left off, and describe these in their places. In the first pavilion is,

1. The taking of Porto Bello, in 1740.
2. Mademoiselle Catherina, the famous dwarf.
3. Ladies angling.
4. Bird-nesting.
5. The play at bob-cherry.
6. Falstaff's cowardice detected.
7. The bad family, with the parson coming in to make peace : the husband has the tongs ready lifted up to strike his wife, who is at his feet, supplicating mercy ; and their three children are crying.

8. The good family : the husband is reading ; the wife with an infant in her arms, and the other children are listening ; the rest are spinning, and the maid is washing the dishes.

9. The taking of the St. Joseph, a Spanish register ship, in 1742, by Captain Tucker, in the Fowey man of war.

Next is a semi-circle of pavilions, with a temple and dome at each end, and the space in front decorated with trees. In the middle, on a pedestal, is a beautiful marble statue of Handel, in the character of Orpheus playing on his lyre, by Roubiliac. This was the first great display of that sculptor's abilities, at least for the public eye ; and was approved of by Mr. Pope. A very rare instance of a statue

statue to living merit ! It is not so large as life, though very like the original ; {for there was no block of marble large enough in England, at that time, for the purpose, as Pope somewhere expresses it, to

“ Hew off the marble, and draw out the man.”

But this statue is now placed in the additional room north of the rotundo.

The remainder of the paintings, in this range, are,

1. Bird-catching, by a decoy with a whistle and net.
2. The play of fee-faw.
3. The fairies dancing on the green by moon-light.
4. The milk-maid’s garland, with its usual attendants.
5. The kiss stolen.

Here ends the boundary of the grove on this side ; but, turning on the left, we come to a walk that runs along the bottom of the gardens : on each side of this walk are pavilions, and those on the left hand are decorated with the following paintings :

1. A northern chief, with his princess and her favourite swan, placed in a sledge, and drawn on the ice by a horse.
2. The play of hot-cockles.
3. An old gypsey telling fortunes by the coffee-cups.
4. The cutting of flour, a Christmas gambol, which is by placing a little ball at the top of a cone of flour, into which all are to cut with a knife, and whoever causes the ball to fall from the summit, must take it out with their teeth ; which is represented in the painting.
5. The play of cricket.

On the opposite side is a row of pavilions, with a Gothic railing in the front of them ; and at the extremity of this walk, is another entrance into the gardens from the road. At the other end of the walk, adjoining to the Prince’s pavilion, is a small semi-circle of pavilions, defended in front by a Gothic railing, and ornamented in the centre, and at each end, with Gothic temples : in both the latter are fine glass chandeliers and lamps ; the former is ornamented in front with a portico, and the top with a Gothic tower and a handsome turret.

In all these pavilions the music is very distinctly heard,
and

and from most of them are prospects of the noble vistas, and other agreeable objects.

Having finished our description of the grove, and every part of its ornaments, we will now take a survey of the other parts of the gardens.

From the upper end of the walk last described, where we concluded the list of the paintings, we may see a long narrow vista that runs to the top of the gardens : this is called the Druid's or Lover's walk, and on both sides of it are rows of lofty trees, some of which, meeting at the top, and interchanging its boughs, forms a delightful verdant canopy. Among these trees build a number of fine singing birds, such as nightingales, blackbirds, thrushes, &c. whose sweet harmony adds a peculiar pleasure to this rural scene. The contiguous walk is an open one, and has one of the finest rows of high elm-trees that is to be met with, towards the coach-gate, as it is called.

Returning to the spot where once stood the statue of Handel, we may, by looking up the garden, behold a noble vista, which is called the grand south walk, of the same size as that seen at our first entrance, and running parallel with it. This vista is formed by lofty trees on each side, and was terminated by a large and fine painting of the ruins of Palmyra ; but the ruins themselves decayed, and made way for a noble view of architecture, designed by Sandby, and painted by Mortimer. At night, a transparent scene is displayed, which was the performance of the same excellent painter. In the centre of the cross gravel work is a superb temple, the largest of the kind in England, which was built by Mr. Smith, of Knightsbridge, in six weeks only. It was brought hither in three pieces, although the diameter is 44 feet, and the dome is supported by eight lofty pillars. It cost near 900 guineas. Every evening it is illuminated by a large chandelier in the centre, and festoons of variegated lamps round the bottom of the dome. On the right hand, this walk is terminated by the trees which shade the lover's walk ; and, at the extremity, on the left, is a landscape painting of ruins and running water, which is reckoned a master-piece.

From our situation to view this painting is another gravel-walk that leads up the gardens, formed on the right side

side by a wilderness, and on the left by rural downs, as they are termed, in the form of a long square, fenced by a net, with several little eminences in it after the manner of a Roman camp. The downs are covered with turf, and pleasingly interspersed with cypress, fir, yew, cedar, and tulip-trees. On one of the eminences is a statue of our great poet Milton, nearly surrounded with bushes, and seated on a rock, in an attitude listening to soft music, as described by himself, in his *Il Penserofo*. It is now illuminated every night with lamps, and was cast in lead by Roubiliac. From this statue, looking through the noble temple mentioned above, to the other extremity of the walk, we see a beautiful statue of Apollo, which the illumination of the patent lamps exhibits to great advantage.

At the upper end of these downs is a gravel-walk, formed on each side by lofty trees. This walk runs across the gardens, and terminates them this way.

In this walk is a beautiful prospect of a fine meadow (surrounded with park pales). This prospect is made by the trees being opposite the grand walk, (which runs from the entrance into the gardens), and a haha is formed in the ditch to prevent the company going into the field.

The principal parts of all these charming walks from the boundaries of wildernesses composed of trees which shoot to a great height, and are all inclosed with an espalier, somewhat in the Chinese taste.

In a dark night the illuminations are very beautiful, and cannot fail to surprise and delight every susceptible spectator; but in a moon-light night there is something more peculiarly pleasing, which so strongly affects the imagination, that it almost instils an idea of enchantment.

When the music is finished, great numbers of the company retire to the pavilions to supper, and some are attended with French horns and other music. To invite and detain their customers the longer, the proprietors have two bands of wind music, in small moveable orchestras. They are engaged at a considerable expence, and are not permitted to take money, nor drink at the tables. A curious spectator may at this time enjoy a particular pleasure in walking round the grove, and surveying the brilliant guests. The multitude of groups varying in figure, age, dress, attitude, and the visible disparity of their humours,

humours, might form an excellent school of painting ; and so many of our lovely countrywomen visit these blissful bowers, that were Zeuxis again to attempt the picture of Venus, it is from hence, and not from Greece, that he would borrow his image of perfect beauty. Nothing is wanting that can contribute towards the convenience of this entertainment ; every thing is served in the best manner, and with the greatest readiness.

About one hundred nights make the season of Vauxhall ; and the average of about one thousand persons a night is supposed to make a good season to the proprietors. On June 25, 1781, more than eleven thousand persons were in the gardens, owing to the permission of the late Duke of Cumberland, to notify his intention of supping in the gardens with his Duchess ; and to its being the sailing-day for the cup on the Thames, an anniversary donation of his Royal Highness. This was the most memorable instance, of past or present times, where so many people assembled and paid admission money, where the invitation and entertainment was music, and where seven thousand persons were accommodated with provisions and refreshment on so small a spot.

The present proprietors of this enchanting spot have spared no expence whatever, either to augment or to heighten its beauties. Besides the covered walks, all paved with a composition, instead of clinkers or gravel, almost all the pavilions and boxes have colonnades in front, seven feet broad, which effectually shelter them from rain. Nor must a great improvement this season be forgotten ; namely, a handsome waiting-room, 30 feet by 20, near the coach entrance into the gardens.

VICAR GENERAL'S OFFICE is in Knight's Rider Street.

VICTUALLING OFFICE is in Somerset Place.

VINTER'S COMPANY'S HALL is in Thames Street.

W.

WALBROOK CHURCH, see ST. STEPHEN'S, WALBROOK.

WALHAM, a village near Fulham, where are some genteel houses and good gardens.

WALTER'S ALMSHOUSES, are one in the New Road leading from Westminster Bridge to Blackman-Street.

ANOTHER

ANOTHER at Newington Butts.

ANOTHER in Old-Street.

WALTHAM ABBEY, a village in Essex, on the east side of the river Lea, which, here dividing, incloses some islands with fine meadows, and parts it from Waltham Cross. The Abbey whence it took its name, was built in 1062.

The site of this Abbey, which has been in different possessors, was last in the family of the late Sir William Wake, Baronet. The Abbey-house, which had been repaired, rebuilt, and somewhat modernized by its different possessors, was entirely pulled down in 1770. A gate into the Abbey-yard, a bridge which leads to it, some ruinous walls, and an arched vault, are, with the church, the only remains of this magnificent foundation. A tulip-tree, for which the gardens were known, and resorted to, is still standing in full vigour.

WALTHAM CROSS, also called West Waltham, is a post and market town on the west side of the river Lea, in Middlesex, in the road to Ware, eleven miles and a quarter from London. It takes its distinguishing epithet from the cross built there by Edward I. in honour of his beloved Queen Eleanor, whose corpse in its way from Lincolnshire to London rested here. It is a noble edifice; and round it were several effigies, with not only the arms of England, but also of Castile, Leon, Poictou, &c. tho' they are now greatly defaced.

WALTHAMSTOW, a village in Essex situated on the river Lea, contiguous to Low Layton. In this parish are several ancient seats, and handsome houses, belonging to persons of distinction, the most remarkable of which was that of Higham-hall, pleasantly situated upon Higham-hill, a rising ground about half a mile north from Clay-street, just above the river Lea, overlooking the counties of Middlesex and Hertfordshire, and commanding a most extensive prospect. It has been a magnificent fabric; and, in ancient times, when the lords resided upon their royalties, no place could be more admirably situated than this mansion, which had within its view the whole extent of its jurisdiction: but there are now hardly any traces of its ancient grandeur remaining.

The

The church of Walthamstow is a large edifice, situated upon a hill, and consists of three aisles ; that on the north side, built by Sir George Monox, Alderman, and Lord Mayor of London in the reign of Henry VIII. is called Monox's aisle ; that on the south side bears the name of Thorne's aisle.

WALTON, a village in Surry, situated on the Thames, opposite to Shepperton in Middlesex. Here are the remains of an ancient camp, consisting of about twelve acres of land, supposed to have been a work of the Romans ; and from this village runs a vallum or rampart of earth, with a trench, as far as St. George's Hill, in this parish. It is said, that Middlesex once joined to this town, till about 300 years ago, the old current of the Thames was changed by an inundation, and a church destroyed by the waves.

At this place was a very curious bridge over the Thames, erected by the public-spirited Samuel Decker, Esq. who lived in this town, and who, applying to parliament for that purpose, obtained, in the year 1747, an act to empower him to erect a bridge there, and this admirable structure was completed in August 1750. But it has since been taken down, and a new one erected in its stead.

WALWORTH, a considerable village in the parish of Newington, in Surry, now very rapidly increasing in buildings.

WANDSWORTH, a village in Surry, between Battersea and Putney, on the banks of the Thames, and on the road to Portsmouth. Its name is said to be derived from the river Wandle, which, crossing the town, falls here into the Thames. In this place is a considerable iron foundry and manufactory, by which government were supplied during the late war ; together with a white-lead manufactory, snuff mills, and some large calico printers, and dyers. Here is a handsome seat built by Lady Rivers, which has been lately sold to Sir Samuel Hannay, who is making considerable improvements on the spot. Here are also the agreeable villas of Sir William Fordyce, Sir James Sanderson, Mrs. Howard, Mr. Masterman, Mr. Bush, Mr. Webster, and Mr. Tatlock, which have a delightful

delightful view of the Thames, between the bridges of Putney and Battersea. The two churches of Fulham and Putney to the left, embosomed as it were in the woods, form, with the bridge, a very picturesque appearance ; and the prospect is greatly improved by a view of Harrow-on-the-hill in the front, and of Highgate and Hampstead to the left. The body of the church is a neat modern edifice ; but the tower is very ancient. Besides the small cemetery contiguous to the church, there is a more spacious one at the entrance of the village, on the left hand from London.

In Garret lane, between this village and Tooting, there has been a mock election, after every general election, of a *Mayor of Garret*, to which Mr. Foote's dramatic piece of that name gave, for some time, no small celebrity. This custom, which originated in a frolic of some young gentlemen, appeared, at the two last elections, to have lost much of its attractions both with the great and little vulgar, who formerly used to resort to it in prodigious crowds.

WANSTED, a village in Essex, adjoining to Woodford, and separated from Barking parish by the river Roding. In this place and its neighbourhood are several fine seats of the nobility, gentry and wealthy citizens ; but their lustre is greatly eclipsed by Wansted house, the magnificent seat of the late Earl Tylney, but now of his nephew and heir Sir James Tylney Long, Bart. This noble seat was prepared by Sir Josiah Child, his Lordship's great-grandfather, who added to the advantage of a fine situation a vast number of rows of trees, planted in avenues and vistas, leading up to the spot of ground where the old house stood. And his Lordship's father, before he was ennobled, laid out the most spacious pieces of ground in gardens, that are to be seen in this part of England.

The house was built since these gardens were finished, and is a magnificent edifice, upwards of 260 feet in length and 70 in depth, fronted with Portland stone, which, where it is not discoloured by the smoke, as in London, continues to grow whiter, the longer it is exposed to the open air.

The

The fore-front of the house has a long vista that reaches to the great road at Leyton-Stone, and from the back-front, facing the gardens, is an easy descent that leads to the terrace, and affords a most beautiful prospect of the river, which is formed into canals; and beyond it the walks and wildernesses extend to a great distance, rising up the hill, as they sloped downwards before; so that the sight is lost in the woods, and the whole country, as far as the eye can reach, appears one continued garden.

The house was built by the late Earl's father, and designed by Col. Campbell, and is certainly one of the noblest houses, not only in the kingdom but in Europe; and its grand front is thought to be as fine a piece of architecture as any even in Italy. It consists of two stories, the state and ground story.

This latter is the basement, into which you enter by a door in the middle, underneath the grand entrance, which is a noble portico of six Corinthian columns, supporting a pediment in which are the arms of the late nobleman. Under this is the landing-place from a double stone staircase, which leads to the grand hall.

Before this house is a circular bason, which seems equal to the length of the front: here are no wings, though it was the original design of the architect. On each side, as you approach the house, are two marble statues of Hercules and Venus, with obelisks and vases alternately placed, which make some atonement for the defect just mentioned. The garden front has no portico, but a pediment with a bas relief supported by six three-quarter columns. In the garden is a curious grotto.

Mr. Arthur Young, in his "Six Weeks Tour" observes, that "Wansted, upon the whole, is one of the noblest houses in England." The magnificence of having four state bed-chambers, with complete apartments to them, and the ball-room, are superior to any thing of the kind in Houghton, Holkham, Blenheim, and Wilton. But each of these houses are superior to this in other particulars; and to form a complete palace, something must be taken from all. In respect of elegance of architecture, Wansted is second to Holkham.

The

The old parish church was built chiefly by the liberality of Sir Richard Child, Bart. Viscount Castlemain; and in the chancel is a very superb monument for Sir Josiah Child, whose statue in white marble stands pointing downward to the inscription. Underneath lies the figure of Bernard, his second son; and on each side sits a woman, veiled, one leaning her head upon her hand, and the other closing her hands, and wringing them. There are also several boys in mourning postures, and one expressing the vanity of life by blowing up a bubble. On the 13th of July 1787, the first stone of a new church was laid by Sir James Tylney Long, Bart.

WAR OFFICE is at Whitehall.

WARRANT OF ATTORNEYS OFFICE is in Pump-court, Middle Temple.

WATERMAN'S HALL is near London-bridge, in Thames-street.

WATSON'S ALMSHOUSE is near Shoreditch, in Old-street.

WAX CHANDLERS COMPANY'S HALL is in Maiden-lane.

WEAVERS COMPANY'S HALL is a handsome building situate in Basinghall-street.

WELSH COPPER OFFICE is in Philpot-lane, Fenchurch-street.

WELSH SCHOOL is in Gray's-inn-lane.

WESTBY'S ALMSHOUSE is on Hoxton-causeway.

WEST HAM, a village in Essex, a mile from Stratford, called West Ham, to distinguish it from East Ham. About half a mile from the church, near the Abbey Mills, are the site and some remains of a once very considerable monastery called the abbey of Stratford Lanthorne, founded in 1185.

This abbey was bound to maintain the bridge at Bow, said to be the first arched stone bridge in England, and thence named, though perhaps it might derive its appellation from the French word *beau* (handsome), an epithet very likely to be given to it in those times. See Bow.

The gateway of the abbey, built of brick, is still standing, over the road from the mills to the church. On part of its site is a public house and tea gardens, called the Adam

Adam and Eve, adjoining to which is one of the stone arches of the abbey, where the soil has been evidently much raised. In the kitchen of this house is a curiously carved grave stone, on which were some brafs inscriptions that were unfortunately removed; and in the gardens is a stone coffin, that was dug up here about eighteen years ago.

WESTERAM, a neat well built town on the western borders of Kent, situate about 15 miles from London. On an eminence near this town is a handsome seat built by the late Earl of Jersey, called Squirries.

WESTMINSTER BRIDGE OFFICE is in Old-palace-yard.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY, the foundation of which has been handed about by many fabulous accounts. In this uncertainty, no more can be determined than to adhere to those writers who place its foundation by Sebret, king of the East Saxons, in the year 605, on the ruins of a temple, dedicated by these heathens to Apollo. Sebret having been converted to the Christian faith by St. Austin, built a church at Thorney, westward of London, and had it dedicated to St. PETER. This edifice was enlarged by Offa King of the Mercians; but being destroyed by the Pagan Danes, whose cruel ravages and depredations extended throughout the kingdom, it was rebuilt by King Edgar, A. 969, and again reduced to very great extremities by Danish cruelties. Edward the Confessor afterwards restored it to a much more flourishing condition. He caused it to be consecrated, the 28th of December, 1065, honoured again by the name of St. Peter, and by a bull of Pope Nicholas II. was constituted a place for the inauguration of the Kings of England. The appellation of Westminster, was then given to distinguish it from the church of St. Paul's, in the city of London. William the Conqueror was the first King crowned therein, by Alfred Archbishop of York, on Christmas-day, 1066.

In the year 1221, Henry III. erected a chapel at the east end of the church, and dedicated it to the Virgin Mary. Some time after Henry being informed of the great decay of the church and steeple, caused the whole fabrick

fabrick to be taken down, in order to rebuild the same ; and though 39 years were employed in the erection of the present stately structure, yet the body of the church was not finished until the year 1285.

In 1502, *Henry VII.* caused the chapel of the *Virgin Mary* to be taken down, and there erected the present magnificent edifice, denominat^{ed} *Henry VII.'s Chapel.*

This chapel, like the former, he dedicated to the blessed Virgin, designing it for a burial-place for him and his posterity ; and in his will expressly enjoins, that none but the blood-royal should lie therein. He procured a bull from pope Leo, for uniting to this abbey the collegiate church of St. Martin's-le-grand, and the manor of Tykill in Yorkshire.

From the death of this prince, till the reign of William and Mary, no great alterations were made in this structure, when it became the object of parliamentary concern, to rescue it from ruin by a thorough reparation, at the expence of the nation. And though the ravage made in it by *Henry VIII.* and the havock without and within it during the civil wars, can never be recovered, yet it has, by the labour and skill of Sir Christopher Wren, and those that succeeded him, been decorated with some new ornaments, and by the addition of two stately towers, of curious workmanship, at the west end.

This building extends 360 feet within the walls. It is 72 feet broad at the nave, and at the cross 195.

The form of the church is that of a crucifix, in which Henry VII's chapel is no part. In the original plan the south side answered exactly to the north, by attending to which you may form a true judgment of the whole. The cloysters on the south side were added for the conveniency of the monks.

In viewing the outside of this building, observe the two new towers at the west, and the magnificent portico leading into the north-cross, called the Beautiful, or Solomon's Gate, founded by Richard II. his arms, carved in stone, is over the door. This portico, of the Gothic

order, is extremely beautiful, and over it is a most magnificent window of modern design.

If you enter the abbey at the west door, between the towers, you will here command the whole body of the church, the pillars dividing the nave from the side-aisles being so curiously formed as not to obstruct the side-opening ; and your sight is terminated to the east by the fine painted windows over the portico of Henry VII's chapel.

The first thing that strikes the imagination is the awful solemnity of the place, caused by the loftiness of the roof, the happy disposition of the lights, and the noble range of pillars by which the whole building is supported.

The pillars, 46 in number, terminate towards the east by a sweep, thereby enclosing the chapel of Edward the Confessor in a kind of semi-circle, and excluding all the other chapels belonging to the abbey.

Answerable to the middle range of pillars are columns adjoining to the walls, which, as they rise, spring into semi-arches, and are every where met in acute angles by their opposites, thereby throwing the roof into a variety of little ornamental carvings at the closings and crossings of the lines.

On the arches of the pillars are galleries of double columns, 15 feet wide, covering the side-aisles, and enlightened by a middle range of windows, over which there is an upper range of larger windows : by these, and the under range, with the four capital windows facing the E. W. N. and S. the whole fabric is so admirably enlightened, that you are never dazzled with a glare, nor incommoded with darkness.

There are fine paintings in the great west window, of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob ; Moses and Aaron, and the twelve patriarchs ; the arms of king Sebert, king Edward the Confessor, queen Elizabeth, king George, and Dr. Wilcox, bishop of Rochester. This window was set up in 1738, and is very curious.

To the left, in a lesser window, is a painting of Richard II.

In the window on the right, is a representation of Edward the Confessor, in his robes.

The sumptuous and costly monuments erected in this venerable pile, are too numerous to be described within the compass of this work. It is certain that there is not a nobler amusement than a walk in this Abbey, among the tombs of heroes, patriots, poets, and philosophers ; you are surrounded with the shades of your great fore-fathers ; you feel the influence of their venerable society, and grow fond of fame and virtue in the contemplation. It is the finest school of morality, and the most beautiful flatterer of imagination in nature. I appeal to any man's mind, who has a taste for what is sublime and noble, as a witness to the pleasure he experiences on this occasion ; and I dare believe he will acknowledge, that there is no entertainment so various or so instructive.

Many are the curiosities contained in this Abbey, which any person may see by paying six-pence. An attendant is always on the spot to shew and explain the same.

The choir is open daily for divine service, at ten o'clock in the morning, and at three in the afternoon. The grand entrance is by a pair of iron gates finely wrought. The floor is paved with fine black and white marble.

In 1776, the stalls, &c. were re-built, and the floor somewhat raised, by which the choir is made more commodious for divine service, and for the performance of the ceremonies at coronations, installations, &c. All the alterations are in a light and elegant Gothic style.

On each side of the altar are marble doors opening into St. Edward's chapel, where our kings retire to refresh at their coronations. Here is the coronation chair, which, for antiquity, is a great curiosity. It is said, that this chair was brought from Scotland by Edward I. when he conquered that kingdom ; that in it is inclosed the stone on which the patriarch Jacob reposed when he beheld the miraculous descent of angels.

We shall describe the principal monuments, beginning at the south door of the choir.

Adjoining the enclosed chapels is a plain monument to Mr. John Dryden, a celebrated poet. Died 1700.

A neat table monument to Mrs. Martha Birch. It is on a high pillar. Died 1703.

A monument to Abraham Cowley, an excellent poet. The fire coming from the mouth of the urn, and the chaplet of laurel, with which it is bound, allude to the merit he acquired by his writings. Died 1667.

A monument for John Roberts, Esq. It has his portrait in profile ; and over it sits a delicate weeping figure, by the side of an urn, in relief.

Another for Geoffrey Chaucer, the father of English poets. It has been an elegant Gothic monument ; but at present is much defaced. Died 1400.

A bust, in relief, of John Phillips, a celebrated poet ; he is in an arbour, interwoven with laurel-branches, vines, and apple-trees. Died 1708.

A monument of white marble to Barton Booth, Esq. On one side of this medallion is Fame, crowning him with a wreath of laurel ; on the other, tragedy is lamenting his loss : it is ornamented with the tragic mask, ancient harp, &c. Died 1733.

A monument to the memory of Michael Drayton, an eminent poet. Died 1631.

A monument to Ben Johnson, a poet. It is decorated with emblematical figures. Died 1637.

The tomb of Samuel Butler, a poet. Died 1680.

A monument in statuary marble to the memory of Edmund Spenser, a celebrated poet. Died 1598.

A monument to the memory of John Milton, an eminent poet. Died 1674.

A handsome monument to the memory of Mr. Gray. The Lyric Muse, in *alt relief*, holds a medallion of the poet, pointing her finger to the bust of Milton above. Died 1771.

A monument to the memory of Thomas Shadwell, a poet. It is of fine marble, and adorned with a mantling, urn, and bust ; and crowned with a chaplet of bays. Died 1692.

A majestic monument to the memory of Matthew Prior, an excellent poet. It is finely embellished, and worth observing : the figure of History, with her book shut, is on

on one side of the pedestal ; and Thalia, one of the Muses, having a flute in her hand, is on the other ; and between them is his bust, upon a raised altar of fine marble. On the sides of a handsome pediment above are two boys ; one has an hour-glass in his hand, which has run out ; the other holds a torch reversed ; and on the top is an urn. Died 1721.

Charles de St. Dennis, Lord of S. Eyremond. Died 1703.

A tablet to the memory of Mrs. Pritchard. Died 1768.

A monument to William Shakespeare, a celebrated poet. It is extremely beautiful ; the attitude, shape, air, and dress of the figure are finely expressed. On the pedestal are the heads of Henry V. Richard III. and queen Elizabeth, alluding to characters in his plays. On the scroll are his own lines.

The cloud-cap'd towers, the gorgeous palaces,
The solemn Temples, the great globe itself,
Yea, all which it inherits, shall dissolve,
And, like the baseless fabric of a vision,
Leave not a wreck behind.

On the floor is a plain blue sepulchral stone, to Dr. Samuel Johnson. Died 1784.

A monument to James Thomson, a poet. This gentleman is represented sitting, having his left arm upon a pedestal, and a book with the cap of Liberty in his other hand. The Seasons are carved upon the pedestal, in basso relievo ; to which a boy points, offering him a crown of laurels, as the reward of his genius. The tragic mask, with the ancient harp, lies at his feet. A projecting pedestal supports the whole. Died 1748.

A curious monument to Nicholas Rowe, Esq. a poet ; and his only daughter. An elegant bust on a pedestal, stands on an altar, and near it is the figure of a lady in the deepest sorrow ; between, on a pyramid behind, is a medallion of a young lady, in relief. Died 1718.

A handsome monument to John Gay, an excellent poet. This gentleman excelled in farce, satire, fable,

and pastoral; of which the masks, tragedy-daggers, and instruments of music, here blended together, are emblems. The two lines in front were written by himself.
Died 1732.

Life is a jest, and all things show it;
I thought so once, but now I know it.

A neat monument to Dr. Goldsmith. On it is his portrait in profile. It is ornamented with a festoon curtain, olive-branches, and books. Died 1774.

A lofty and magnificent monument to John Duke of Argyle and Greenwich; surrounded with rails, and adorned with figures as large as life. The chief figure is highly animated: Minerva is on one side the base, and eloquence on the other; the one in an affecting manner, displaying the public loss at his death, and the other looking mournfully up at the principal figure. Above is the image of History, who on a pyramid is writing the titles of the hero, having a book in the other hand, supposed to contain his actions; for the cover is inscribed with his age, and the date of his death. Died 1743.

A monument to George Frederick Handell, an eminent musician. This is Roubiliac's last performance. The figure is beautiful, and the face has a great likeness of Mr. Handell. His left arm rests upon a group of musical instruments. Over his head, in the clouds, is an angel playing on a harp; to whose harmony he appears to be very attentive. "I know that my Redeemer liveth!" in the celebrated Messiah, is placed before him. Died 1759.

A magnificent monument to Lady Robinson, and Sir Thomas her husband. She died 1772; he, 1777.

Above, is a monument to Dr. Stephen Hales, an eminent divine and philosopher. Here are represented three elegant figures in relief; Religion, Faith, and Virtue; the latter is exhibiting a medallion of this great explorer of nature; Religion is lamenting the loss of the divine; and at the feet of Faith is a globe, on which the winds are displayed, alluding to his invention of the ventilators. Died 1761.

To Sir Richard Cox, taster to queen Elizabeth, and
taster

taster and steward of the household to king James I. It is a table-monument of white marble. Died 1623.

A neat monument to Isaac Casaubon. Died 1614.

To John Ernest Grabe. Over Casaubon's monument, is a fine figure of this gentleman, sitting upon a marble tomb; it is as large as life, and appears very thoughtful, as meditating on futurity. Died 1711.

Next to the west corner of this cross is an old monument to William Camden, the father of our Antiquities. He is in a half-length figure, resting on an altar, in the dress of his time; a book is in his left hand, and in his right are his gloves. Died 1623.

Before you proceed to the south aisle, you will find on the pavement some names deserving your notice. Among them is Thomas Parr, who lived in the reigns of king Edward IV. Edward V. Richard III. Henry VII. Henry VIII. Edward VI. queen Mary, queen Elizabeth, king James, and king Charles; and died at the age of 152 years. At the age of 130 he was prosecuted in the Spiritual Court for bastardy; for which offence he did penance publicly in the church. Died 1635.

A small white stone thus inscribed, "O rare! Sir William Davenant!" It covers his grave. Died 1668.

Sir Robert Murray, an eminent mathematician. He was one of the founders, and first president, of the Royal Society. Died 1673.

Against the pillars in this Cross is a table monument to Dr. Samuel Barton, a very ingenious and learned gentleman. Died 1715.

Another to Dr. Anthony Horneck, a worthy divine, and a prebendary of this church. Died 1696.

Go on to the south aisle. Against the wall you find a monument to Sophia Fairholm. An ancient sepulchre is here represented, over which is raised a grand edifice, embellished at top with the arms of the family. Died 1716.

Above is a monument to Sir John Bowland, a baron of the Exchequer. On a pyramid of black marble; and in a medallion of statuary marble is his profile, ornamented

with emblems expressive of his eloquence and justice.
Died 1776.

A grand monument to William Wragg, Esq. A figure of Memory, in a thoughtful attitude, is leaning on an urn, which has marine ornaments. A representation of the melancholy situation of the ship when, with many others, he was drowned, is in the centre.

A grand monument to Sir Cloudesly Shovel. On the base, in bass relief, the ship Association is represented as striking against a rock, and at the top are two boys blowing trumpets. He was ship-wrecked on the rocks of Scilly, where he perished, with several others.
Died 1707.

A monument to George Stepney, esq. an ambassador to several foreign courts. This monument is of rich materials; but poorly executed. Died 1706.

Above is a monument to John Methuen, esq. and to the right honourable Sir Paul Methuen, his son.
Died 1706, 1757.

A small handsome monument, in white marble, to Dr. Isaac Watts, a great divine. His bust is supported by Genii, whose countenances express a pleasing satisfaction. Below is a beautiful figure of the doctor contemplatively sitting on a stool, while an angel is opening to him the wonders of creation. He has a pen in one hand, and points to a celestial globe with the other.
Died 1748.

To the memory of Major Richard Creed; a tablet-monument, adorned with military trophies. This valiant officer was shot through the head at the battle of Blenheim, 1704.

George Churchill, a valiant sea-officer. This monument is grand and lofty. The glories of this hero are fully set forth in the inscription. Died 1710.

A marble tablet, decorated with military trophies, to General Strode. Died 1776.

To the memory of Sir Palms Fairborne, governor of Tangier. This fine monument is placed between two grand pyramids of black marble, which stand on cannon balls; on their tops are two Moorish emperor's heads in profile;

profile ; and emblematical devices, in relief, adorn their middles. The enrichments, in relief, on the pyramids, represent the manner of his glorious death ; on one side he is shot, while viewing the enemy's lines before the town ; on the other is a hearse and six horses bringing him wounded to the castle. His arms, with this motto, " Tutus si fortis." is on a lofty dome ; and over it, by way of crest, is a Turk's head on a dagger, which he won by his courage when fighting against the Turks in the German war. Died 1680.

A very neat monument to Major John André. It is composed of a sarcophagus, elevated on a pedestal. On the front, General Washington is represented in his tent at the time he received the report of the court-martial, who tried Major André. A flag of truce from the British army is likewise seen, with a letter to the General to treat for the Major's life ; which was unsuccessful. He is here represented as going, with great fortitude, to meet his doom. On the top, Britannia reclined laments his fate ; and the lion seems to mourn his untimely death. He was executed in America as a spy (during the unhappy troubles in that country) in 1780.

To the memory of Sir John Charding. This monument very emblematically alludes to the travels of this gentleman. The globe and geographical instruments round it exhibit a view of the different countries through which he travelled.

Col. Roger Townshend. Two Indians support a sarcophagus : on its front, in basso relievo, is represented the fall of this hero, attended in his expiring moments by his officers. This monument is judiciously decorated with military trophies. Killed at Ticonderago, 1759.

Sidney, Earl Godolphin. A rich dressed bust. He was an able statesman. Died 1712.

Sir Charles Harbord, and Clement Cottrell, esq. It is a double monument ; on the base of which is represented, in relief, a terrible engagement at sea. These two gentlemen perished in the Royal James, with the earl of Sandwich, who commanded in her against the Dutch, in a dreadful sea-fight off the Sussex coast, the ship being set on fire, 1672.

Above is the monument of William Hargrave, esq.; governor of Gibraltar. This monument must not escape your notice; it was designed and executed by Roubiliac. The resurrection is represented by a body rising from a sarcophagus. A contest between Time and Death; Time proves victorious; and, by breaking his antagonist's dart, divests him of his power, and tumbles him down; the King of Terrors drops his crown from his head. Above, is a vast building in a state of dissolution; and in the clouds is a cherub, sounding the last trumpet. The whole has a noble appearance. Died 1748.

John Smith, esq. This monument is said to be the most just and well finished in the abbey. The device is a pyramid and altar, on which sits a veiled lady (supposed to be his daughter), in a mournful and disconsolate posture, resting her right arm on a curious busto in relief. Died 1718.

Above is a monument to General James Fleming. It is adorned with warlike trophies. At the top of a marble pyramid is a medallion of this hero; and, at the base, are the figures of Minerva and Hercules binding the emblems of Wisdom, Prudence, and Valour together, as characteristics of the hero. Died 1750.

A grand monument to General George Wade, over the door that leads to the cloysters, demands your notice. A beautiful marble pillar is in the centre, enriched with military trophies; as Time eagerly approaches to pull down this pillar, Fame pushes him back. The head of the general is in a medallion. Died 1748.

To the memory of Katherine Bovey. Here Faith has shut her book, and Wisdom is lamenting the death of her patroness; between them is the lady's head, in curious black marble. Died 1726.

Above is a monument to Lord Viscount Howe. The genius of the province of Massachuset's Bay is represented in a mournful posture, lamenting this hero's fall; above is his family arms, with military trophies. He was slain on a march to Ticonderago, 1758.

On a pedestal is a bust of the learned Dr. Zachary Pearce, bishop of Rochester. The features are a very striking resemblance of the deceased. On the sides are emblems of his church dignities. Died 1774.

A monument to Dr. Joseph Wilcox, dean of Westminster, ornamented with books, &c. On one side an angel exhibits a scroll; and on the other, another is placed as reading of it. Died 1756.

To the memory of Thomas Spratt, D. D. and his son. On the top, between enrichments of books, &c. is his arms quartered with that of the see of Rochester; and beneath is his arms; died 1713, 1720.

Above, is a magnificent monument to Admiral Tyrrell. The device is from the burial service; "When the sea shall give up her dead." An angel descending is sounding the last trump, while the admiral is rising from the sea, behind a large rock; on which is placed his arms, with emblems of Valour, Prudence, and Justice. The background represents darkness. The separation of the clouds discovers the celestial light, and a choir of cherubs singing praises to the Almighty: over the rock, at a vast distance, the sea and clouds seem to join. The admiral's countenance, with his right hand on his breast, is expressive of hope and anxiety, and his left arm significant of seeing something wonderfully awful. On the rock an angel has wrote this inscription; "The sea shall give up her dead, and every one shall be rewarded according to his works." Hope is on the top of the rock; in her left hand is a celestial crown to reward his virtue; and, with a joyful countenance, extends her right to receive the admiral. Hibernia is leaning on a globe, lamenting his loss, and pointing to that part of the sea where his body was committed. The admiral's ship Buckingham, with her masts imperfect, are on one side the rock; on the other is a flag, with trophies of war. This monument has been much censured.

William Congreve, esq. On a pedestal of remarkable fine Egyptian marble, is placed a half-length portrait of this gentleman, with figures alluding to the drama. Died 1728.

A small table-monument to Henry Wharton; an author of great repute. Died 1624.

A fine well-finished statue, large as life, leaning on an urn, of James Cragg, esq. secretary of state. Died 1720.

The next noble monument hath a bold base and pyra-

mid of Sicilian marble, is 36 feet high, and is erected to Captain James Cornwall. The rock seen against the pyramid is embellished with naval trophies, sea-weeds, &c. and in it are two cavities ; in one is a Latin epitaph, and in the other cavity is a view of the sea-fight before Toulon, in basso relievo ; on the fore-ground whereof, the Marlborough, of 90 guns, is seen fiercely engaged with admiral Navarro's ship the Real of 114 guns, and her two seconds, all raking the Marlborough fore and aft. On the rock stand two figures : one represents Britannia under the character of Minerva, accompanied with a lion ; the other figure is expressive of Fame; who, having presented to Minerva a medallion of the hero, supports it whilst exhibited to public view. The medallion is accompanied with a globe, and various honorary crowns, as due to valour. Behind the figures is a lofty spreading palm-tree, whereon is fixed the hero's shield or coat of arms, together with a laurel-tree ; both which issue from the naturally barren rock, as alluding to some heroic and uncommon event. Killed in the above fight 1743.

Sir Thomas Hardy, knt. rear-admiral. This monument is esteemed one of the justest in the abbey. Behind is a lofty pyramid, of a blueish-coloured marble ; at the bottom of which the effigy of the deceased is reclining upon a tomb of elegant workmanship, with a naked boy on his left side weeping over an urn. The enrichments round the pedestal are executed with great judgment. Died 1732.

We are now at the western end of the abbey.

John Conduit, esq. Master of the Mint. The design of this monument is equal to the former. In the middle of the pyramid is a large medallion of brass, resting on a cherub below, and suspended by another at top. Died 1737.

William Horneck, esq. This monument is finely enriched with books, plans, and instruments of fortification, alluding to his being chief engineer to the royal train. Died 1746.

Sir Godfrey Kneller. His bust is under a canopy of state, the curtains whereof are finely gilt and tied up with golden strings. On each side the bust is a weeping cherub, one resting on a framed picture, the other holding a painter's pallet and pencils. He was painter to several of the kings of England.

A grand

A grand monument to the memory of General Lawrence. The genius of the East India Company is seen pointing to the bust of the general, and Fame declaring his great actions; an account of which is on the shield which she holds in her hand. In relief, on the tablet of marble, is the siege of Tritchinopoly. Died 1775.

Anne countess dowager of Clanrickard. A well-done effigy of this lady is resting upon a tomb. Died 1732.

Gen. Robert Killegrew. This is a good piece of sculpture, cut out of one stone. The decorations are both highly picturesque, and very distinct. He was killed 1707.

A monument to Richard Mead, M. D. Here is his bust, with emblems expressive of his learning and knowledge; a physician. Died 1754.

John Baker, esq. This is a rostral column of curiously-veined marble, enriched with the prows of galleys, a Medusa's head, with naval and military trophies. He was vice-admiral of the White. Died 1716.

Henry Priestman, a sea-officer. A fine medallion, with the words "Henry Priestman, esquire" round the head, is suspended with a knot of ribbons, fastened to a pyramid of various-coloured marble. Beneath are naval trophies and sea-instruments; well executed. Died 1712.

The bust of Philip Carteret, a youth. A fine figure of Time is standing on an altar, holding a scroll, on which the following lines are written, and which he is supposed to be repeating. Died 1710.

Why flows the mournful Muses' tear
For thee cut down in life's full prime?
Why sighs for thee the parent dear,
Cropt by the scythe of hoary Time?
Lo! this, my boy, 's the common lot!—
To me thy memory entrust;
When all that's dear shall be forgot,
I'll guard thy venerable dust.
From age to age, as I proclaim
Thy learning, piety, and truth;
Thy great example shall enflame,
And emulation raise in youth.

Robert, lord Constable. A neat piece of architecture, ornamented with a cherub below, and his arms and crest on the top. Died 1714.

Dr.

Dr. Peter Heylin. This is a plain neat monument. On the top is a pediment with his arms : on the base the same are quartered with his lady's. Died 1662.

Charles Williams, esq. The scroll-work and scolloping of this monument is remarkable. And it is supported by a death's head on the wings of Time. Died 1720.

Sir Edmund Prideaux and Ann his wife. This monument is adorned with a vase ; beneath is their arms, and on each side is a small weeping figure. Above, in a medallion, are represented Sir Edmund and his lady. He died 1728, she 1741.

To the memory of Temple West, esq! vice-admiral of the White. Died 1757.

A bust of William Croft, Dr. in music. An organ, in bas relief, is on the pedestal. Died 1727.

A tomb to John Blow, Dr. in music. On it is a canon in four parts, set to music, and cherubs, flowers, &c. Died 1708.

Dr. Boulter, archbishop of Armagh. This monument is of the finest marble and polish. His bust, with his long-flowing hair, and solemn gracefulness, is very natural. It is ornamented with ensigns of his dignity, which are highly finished. The inscription is in a beautiful border of porphyry. In this monument the sculptor has given great proofs of a superior genius. Died 1742.

Percy Kirk, esq. lieutenant-general. On each side of a fine bust of this gentleman is a winged seraph ; one having a dagger in his right-hand inverted, and, in his left, a helmet ; the other is resting on a ball ; and in his left-hand is a torch reversed. Died 1741.

Lord Aubrey Beauclerk. This monument is ornamented with arms, trophies, and naval ensigns : and in an oval niche, on a pyramid of Dove-coloured marble, is a beautiful bust of this young nobleman. He lost his life cannonading Bucca Chica castle, where both his legs were shot off, in the ship Prince Frederick, 1740.

Sir John Balchen. On this beautiful monument, in relief, is represented a ship perishing in a storm ; and over it, in white marble, a bust of this great admiral. The enrichments, arms, and trophies, are well executed. He was lost on board the Victory, with near 1000 others, in 1744.

General

General Guest. As fine a bust, and decorations, of white marble as any in the abbey; which are placed on a base and pyramid of most beautiful Egyptian porphyry. This monument is finished in a very masterly manner. Died 1745.

Over the north door is a magnificent monument to admiral Watson. In the centre of a range of palm trees, is an elegant figure of the admiral in a Roman habit, with a branch of palm in his right hand, receiving the address of a prostrate figure, representing the genius of Calcutta, a place he relieved. The figure in chains on the other side, is a native of Chandernagore, a place taken by the admiral. Died 1757.

George Montague Dunk, earl of Hallifax. This is a stately monument; the bust on which is a striking likeness of his lordship. It is supported by Truth and Honour; the former holds a mirror, having his foot on a mask, treading on Falshood; the latter is presenting the ensigns of the order of the Garter. Its various emblems allude to many public offices which he held. Died 1771.

A very lofty and magnificent monument to Lord Chatham. The emblematical figures are large, pleasing, and well executed. A rich pediment supports Britannia: on her right hand is Ocean, as representing the sea; he is crowned with sea-shell, and has his hand on the head of a dolphin. On her left hand is Ceres, as representing the earth; she is crowned with flowers, and exhibits the fruits of the earth, &c. whose countenances are all expressive of sorrow at the loss of this great statesman. Above these are the figures of Prudence and Fortitude, ruling qualities in his lordship's character. And at the top is a full length figure of his lordship as speaking, a striking likeness, in a graceful attitude. Died 1778.

Sir Charles Wager, admiral of the White. An elegant monument. The principal figure is Fame, holding a portrait of the deceased in relief, supported by an infant Hercules. The enrichments are naval trophies, instruments of war, navigation, &c. On the base, in relief, is the destroying and taking of the Spanish galleons in 1708. Died 1743.

Admiral Vernon. On a marble pedestal is a bust of that

that brave admiral ; and Fame is crowning him with laurels. The ornaments are naval trophies. Died 1757.

John Hollis, duke of Newcastle. A lofty, magnificent, costly, and well-designed monument. The principal figure represents the noble person to whose memory this stately mausoleum was erected. In his right-hand is a general's staff, and in his left a ducal coronet. On one side the base stands a statue of Wisdom ; on the other, one of Sincerity. On the angles of the upper compartment sit angels ; and on the ascending sides of the pediment sit two cherubs, one with an hour-glass, alluding to the ad-measurement of man's life by grains of sand ; the other pointing upwards to life everlasting. Died 1711.

William Cavendish, duke of Newcastle. A stately piece of architecture, in the ancient taste, handsomely ornamented. Under a rich canopy of state lies the duke. Died 1676.

Sir Peter Warren. A magnificent monument of white marble to this brave admiral, done by Roubiliac. A large flag, hanging to a flag-staff, spreads in natural folds behind the whole monument. Hercules is placing Sir Peter's bust on its pedestal ; and on the other side is Navigation, with a laurel wreath in her hand, gazing on the bust with a mixed look of melancholy and admiration. Behind her a cornucopia pours out fruit, corn, the fleece, &c. and near it are a cannon, an anchor, and other decorations. Died 1752.

Above is a very neat monument to Admiral Storr. It has a handsome bust of the admiral, and is ornamented with an anchor and naval trophies.

Turning to the right, and against the screen of the choir, is the effigy of a gentleman in full length, in a tufted gown ; and, upon the base, a lady kneeling. They are Sir Thomas Hesketh and Julian his wife. Died 1605.

Dame Mary James. A very neat monument. It is an urn wreathed and crowned with a viscount's coronet, on a handsome pedestal. Died 1677.

Hugh Chamberlane, M. D. and F. R. S. He lies upon a tomb-stone, with his head uncovered, his right-hand upon

upon his night-cap, and a book in his left. On each side are emblems of Physic and Longevity; two beautiful Italian pieces of Sculpture. Fame is descending with a trumpet in one hand, and in the other a wreath. Above are weeping cherubs. Died 1728.

A small but elegant piece to that famous musician Henry Purcell, esq. Died 1695.

Almericus de Courcy, baron of Kinsale. His lordship is represented in full proportion, in armour, under a rich cahopy, finely ornamented and gilt. Died 1719.

Dame Elizabeth Carteret. The figure of this lady, and that of the winged seraph descending to receive her, have been much admired; died 1717.

On the north side of the entrance into the choir, is Sir Isaac Newton. A grand and expressive monument. He is recumbent, leaning his right arm on four folios, thus entitled, Divinity, Chronology, Optics, and Phil. Prin. Math. and pointing to a scroll supported by winged cherubs. Above is a large globe, projecting from a pyramid behind, whereon is delineated the course of the comet in 1680, with the signs, constellations, and planets. On this globe sits the figure of Astronomy, with her book closed, in a very thoughtful, composed, and pensive mood. Beneath is a most curious bas relief, representing the various labours in which Sir Isaac chiefly employed his time; as discovering the cause of gravitation, settling the principles of light and colours, and reducing the coinage to a determined standard. The device of weighing the sun by the steelyard is bold and striking; and the whole monument has been much praised. Died 1726.

On the south entrance to the choir is James, earl Stanhope. A lofty and magnificent monument. The principal figure leans upon his arm in a cumbent posture, having in one hand a general's staff, and in the other a parchment scroll. A Cupid stands before him, resting himself upon a shield. Over a martial tent sits a beautiful Pallas, holding in her right-hand a javelin, and in the other a scroll. Behind is a slender pyramid, answering to that of Sir Isaac Newton's. On the middle of the pedestal are

two

two medals, and on each side the pilasters one. He was a soldier, a statesman, and a senator. Died 1721.

In the south aisle is Thomas Thynne, esq. A fine piece of statuary. The chief figure is in a dying posture, and at his feet is a weeping cherub. He was barbarously murdered, as depicted, in relief, upon the pedestal, by three assassins, hired for that purpose by count Koningsmarck, who shot him in his own coach in Pall-Mall. Koningsmarck's design was a hope of obtaining Mr. Thynne's wife in marriage ; but she detested the villainous deed, and afterwards married the great duke of Somerset. Murdered 1682.

Thomas Owen, esq. a judge of the Common Pleas. He is in his robes, at full length, leaning on his left arm. Died 1598.

Dame Grace Gethin. A very stately monument, supported by the coats of arms of three different families. It bears the figure of a young lady devoutly kneeling, with a book in her right hand, and her left is on her breast. On each side is an angel ; one holding a crown, the other a chaplet, over her head : and on the ascending sides of the pediment are two female figures in a mournful posture. Died 1697.

Sir Thomas Richardson, lord chief justice of England. A large and noble monument of black marble, on which is an effigy, in brafs, of the Judge in his robes, with a collar of S. S. Died 1635.

To the memory of William Thynne, esq. a valiant soldier. He is represented lying at full length on a monument of marble and alabaster, gilt. Died 1584.

A monument to Dr. Richard Busby, master of Westminster school. It is a handsome monumt, on which is the figure of this skilful grammarian, in his gown, looking earnestly at the inscription. He has an open book in his left hand, and in his right he holds a pen. On the pedestal beneath, are a variety of books, and his family arms are at the top. Died 1695.

To the memory of Robert South, D. D. The design of this is something like the former, but not so well executed. The doctor is in his canonical robes, resting his arm

arm on a cushion, in a cumbent posture, and his right hand is placed on a death's head. In his left hand is a book, which he seems to have just closed from reading, having his fingers between the leaves. Above is a group of cherubs issuing from a mantling. Died 1716.

Having now conducted you round the walls of the open parts of the abbey, we shall next proceed to the ten enclosed chapels (one of which is not shewn, and three of the others are laid in one), including Henry VII's, besides the chapel of Edward the Confessor, which stands in the centre, and is inclosed in the body of the church.

Price 6d. each person.

First, the chapel of St. BENEDICT is not shewn.

In it is an antique tomb of free stone to Arhbishop Langham.—A monument to Lyonel Cranfield, earl of Middlesex.—A tomb to Dr. Bill, dean of Westminster.—A monument to Frances, countess of Hertford.—A monument to Dr. Goodman, dean of this church.—A table-monument to George Spratt.—A monument to the children of Henry III. and Edward I.

TOMBS, &c. in ST EDMUND'S CHAPEL.

On your left-hand, as you enter, is a monument of John of Eltham, second son of king Edward II. The figure of this gentleman is of white alabaster, habited like an armed knight; a coronet of greater and lesser leaves encircle his head, said to be the first of its kind. Some tell you this monument was erected to H. Holland, duke of Exeter, who perished at sea in Edward IV's reign.

A fine monument to John Paul Howard, earl of Stafford. It is of white marble, ornamented round the inscription with honorary badges of the Stafford family. Died 1762.

To the memory of William of Windsor (sixth son of Edward III.) and of the Blanch of the Tower, his sister, so named from the place of their nativity. A small table-monument, and on it lie the effigies of these children; the boy

boy is dressed in a short doublet, and the girl in a horned head-dress, the habits of their time.

To the memory of lady Frances duchess of Suffolk. A tomb raised from the floor, and on it the figure of this lady, in her proper robes.

A majestic monument of white marble, to Francis Holles. A youth in Grecian armour is represented sitting on a Greek altar. Died 1622.

To lady Elizabeth Russel, daughter of Lord Russel. This altar is in the same taste as the former, but embellished in a different manner. The image is of white marble, and sits in a sleeping posture: beneath her foot is a death's head, at which she points with her finger. It has been said, that a bleeding of her finger had caused her death; but the design alludes to the composure of her mind at the approach of death, which she seems to consider only as a profound sleep, and that she should awake again in the gladness of a glorious resurrection; of which the Latin motto is a proof, "She is not dead, but sleepeth." An eagle, the emblem of eternity, stands on a florilegium of roses, &c.

Within the rails of the former monument is a most grand one to the memory of John lord Russel, and his son. This monument, which is of various-coloured marble and alabaster, is painted and gilt; the figure is in a cumbent posture, in his coronation robes: at his feet is his infant son.

Against the wall is a monument to lady Jane Seymour, daughter to Edward duke of Somerset. Died 1560.

And another to the right honourable the lady Catherine Knollys. Died 1568.

Beneath the window which fronts the entrance, is a very antique monument to Sir Bernard Brocas, chamberlain to Anne, queen of Richard II. It is a representation of a Gothic chapel, in which is the image of an armed knight, in a cumbent posture, having his feet on the back of a lion. Beheaded by the people who deposed Richard II. 1399.

A monument to Sir Richard Peckfall. The Latin verses

verses on the basis of the pillars have been thus justly rendered ;

Death can't disjoin whom Christ hath join'd in love.

Life leads to death, and death to life above.

In heaven's a happier place, frail things despise,
Live well, to gain in future life the prize.

An ancient monument to Humphrey Bouchier. It is of grey marble; and in plated brass is the figure of a knight in armour: he has one foot upon an eagle, and the other upon a leopard, and his head reclines upon a helmet. He was slain in the battle of Barnet-field 1471.

¶ Another ancient monument to William de Valence. This is a wooden figure, lying in a cumbent posture on a wainscot chest, which stands upon a tomb of grey marble. Slain at Bayonne, 1296. It has been ornamented all round with small images.

An elegant monument, partly enclosed, to Edward Talbot, eighth earl of Shrewsbury, and Jane his lady. A pedestal of alabaster supports a table of black marble, on which are their figures. It is finely embellished, and the carving on the marble is excellent; died 1617.

On the floor is a tomb to Eleanor de Bohun, wife to the duke of Gloucester, son to Henry III. She is represented in a widow's dress, with a barb and veil, cut in brass; died 1399.

A table-monument to Mary countess of Stafford, whose husband was beheaded in Charles II's time. It is of white marble; died 1693.

Affixed to the wall, over the duke of Suffolk's monument, is one to Mary countess of Stafford, and her son Henry earl of Stafford.

A very ancient figure, engraven on a brass plate, is on a flat stone in the pavement, which covers the ashes of Robert de Walby, archbishop of York; died 1397.

On the west side is a black marble grave-stone to the memory of Edward lord Herbert; died 1678.

TOMBS,

TOMBS, &c. in St. NICHOLAS's Chapel.

On the left-hand as you enter, is a monument to Jane Clifford. It is of highly polished black marble, and ornamented with cherubims : the figures and scroll are of alabaster ; died 1679.

By the door, on the same hand, is an alabaster monument to lady Cecil ; died 1591.

A very elegant temple to Anne duchess of Somerset, wife to Edward duke of Somerset. The marble is of various colours, and the whole is an admirable performance; died 1587.

A stately monument to lady Elizabeth Fane, wife to Sir George Fane ; died 1618.

Under this is an ancient monument to Nicholas baron Carew, and Margaret his wife. It is of grey marble, curiously wrought. Both died 1470.

The portrait of Sir Humphrey Stanley, engraven on brass, is placed on a grave-stone beneath the last tomb ; died 1505.

A costly monument to Mildred, wife of the lord Burleigh, and his daughter lady Anne, countess of Oxford. Here is a stately temple, divided into two compartments ; one elevated over the other. In the upper compartment lord Burleigh is represented as a venerable old man, habited like a knight of the garter, devoutly kneeling at prayer. In the lower compartment, in a cumbent posture, lie lady Burleigh, and lady Anne her daughter. Her children and grand-children are kneeling at her head and feet ; died 1589 ; Anne 1588.

A monument to William de Dudley, alias Sutton, bishop of Durham ; died 1483.

A grand monument to lady Winifred, wife to John Paulet, marquis of Winchester. On the base is the figure of an armed knight, kneeling ; and opposite is a lady also kneeling. At her back lies an infant, in a cumbent posture, on a baptismal font, with a pillow under its head. The lady on the tomb is in her robes of state, and an embroidered cushion supports her head.

On the west side is a very antique free-stone monument to lady Ross.

A very handsome monument to the duchess of Northumberland. She is seen in the character of Charity, seated on a sopha, surrounded by distressed objects, to whom she is chearfully dispensing relief; her attitude is expressive of a desire to give to all. On one side is Faith, and on the other Hope. Above is an urn, with two weeping genii mourning over it for her loss; died 1776.

On the right is a Gothic monument to lady Philippa, daughter of John lord Mohun. Here is an antique image of a lady in her robes; died 1483.

An elegant pyramid to the memory of Nicholas Bagetall, an infant, over-laid by his nurse; died 1688.

Another beautiful pyramid to the memory of Anna Sophia Harley, daughter to the hon. Christopher Harley, the French king's ambassador. She was a year old, and her heart is placed in a cup, fixed on the top of the pyramid; died 1605.

In the middle is a handsome raised monument to the memory of Sir George Villars and his wife. It is of marble finely polished; died 1632.

MONUMENTS, &c. in ST. PAUL'S Chapel.

On your left hand is a handsome monument, erected to Sir John Puckering, knt. Died 1596.

On an ancient monument are the effigies of Sir James Fullerton and his lady.

About the middle is a table-monument to Giles lord Daubeny, and Elizabeth his lady. It is railed, and on it lie their effigies; died 1507, 1500.

A grand monument to Sir Thomas Bromley, one of Elizabeth's privy council. It is of alabaster, having pillars of Lydian marble, gilt; on the table lies the figure of a venerable person in a chancellor's habit, and on the base are his four sons, and his four daughters kneeling; died 1587.

A plain, but stately monument to Sir Dudley Carleton,

after-

afterwards viscount Dorchester. He is represented sitting in a half-raised posture.

Eastward is a majestic monument to the memory of Frances, countess of Sussex. It is of alabaster, and on it lies her effigy.

A monument to Sir Henry Belasyse, lieutenant-general in the reign of William III. died 1717.

A monument to lady Anne Cottington, wife to Francis lord Cottington. It is of black touch-stone, and is different from any other in the abbey. On the top is the bust of this lady ; died 1633. Beneath, on a table-monument, lies the figure of Francis lord Cottington; died 1652.

An antique Gothic monument to the memory of Lewis Robert, or Robsart. This gentleman was a foreigner, and standard-bearer to Henry V.

TOMBS, &c. in ST. ERASMUS's Chapel.

On your right-hand is a monument to the memory of Mrs. Mary Kendall ; died 1710.

Here is an antique monument to the memory of Sir Thomas Vaughan.

A monument to Col. Edward Popham and his lady. Beneath a lofty canopy are represented their figures, as large as life, in white marble. They are resting their arms, in a thoughtful posture, upon a marble altar, where lie the gloves of an armed knight.

A monument to Thomas Carey, second son to the earl of Monmouth ; died 1668.

About the middle is a large table-monument to Thomas Cecil, earl of Exeter. He is represented in his robes, having his Lady on his right side, and on his left a vacant space, designed for his second wife ; which she expressly forbid by her will, her pride not suffering her to accept of a place by his left side.

Against the east wall, is a very grand monument to Henry Carey. Died 1696.

Affixed to the south wall, is a very old stone monument to Thomas Ruthall, bishop of Durham. He is in the habit of a bishop ; died 1524.

An ancient stone-monument to William of Colchester. On it lies his effigy ; a lamb supports the feet, and an angel the head.

An antique monument to George Flaccet, abbot of Westminster, in the reign of Henry VII.

The stone coffin of Thomas Mything, bishop or Hereford, is placed on the last monument.

The chapel of ISLIP, otherwise ST. JOHN BAPTIST.

In the chauntry of this chapel, in wainscot-presses, are the wax-work effigies of king William and queen Mary, with queen Ann and queen Elizabeth ; all in their coronation-robcs.

In another wainscot press is a wax figure of the late lord Chatham. It has a striking likeness of his lordship, and the figure is dressed in the same cloaths and robes which he wore when seized with his last illness in the house of lords.

TOMBS, &c. in ST. MICHAEL, ST. ANDREW, and ST. JOHN the Evangelist's chapels.

A curious table-monument to Sir Francis Vere is placed in the centre of this chapel ; a gentleman famed for learning and arms. Four knights kneeling support this monument, and on it lie the several parts of a complete suit of armour : beneath, in a loose gown, on a quilt of alabaster, lies the effigy of Sir Francis ; died 1608.

Close to the wall, on the east, is a monument to Sir George Hollis, Sir Francis Vere's nephew, and major-general under him. The siege of a town, in relief, is represented on the pedestal. A general on horseback is the principal figure ; he holds a batton, and has received a blemish in one of his eyes. On one side sits Bellona, and on the other Pallas, lamenting this warrior's death ; who is represented standing erect upon a lofty altar : died 1626.

An antique moniment, which has an image curiously engraven on brass, representing John de Eastney, an abbot, in his mass-habit ; died 1498.

O

A figure

A figure of Sir John Harpedon, on a grey marble stone, armed as a knight, resting his head on a greyhound, and his feet on a lion; died 1457.

A tomb of free-stone to Sir Thomas Parry, queen Elizabeth's treasurer of the household; died 1560.

Here is a masterly performance of Roubiliac's, erected to the memory of Joseph Gascoigne Nightingale and his lady, and is most excellent. Ye lovers of ingenuity, behold and admire it! Beneath is represented, slyly creeping from a tomb, the grim-visaged king of terrors, pointing his unerring dart at the lady above, who is expiring in the arms of her husband; at the sight of whom he is suddenly struck with astonishment, horror, and despair, and would fain put by the fatal stroke. She died 1734. He 1752.

To the north is a fine monument to the memory of Sarah, dutchess of Somerset, relict of John Seymour, duke of Somerset. She is in a modern dress, under a canopy of state, resting upon her arm, and looking earnestly at a group of cherubims issuing from the clouds. On the base, two charity-boys, one on each side, are lamenting her death; died 1692.

Opposite Nightingale's, is a magnificent monument erected to the earl of Montreath and his lady. There is great merit both in its design and execution. Above is a view of the glorious mansions of heaven, with cherubim and seraphim: beneath is the countess as rising from the dead, with an angel assisting her flight to eternal happiness, where another angel is ready to receive and crown her with glory. Erected 1771.

A majestic monument to Sir Henry Norris, his lady, and six sons, is placed in the centre. It is beautifully ornamented, and has a fine representation of an encampment, in relief.

A neat monument to Susanna Jane Davidson. On an oval ground is represented, in relief, the dying lady, in whose breast Death has struck his dart: an angel supports her, and points to her heavenly passage. A pleasing face is exhibited above the inscription; died 1767.

A monument to Ann Kirton ; died 1603.

In one corner is a very ancient monument to the memory of abbot Kirton. His portrait is supported by eagles crowned, and has several labels in black letter round it.

TOMBS, &c. in ST. EDWARD's chapel.

This is an awful place, in which the ancient venerable shrine of St. Edward stands in the centre, but it is defaced and abused. Edward I. made an offering to this shrine of the Scotch regalia and chair, which are here preserved and shewn to strangers.

In a wainscot press is the wax-work effigy of Edmund Sheffield, duke of Buckingham. Died 1735.

Along the freeze of the screen of the chapel, are fourteen legendary sculptures respecting the Confessor. They are so rudely done, that we may conclude that the art at that time was at a very low ebb. The first is the trial of queen Emma. The next the birth of Edward. Another is his coronation. The fourth, tells us how our saint was frightened into the abolition of the *dane-gelt*, by his seeing the devil dance upon the money bags. The fifth is the story of his winking at the thief who was robbing his treasury. The sixth is meant to relate the appearance of our Saviour to him. The seventh shews how the invasion of England was frustrated by the drowning of the Danish king. Eighthly, is seen the quarrel between the boys Tosti and Harold, predicting their respective fates. In the ninth sculpture is the Confessor's vision of the seven sleepers. Tenthly, how he meets St. John the Evangelist in the disguise of a pilgrim. Eleventhly, how the blind were cured by their eyes being washed in his dirty water. Twelfthly, how St. John delivers to the pilgrims a ring. In the thirteenth they deliver the ring to the king, which he had unknowingly given to St. John as an alms, when he met him in the form of a pilgrim. This was attended with a message from the Saint foretelling the death of the king. And the fourteenth shews the consequential haste made by him to complete his pious foundation.

Here is an altar tomb of Henry himself, enriched like the shrine, and with wreathed columns at each corner. The figure of this prince, who died in 1272, is of brass, and placed recumbent. This is supposed to have been the first brazen image known to have been cast in our kingdom. Here may be read an excellent lecture on the progress of these efforts of human skill, from the simple altar tomb to the most ostentatious proofs of human vanity. The humble recumbent figure with uplifted hands, as if deprecating the justice of Heaven for the offences of this mortal state; or the proper kneeling attitude, supplicating that mercy which the purest must stand in need of, may be seen here in various degrees of elegance. The careless lolling attitude of heroes in long gowns and flowing perriwigs, next succeed; and after them, busts or statues vaunting their merits, and attended with such a train of Pagan deities, that would almost lead to suppose one's self in a heathen Pantheon, instead of a Christian church.

In the ancient tombs there is a dull uniformity. The sides are often embellished with figures of the offspring of the deceased; and often with figures of mourners in monastic habits.

The second of our monarchs who lies here, is the renowned Edward I. in an altar tomb, as modest and plain as his fame was great. A long inscription in monkish lines imperfectly records the deeds of the conqueror of Scotland, and of the ancient Britons. In 1770, antiquarian curiosity was so urgent with the respectable dean of Westminster, as to prevail on him to permit certain members of the society, under proper regulations, to inspect the remains of this celebrated hero: and discover, if possible, the composition which gave such duration to the human body.

Mr. Pennant says, on lifting up the lid of the tomb, the royal body was found wrapped in a strong thick linen cloth, waxed on the inside; the head and face were covered with a *sudarium* or face-cloth of crimson sarcenet, wrapped into three folds, conformable to the napkin used

by our Saviour in his way to his crucifixion, as we are assured by the church of Rome. On flinging open the external mantle, the corpse was discovered in all the ensigns of majesty, richly habited. The body was wrapped in a fine linen cere-cloth, closely fitted to every part, even to the very fingers and face. The writs *de cera renovanda circa corpus regis Edwardi primi* being extant, gave rise to this search. Over the cere-cloth was a tunic of red silk damask ; above that a stole of thick white tissue crossed the breast, and on this, at six inches distant from each other, quatre-foils of philligree-work, of gilt metal set with false stones, imitating rubies, sapphires, amethysts, &c. ; and the intervals between the quatre-foils on the stole, powdered with minute white beads, tacked down into a most elegant embroidery, in form not unlike what is called the true lover's knot. Above these habits was the royal mantle of rich crimson sattin fastened on the left shoulder with a magnificent *fibula* of gilt metal richly chased, and ornamented with four pieces of red, and four of blue transparent paste, and twenty-four more pearls.

The corpse, from the waist downwards, is covered with a rich cloth of figured gold, which falls down to the feet, and is tucked beneath them. On the back of each hand was a quatre-foil like those on the stole. In his right hand is a sceptere with a cross of copper gilt, and of elegant workmanship, reaching to the right shoulder. In the left hand is the rod and dove, which passes over the shoulder, and reaches the royal ear. The dove stands on a ball placed on three ranges of oak leaves of enamel-green ; the dove is white enamel. On the head is a crown charged with trefoils made of gilt metal. The head is lodged in the cavity of the stone coffin, always observable in those receptacles of the dead.

The monuments that strike attention the most, are these :

Eleanor of Castile, the beautiful and affectionate queen of Edward, was, in 1290, deposited here. Her figure, in copper gilt, rests on a tablet of the same, placed on an altar tomb of Petworth marble.

The murdered prince Edward II. found his grave at Gloucester : his son, the glorious warrior Edward III. rests here. His figure at full length, made of copper once gilt, lies beneath a rich gothic shrine of the same material. His hair is dishevelled, his beard long and flowing. His gown reaches to his feet. Each hand holds a sceptre. The figures of his children in brass surround the altar tomb. His worthy queen Philippa was interred at his feet. Her figure in alabaster represents her as a most masculine woman. She died in 1369: her royal spouse in 1377. His latter end was marked with misfortunes ; by the death of his son the Black Prince ; by a raging pestilence ; but more by his unseasonable love in his doating years.

The tomb of the wasteful unfortunate Richard II. and his first consort Anne, daughter of Wincelaus king of Bohemia, is the next in order. The countenance of Richard is very unlike the beautiful painting of him on board, six feet eleven inches high, by three feet seven inches broad. He is represented sitting in a chair of state, with a globe in one hand, the sceptre in the other ; a crown on his head ; and his dress extremely rich and elegant : many parts marked with his initial R. surmounted with a crown. His countenance remarkably fine and gentle, little indicative of his bad and oppressive reign.

Within a beautiful chapel of gothic workmanship, of open iron-work, ornamented with various images, is the tomb of the gallant prince-Henry V. a striking contrast to the weak and luxurious Richard.

On each side of this royal chapel is a winding stair-case, inclosed in a turret of open iron-work, which leads into a chantry founded for the purpose of masses, for the repose of the soul of this great prince. Here remains the original saddle on which this heroic monarch made his public entry into Paris, in 1420. The front looks over the shrine of the Confessor. Here is kept a parcel of human figures, which in old times were dressed out and carried at funeral processions ; but at present very deservedly have got the name of the *ragged regiment*. More worthy

of

of notice is the elegant termination of the *columellæ* of the two staircases, which spread at the top of the turrets into roofs of uncommon elegance.

One end of this chauntry rests against that of the chapel of Henry VII. Among the stone statues placed there is the French patron St. Dennis, most composedly carrying his head in his hand.

On the south side of the chauntry, over his monument, is the representation of his coronation. The figure of Henry is distinguished by a wen under his chin. It is probable that it was belonging to that monarch, as it is not to be supposed that the sculptor would have added a deformity.

Catherine, his royal consort, had less respect paid to her remains. She had sunk from the bed of the conqueror of France, to that of a common gentleman; yet gave to these kingdoms a long line of princes. She died in 1437, and was interred in the chapel of our Lady in this church.

HENRY VII's CHAPEL is at the east end of the abbey, and is so nicely joined, that, at the first view, it seems to be the same building. It has been named “The wonder of the world.”

Outside this chapel are 16 Gothic towers, each coming from the building in different angles, and elegantly adorned with great ingenuity. The tops of these towers join the roof by Gothic arches. In the niches of the towers were formerly a number of statues. Here is a double range of windows, which are so admirably disposed, that the light inspires the spectator with reverence, and fills his eye with pleasure.

Beneath a majestic portico, is a flight of black marble steps, which lead to the gates of this chapel. On each side is a door, opening to the side-aisles.

You can view no part of the workmanship of this chapel without admiration. The brass gates will strike your attention: They are of curious workmanship, and made in the manner of frame-work. In every other open pannel is a rose and portcullis, alternately.

The knights of the most honourable order of the Bath are installed in this chapel. Over their stalls hang their banners, swords, and helmets. Their stalls are also adorned with their arms. &c. on brass plates.

The cieling is lofty, embellished with a vast variety of figures. The stalls are of brown wainscot, having Gothic canopies. On the seats, and beneath them, are strange uncommon devices, but all beyond description, very elegantly carved.

The pavement is of black and white marble.

At the east end is the founder's tomb ; on each side of which the side-aisles open to the nave. At the east end of the south aisle is the royal vault ; and of the other, the monument of the murdered princes.

Most excellent imagery adorn the walls of the nave and side-aisles, where are 120 large figures of patriarchs, saints, martyrs, and confessors, fixed in niches : beneath are imperial crowns, supported by angels ; and a vast number of small statues. The whole are very much esteemed.

There is a large window at the east ; and in the north and south aisles are 13 windows above, and as many below, all jetting into the Gothic towers.

The roof, which is flattish, is supported on arches between the nave and the side-aisles, which turn upon twelve stately Gothic pillars, decorated with figures, foliage, and fruitage.

The height of this chapel is 54 feet, its length 99 feet, and its breadth 66 feet.

The beautiful chapel of Henry VII. is nearly the rival in elegance with that of King's College, Cambridge. Who can look at the roof of either without the highest admiration ! Henry, finding the chapel of the Confessor too much crowded to receive any more princes, determined on the building of this. That of the Virgin was sacrificed to it ; also an adjacent tavern, distinguished by the popular sign of the White Rose. Abbot Islip, on the part of the king, laid the first stone, on February 11th, 1503. The royal miser scrupled no expence in this piece of vanity. By his will it appears, that he expressly intended

it

it as the mausoleum of him and his house, and that none but the blood-royal should be interred in this magnificent foundation. It was built at the expence of fourteen thousand pounds. In the body of this chapel is his superb tomb, the work of Pietro Torregiano, a Florentine sculptor; who had, for his labour and the materials, one thousand pounds. This admirable artist continued in London till the completion of his work in 1519. But the reigning prince and Torregiano were of tempers equally turbulent, so they soon separated. To him is attributed the altar tomb of Margaret countess of Richmond, with her figure recumbent in brass. Henry VII. had made a special provision for this tomb in his will, for the images and various other ornaments, which were to decorate this his place of rest. The tomb itself is, as he directed, made of a hard Basaltic stone. The figures contained in the six bas reliefs in brass on the sides suit the superstition of the times: St. Michael and the devil, joined with the Virgin and Child: St. George with St. Antony and his pig: St. Christopher, and perhaps St. Anne: Edward the Confessor, and a Benedictine monk: Mary Magdalen, and St. Barbara; and several others. He and his quite neglected queen lie in brass on an altar tomb within the beautiful brazen precinct; his face resembles all his portraits.

There are few tombs in Europe more famous than that of Henry VII. neither indeed are there many which deserve to be more so. The undertaking in itself was vast and surprising, the cost prodigious, and the execution exceedingly difficult and laborious; and yet the artist has succeeded in it to admiration: There is hardly a part in it that is not excellent, from the chief figures to the minutest point of decoration. The statues of the king and queen are grand and noble, and the bas relief on the sides below beautiful and expressive. I am of opinion the workman was equal to the noblest scheme of this nature, and would have made a figure even amongst the ancients. What a pity is it, therefore, that such a genius, and so much art, should be lavished away on a thing entirely out of taste,

and which, at the same expence and study, might have been made the wonder of the world! Nothing can be more stupid than the laying statues on their backs, in such a situation it is impossible they should ever be seen to advantage, and of course, that all their perfections must be thrown away. In the next place, the brazen inclosure which surrounds the tomb, wonderful as it may be considered by itself, is a monstrous blemish, with regard to the thing it was intended to preserve and adorn; because it rises abundantly too high, and intercepts the view entirely from the principal objects.

A red dragon, the ensign of Cadwallader, supports the head of the tomb, and an angel the foot. King Henry VII. would boast of descending from Cadwallader, the last king of the Britons. Here are also portcullises, alluding to his relation to the Beauforts, by the side of his mother; roses twisted and crowned, to commemorate the union of the royal houses of York and Lancaster. A crown, in a bush, is placed at each end, which refers to the crown of Richard III. found in a hawthorn near Bosworth field, where was fought the famous battle, which, ending in Henry's favour, he caused the coronation ceremony to be immediately performed on the spot, and was crowned with the crown which his competitor had lost.

In a small chapel, on the south side of Henry VII's tomb, is a monument of cast brass, in which are the figures of Lewis Stuart, duke of Richmond, and his lady Frances. They are seen lying on a marble table, beneath a curious canopy of brass, supported by the figures of Faith, Hope, Charity, and Prudence. A handsome Fame is on the top, resting on her toe, to take her flight; died 1623.

A pyramid of black and white marble supports a small urn, in which is the heart of Esme Stuart, son to the duke of Richmond and Lenox; died 1661.

Two coffins unburied, containing the bodies of a Spanish Ambassador, and an envoy from Savoy. They are said to have been arrested for debt.

On the right hand corner towards the east, in a wainscot press, is the wax-work effigy of Catherine, relict of John

John duke of Buckingham and Normandy. She is in the robes she wore at queen Ann's coronation. The effigy of the marquis of Normandy, her son, stands by her.

At the corner of the great east window, in another wainscot press, is the wax-work effigy of Mary duchess of Richmond. Her grace is in the robes she wore at queen Ann's coronation.

You come now to a beautiful monument erected to John Sheffield, duke of Buckingham. His grace is represented on an altar of curious marble, in a half-raised posture, and in a Roman habit. At his feet stands Catherine his duchess, weeping. The sides are enriched with military trophies; and above is a fine figure of Time, who holds several bustos in relieveo, the portraits of their graces children.

In a chapel, on the north side of Henry VII's chauntry, is a very elegant monument to George Villars, duke of Buckingham. He is represented, with Catherine his duchess, lying on a tomb, which is supported by several emblematical figures in bras, gilt with gold: the chief are Neptune in a sorrowful posture, with his trident reversed, and Mars with his head crushed.

MONK'S AISLE.

A tomb to Mary, daughter of James I. It has the figure of a child; died an infant 1607.

A monument to the memory of Sophia, daughter of James I. who lived three days. A child is represented in a cradle; died 1606.

The entrance to this aisle is north from the nave of this chapel; where, on the east wall, is an elegant altar to the memory of Edward V. and his brother, who were murdered in the Tower, 1483. It was erected by king Charles II.

A grand monument to queen Elizabeth. Died 1603.

Among some monuments of less note is one to George Saville, marquis of Hallifax; died 1695.

A lofty pyramid to Charles Montague, lord Hallifax. It is supported by two brass griffins, gilt, on a pedestal of curious marble ; died 1517.

As you leave the left aisle, in a wainscot-press, is the wax-work figure of general Monk, who was so active in the restoration of Charles II. He is represented in armour, and his ducal cap is generally made use of by your guide to receive your bounty ; few persons going away without giving something.

K. CHARLES's AISLE is on the South of K. Henry VII's.

Over the royal vault, in a wainscot-press, is the effigy of king Charles II. in wax-work.

A monument to George Monk, and Christopher his son, both dukes of Albemarle.

A very delicate figure to lady Walpole, which was brought from Italy by her son Horace ; died 1757.

In this south aisle is a table-monument to Margaret, countess of Richmond, Mother to Henry VII. On it is the figure of this Lady ; died 1509.

A very stately monument to the memory of Mary queen of Scots.

At the west end of this aisle is a fine table-monument to Margaret Douglas, daughter of Margaret queen of Scots. She is represented in her robes, and her children are round the tomb. This monument is railed ; died 1577.

Thus rest in opposite aisles, freed from the cares of their eventful reigns, the rival queens, Elizabeth, and the unhappy Mary Stuart. The same species of monument incloses both, in this period of the revival of the arts. The figures of each lie under an elegant canopy, supported by pillars of the Corinthian order. Two great blemishes obscure the characters of this illustrious pair. Elizabeth will never be vindicated from treachery, hypocrisy, and cruelty in the death of Mary. The love of her subjects was the pretext ; the reality, a female jealousy of superior charms at the bottom, with the *spretæ injuria formæ*, discovered

covered in a letter of passion, accusing another female, perhaps equally touched with the same tormenting passion. The long and undeserved sufferings of Mary, from one of her own sex, a sister princess, from whom she had reason to expect every relief, makes one forget her crime, and fling a veil over the fault of distressed, yet criminal beauty.

The peaceful pedant James I. his amiable Henry, and the royal rakish Charles, the second of the name ; the ful-
len mis-treated hero William, his royal consort the patient Mary, Anne, glorious in her generals, repose within the royal vault of this side-aisle. No monument blazons their virtues ; it is left to history to record the busy, and often empty tale of majesty.

George I. was buried at Hanover : his son caused a vault to be made in the centre of Henry's chapel, nearly at the western end of Henry's tomb, for himself, his Caro-
line, and family, and directed the side-board of her coffin, and that of his own (when his hour came) to be con-
structed in such a manner as to be removed, so that their loving dust might intermingle. Here are also depo-
sited several of their offspring.

Of the TOMBS in the AREA.

As you return from the chapel, in the area, on your right hand, is a stately monument to lord Ligonier, com-
mander in chief of his majesty's forces. It is a masterly performance. The principal figure is History, resting on
a sepulchral urn, on which are the arms and ensigns of the order of the Bath ; in her right hand she holds a pen, and with it points to a scroll in her left, whereon are recorded the ten chief battles in which he distinguished himself. On the stand of the urn, each side of which is adorned with trophies of war, is his lordship's portrait, in profile. On the carriage of a cannon is a Roman coat of mail, in which the emblem of Fortitude supporting the laureled helmet represents the soldier at rest. Behind History is a pyramid, and on the top of it his lordship's crest. Above are medallions of Britannia, and four of her princes, whom he served about seventy years ; died 1770.

On

On the left is a noble monument to major general Wolfe, a brave officer ; who, after surmounting innumerable obstacles in the conquest of Quebec, received a ball in his breast, and expired in the moment of victory. At this instant he is here represented, with his hand covering the wound which the ball had made, and falling into the arms of a grenadier ; who catches and endeavours to support him, at the same time pointing to the clouds, where Fame, in the character of Victory, is ready to crown him with a wreath of laurels. On the pyramid, in relief, is the Highland serjeant who attended him, whose inexpressible sorrow is most admirably shewn by the sculptor. Two lions support the monument, and wolves heads decorate the flanks. On the front, in alt relief, is an excellent representation of the landing the troops at Quebec. Slain 1759.

A table-monument to bishop Dupper ; died 1662.

A neat plain monument to Sir James Adolphus Oughton, commander in chief in North Britain. It is of Carrara white marble. On the top of the tablet is a cornice, which supports a vase, decorated with serpentine flutes, which encircle a medallion of Sir James ; died 1786.

On the west side of the door of St. Erasmus's chapel, is a monument to Juliana Crew, daughter of Sir Randolph Crew ; died 1621.

On the east of the same door is a monument to Jane, the wife of Sir Cleppesby Crew ; died 1639.

Over the door is a monument to Dr. Barnard, bishop of Londonderry ; died 1768.

Adjoining is a new monument to the memory of admiral Holmes. The admiral is represented in a Roman warlike habit, having his right hand placed on a cannon, mounted on a carriage. At the back is an anchor, a flag-staff, and other naval ornaments ; died 1761.

A monument to William Pulteney, earl of Bath. Here is a large urn with the family arms, and the figures of Wisdom and Poetry on each side. Over is a medallion of the earl ; died 1764.

A monu-

A monument to Esther de la Tower, the lady of lord Eland. The lady is represented on her death-bed, with a friend weeping over her, done finely in relief; died 1694.

A monument to Mrs. Ch. Kerr; died 1694.

A neat monument of black marble, with a bust of brass, having the figures of Apollo and Minerva holding a laurel-wreath over it, very elegantly designed. This is erected to Sir Robert Aiton, a poetical writer; died 1638.

A large monument to Sir Thomas Ingram, chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster; died 1671.

A remarkable bust of Richard Tufton; died 1631.

Among other observations on these monuments, you have noticed their several states: some gradually decaying; others (very old), removed to make way for new ones, which, in future time, must expect the same fate.

Having now taken a view of all the monuments within this spacious building, we will just take a short survey of the cloisters of this Abbey, and then conclude.

Of the MONUMENTS in the CLOYSTERS.

OF these the most ancient are in the South Walk of the Cloisters, toward the East end, where you will see the remains of four Abbots marked in the pavement by four stones.

The first is of black marble, called Long Meg, from its extraordinary length of 11 feet 8 inches, and covers the ashes of Gervasus de Blois, natural son to K. Stephen, who died 1106.

The second is a raised stone of Sussex marble under which lies interred the Abbot Laurentius, who died in 1176, and is said to have been the first who obtained from Pope Alexander III. the privilege of using the Mitre, Ring and Globe.

The third is a stone of grey marble to the memory of Geslebertus Crispinus, who died 1114. His effigy may still

still be traced on his grave-stone by the fragments of his mitre and pastoral staff.

The fourth is the oldest of all, and was formerly covered with plates of brass, inscribed to the Abbot Vitales, who died in 1082. All these seem to have had their names and dates cut afresh, and are indeed fragments worthy to be preserved.

In this walk are many other notable interments, but having nothing particular now to distinguish them, we shall only just mention the name of Dr. Courayer.

Near the East end of the North walk, and against the Abbey wall, there is one epitaph remarkable for its quaintness; and inscribed to the memory of Wm. Laurence, in these lines:

*With diligence and trust most exemplary,
Did William Laurence serve a Prebendary;
And for his pains, now past, before not lost,
Gain'd this remembrance at his master's cost.*

*O! read these lines again you seldom find,
A servant faithful and his master kind.
Short hand he wrote, his flower in prime did fade,
And hasty death short hand of him hath made.
Well couth he numbers, and well measure land;
Thus doth he now that ground whereon we stand,
Wherein he lies so geometrical:
Art maketh some, but thus will nature all.*

Ob. Dec. 28, 1621. AEtat. 29.

Against the wall in the centre of the East walk is a monument lately erected to the memory of George Walsh, Esq. with the following inscription:

Near this place are deposited the remains of George Walsh, Esq. late Lieutenant General of his Majesty's forces, and Colonel of the 49th regiment of foot, who died Oct. 23d, 1761, aged 74.

*The toils of life and pangs of death are o'er,
And care and pain and sickness are no more.*

In the East Walk (where, over the entrance into the Chapter House, is a most remarkable old Gothic window
well

well worth observing) is erected a monument to preserve and unite the memory of two affectionate brothers, valiant soldiers, and sincere Christians. Scipio Duroure, Esq. Adjutant General of the British forces, Colonel of the 12th regiment of foot, and Captain or Keeper of his Majesty's Castle of St. Maw's in Cornwall, who, after 41 years faithful services, was mortally wounded at the battle of Fontenoy, and died May 10, 1745, aged 65 years, and lies interred on the ramparts of Aeth, in the Low-Countries.

Alexander Duroure, Esq. Lieut. Gen. of the British forces, Colonel of the 4th or King's own regiment of foot, and Captain or Keeper of his Majesty's Castle of St. Maw's in Cornwall, who, after 57 years faithful services, died at Toulouse in France, on the 2d day of Jan. 1765, aged 73 years, and lies interred in this cloister.

This marble is inscribed by Francis Duroure (son of the above-named Scipio), as a testimony of filial piety and grateful respect.

We shall take notice but of two inscriptions more, and close our account. The first you will see upon a handsome monument in the East Walk, almost facing the ancient Abbots already spoken of; and for the purity of the diction, the propriety and elegance of the composition, exceeds every other in the church or cloisters.

Reader,

If thou art a Briton,
Behold this tomb with reverence and regret!

Here lie the remains of

DANIEL PULTENEY:

The kindest relation, the truest friend,
The warmest patriot, the worthiest man!

He exercised virtues in this age,
Sufficient to have distinguished him even in the best.

Sagacious by nature,
Industrious by habit,
Inquisitive with art,

He

He gain'd a complete knowledge of the state of Britain,
Foreign and domestic ;

In most the backward fruit of tedious experience,
In him the early acquisition of undissipated youth.

He served the Court several years ;

Abroad, in the auspicious reign of Queen Anne,
At home in the reign of that excellent Prince K. George I.

He served his Country always,

At Court independent,

In the Senate unbias'd.

At every age and in every station,
This was the bent of his generous soul,

This the business of his laborious life.

Public men, and public things,
He judg'd by one constant standard,

The true interest of Britain ;

He made no other distinction of party,
He abhorred all other.

Gentle, humane, disinterested, beneficent,
He created no enemies on his own account :

Firm, determin'd, inflexible,

He feared none he could create in the cause of Britain.

Reader !

In this misfortune of thy country lament thy own ;

For know,

The loss of so much private virtue

Is a public calamity.

In the West Walk there is one monument that deserves particular attention, as it commemorates a charity, which otherwise might, in time, like many others, be perverted or forgotten. The inscription is as follows :

Here rest, in hope of a blessed resurrection, Charles Godolphin, Esq. brother to the Right Hon. Sidney Earl of Godolphin, Lord High Treasurer of Great Britain, who died July 16, 1720, aged 69, and Mrs. Godolphin, his wife, who died July 29, 1726, aged 63 : whose excellent qualities and endowments can never be forgotten, particularly the public-spirited zeal with which he served his country in parliament, and the indefatigable application,

tion, great skill, and nice integrity, with which he discharged the trust of a Commissioner of the Customs for many years. Nor was she less eminent for her ingenuity, with sincere love of her friends and constancy in religious worship. But as charity and benevolence were the distinguishing parts of their characters, so were they most conspicuously displayed by the last act of their lives; a pious and charitable institution, by him designed and ordered, and by her completed, to the glory of God, and for a bright example to mankind: the endowment whereof is a rent-charge of one hundred and eighty pounds a year, issuing out of lands in Somersetshire, and of which one hundred and sixty pounds a year are to be for ever applied, from the 24th of June, 1726, to the educating eight young gentlewomen who are so born, and whose parents are of the church of England, whose fortunes do not exceed three hundred pounds, and whose parents or friends will undertake to provide them with decent apparel, and after the death of the said Mrs. Godolphin, and William Godolphin, Esq. her nephew, such as have neither father or mother; which same young gentlewomen are not to be admitted before they are eight years old, nor to be continued after the age of nineteen, and are to be brought up at the city of New Sarum, or some other town in the county of Wilts, under the care of some prudent governess or school-mistress, a communicant of the church of England; and the overplus, after an allowance of five pounds a year for collecting the said rent-charge, is to be applied to the binding out one or more poor children apprentices, whose parents are of the church of England. In perpetual memory whereof Mrs. Frances Hall, executrix to her aunt, Mrs. Godolphin, has, according to her will, and by her order, caused this inscription to be engraven on their monument, 1727.

Near this is a small but very neat monument, made of artificial stone resembling white marble, (the only one here of the kind) erected by John English Dolben, Esq. the Latin inscription is to the following purport:

To

To the memory of Edward Wortley Montague, who was cast away on his return to England in 1777, from the East-Indies, in the 27th year of his age.

In memory of their friendship, which commenced at Westminster school ; continued for some time at Oxford ; not diminished by the greatest distance ; scarcely dissolved by death, and, if it please God, to be renewed in heaven.

I. E. D. to whom the deceased bequeathed his books (and likewise appointed joint residuary legatee,) erected this monument.

Having already exceeded the bounds at first intended, and having taken notice of every thing worthy a stranger's curiosity, we shall conclude in the words of an ingenious writer on this subject. "I have wandered," says he, with pleasure, into the most gloomy recesses of this last resort of grandeur, to contemplate human life, and trace mankind thro' all the wilderness of their frailties and misfortunes, from their cradles to their grave."

A walk in Westminster-abbey, among the tombs of heroes, patriots, poets, and philosophers, affords a most noble amusement. Surrounded with the shades of your great forefathers, you feel the influence of their venerable society ; and in your contemplations grow fond of fame and virtue.

On the dissolution, this great monastery, the second mitred abbey in the kingdom, underwent the common lot of the religious houses. In 1534, the abbot, William Benson, subscribed to the king's supremacy, and in 1539 surrendered his monastery into the royal hands.

WESTMINSTER BRIDGE, built over the river Thames from the city of Westminster to the opposite shore, is universally allowed to be one of the finest in the world. It is built neat and elegant, and with such simplicity and grandeur, that whether viewed from the water, or by the passengers who walk over it, it fills the mind with an agreeable surprize.

The semi-octangular towers, of which there are 28, 12 covered with half domes, and most of them having seats, form the recesses of the foot-way ; and over the centre arch are pedestals. The

The balustrade is very lofty and noble, and the manner of placing the lamps, which are 16 on each side, is beautiful and well contrived.

It is 44 feet wide ; the foot way is 7 feet broad on each side, raised above the road, and paved with broad Moor stones ; while the space between them will admit of three carriages, and two horses, to go a-breast.

Its extent from wharf to wharf is 1223 feet, about 300 feet wider than London bridge.

Just above and below the abutment at each end, are large and commodious flights of Moor stone steps, for the shipping and landing of goods and passengers.

It consists of 14 piers.

The length of every pier, from point to point, is about 70 feet ; the ends against either stream terminating with a salient right angle.

The two middle piers are each 17 feet wide at the springing of the arches, and contain 3000 cubic feet, or near 200 tons of solid stone : the rest decrease in breadth equally on each side by one foot, so that the next to the largest is 16 feet, and the last 12.

Each of these piers are 4 feet wider at their foundation than at the top ; and are laid on a strong bed of timber, of the same shape as the pier, about 80 feet long, 28 broad, and 2 thick.

The depths or heights of every pier are different : none of their foundations are laid at a less depth than five feet under the bed of the river, and none at a greater depth than 14 feet. This difference is occasioned by the bed of gravel on which all the foundations of the piers and abutments are laid, lying much lower, and being more difficult to come at, on the Surry side than on the Westminster.

The piers are all built throughout of solid Portland block stones, none less than one ton, or 2000 weight, unless here and there a smaller, called a closer, placed between four other larger stones ; but most of them are two or three tons weight, and several of four or five tons. They are set in, and their joints filled with, a cement called Dutch tarris : and they are besides fastened together with

with iron cramps, run in with lead, which are so placed that they can neither be seen, nor be affected by the water.

The caisson, on which the first pier was sunk, contained 150 loads of timber; for it is a precaution used, in most heavy buildings, to lay their foundation on planks, or beds of timber, which (if sound when laid, and always kept wet) will grow harder by time.

The value of 40,000*l.* is computed to be always under water, in stone, &c.

It has 13 large, and two small semi-circular arches; that form being one of the strongest, and the best adapted for dispatch in building. They all spring from about two feet above low-water mark, which renders the bridge much stronger than if the arches sprung from taller piers.

The middle arch is 76 feet wide, and the others decrease in width equally on each side by four feet; so that the two next are 72 feet wide, and the least 25 feet. The free water-way, under the arches of this bridge, is 870 feet; which noble passages, together with the gentleness of the stream, are the chief reasons why no sensible fall of water can ever stop, or in the least endanger the smallest boats.

It is computed that the quantity of stone contained in the middle arch, exclusive of the frieze, cornice, and footways, is full 500 tons.

The fosseit of every arch is turned and built quite through the same as in the fronts, with large Portland blocks; over which is built (bounded in with the Portland) another arch of Purbeck stone, four or five times thicker on the reins than over the key; so calculated and built, that by the help of this secondary arch, together with the incumbent load of materials, all the parts of every arch are in equilibrio; so that each arch can stand single, without affecting, or being affected by, any of the other arches.

Between every two arches a drain is contrived to carry off the water and filth.

The

The size and disposition of all the materials are such, that there is no false bearing, nor so much as a false joint, in the whole bridge. So that every part is fully and properly supported ; and whatever ought to be of one stone is not made of several small ones.

The first stone of this noble structure was laid on the 29th of January, 1738-9, by the Earl of Pembroke ; and the last was said on the 10th of November, 1750, by Thomas Lediard, Esq. So that the whole time employed in erecting it was 11 years and 9 months.

For defraying the expences, there was £.

Granted by parliament,	192,000	}
Raised by lottery,	£.197,500	

WESTMINSTER HALL was originally built by William Rufus ; and rebuilt in 1397 by Richard II. In 1512 it was damaged by fire, and afterwards repaired.

The front is narrow, built with stone in the Gothic taste, with a tower on each side the entrance, adorned with much carved work. The part called the Hall is said to be the largest room in the world not supported by pillars. Its roof, though built of wood only, is particularly admired. The whole building is regularly Gothic.

Henry III. entertained in this hall, and other rooms, six thousand poor men, women, and children, on New Year's day, 1236. It became ruinous before the reign of Richard II. who rebuilt it in its present form in 1397 ; and in 1399 kept his Christmas in it, with his characteristical magnificence. Twenty-eight oxen, three hundred sheep, and fowls without number, were daily consumed. The number of his guests each day were ten thousand. We need not wonder then, that Richard kept two thousand cooks. They certainly were deeply learned in their profession ; witness "The Forme of Cury," compiled about 1390, by the master cooks of this luxurious monarch, in which are preserved receipts for the most exquisite dishes of the time.

This room exceeds in dimension any in Europe, which is not supported by pillars ; its length is two hundred and seventy

seventy feet; the breadth seventy-four. Its height adds to its solemnity. The roof of timber, most curiously constructed, and of a fine species of Gothic, of framed chesnut.

Parliaments often sat in this hall. In 1397, when, in the reign of Richard II. it was extremely ruinous, he built a temporary room for his parliament, formed with wood, and covered with tiles. It was open on all sides, that the constituents might see every thing that was said and done: and, to secure freedom of debate, he surrounded the house with four thousand Cheshire archers, with bows bent, and arrows knocked ready to shoot. This fully answered the intent: for every sacrifice was made to the royal pleasure.

Courts of justice, even in early times, sat in this hall, where monarchs themselves usually presided; for which reason it was called Curia Domini Regis, and one of the three now held in this hall is called the court of King's-Bench. Here are held all state trials of peers, &c. here was held the trial of the unfortunate Charles I.

In this hall are held the coronation feasts of the kings and queens of Britain. And here are the four great courts of the kingdom.

On your right-hand, as you enter, is a flight of stairs leading to the Exchequer; in which are two courts, one of law, and another of equity. All causes belonging to the king's treasury or revenue are tried here.

The next flight of steps on your right-hand leads to the Common Pleas. Here are debated the usual or common pleas between subject and subject, and all civil causes whatsoever. No counsellor can plead in this court under the degree of a serjeant.

At the end is an ascent to the courts of Chancery and King's-bench.

On the right, is the court of Chancery. It consists of two courts, of law and of equity: its business is, to rescue persons out of the hands of oppressors, and to afford relief in cases of fraud, accidents, and breach of trust. Out of this court are issued writs for parliaments, charters, patents

tents for sheriffs, writs of *certiorari* to remove records and false judgments in inferior courts, writs of *moderate misericordia*, when a person has been amerced too high, and for a reasonable part of goods for widows and orphans. And here are sealed and enrolled all treaties with foreign princes, letters patent, commissions of appeal, oyer and terminer, &c. There is no jury, but sentence is given by the judge of the court.

On your left, and opposite the Chancery, is the court of King's-bench. This court determines pleas between the crown and the subject, of treasons, felonies, &c. also whatever relates to the loss of life or member of any subject, as the king is thereby a sufferer. Here likewise are tried breaches of peace, oppression, and misgovernment. And this court corrects the errors of all the judges and justices of England, in their judgments and proceedings, not only in pleas of the crown, but in all pleas, real, personal, and mixed; excepting pleas in the Exchequer. This court extends to all England; and wherever it is held the law supposes the king to be present.

WESTMINSTER FIRE OFFICE, for insurance, is in Bedford-street, Covent Garden.

WESTMINSTER INFIRMARY is a plain building in Petty France.

WESTMINSTER LYING-INN HOSPITAL is on the Surry side of Westminster Bridge.

WESTMINSTER MARKET is near the Abbey.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL, was founded by queen Elizabeth in 1590, and generally has 400 young gentlemen under tuition.

WHITCHER'S ALMSHOUSE is situate in Tothill-fields.

WHITECHAPEL MARKET is a considerable flesh market, consisting only of a range of butchers on the South side of the street.

WHITECHAPEL SCHOOL is in Whitechapel, for teaching 60 boys and 40 girls.

P. WHIT-

WHITCHURCH, or Little Stanmore near Edgeware, was celebrated for the magnificent seat of Canons built here by the duke of Chandos, now no more. The church, which is an elegant structure, contains all that now remains of that edifice.

WHITEHALL, a magnificent room opposite the Horse Guards, the only remains of an ancient palace. It was originally built by Hubert de Burgh earl of Kent, the great, the persecuted justiciary of England, in the reiga of Henry III. He bequeathed it to the Black Friars in Holborn, and they disposed of it to Walter de Grey arch-bishop of York, in 1248. It became for centuries the residence of the prelates of that see, and was styled York-house. In it Wolsey took his final leave of greatness. The profusion of rich things ; hangings of cloth of gold and of silver ; thousands of pieces of fine Holland ; the quantities of plate, even of pure gold, which covered two great tables, are proofs of his amazing wealth, splendor, and pride. Henry deigned to purchase the palace from his fallen servant : the ancient palace of Westminster having some time before suffered greatly by fire. From this time it became the residence of our princes, till it was almost wholly destroyed by the same element in 1697.

In the time of James I. Whitehall was in a most ruinous state. He determined to rebuild it in a very princely manner, and worthy of the residence of the monarchs of the British empire. He began with pulling down the banqueting-rooms built by Elizabeth. That which bears the name at present was begun 1619, from a design of Inigo Jones, in his purest manner ; and executed by Nicholas Stone, master-mason and architect to the king : it was finished in two years, and cost seventeen thousand pounds ; but was only a small part of a vast plan, left unexecuted by reason of the unhappy times which succeeded.

The ceiling of this noble room cannot be sufficiently admired. It was painted by Rubens, who had three thousand pounds for his work. The subject is the apotheosis of James I. it forms nine compartments ; one of the

the middle, represents our pacific monarch on his earthly throne, turning with horror from Mars, and others of the discordant deities, and as if it were giving himself up to the amiable goddess he always cultivated, and to her attendants, Commerce and all the fine arts. This fine performance is painted on canvas, and is in high preservation; but, a few years ago, underwent a repair by Mr. Cipriani, who had two thousand pounds for his trouble. Near the entrance is a bust of the royal founder. It is now converted to a chapel, and preachers were appointed by George I.

Little did James think that he was erecting a pile from which his son was to step from the throne to the scaffold. He had been brought, in the morning of his death, from St. James's across the park.

WHITTINGTON'S ALMSHOUSES, are situated on College-hill, near St. Paul's. They were formerly on the North side of Paternoster Row.

WHITTON PLACE, near the village of Whitton, in Middlesex, nine miles West of London, adjoining Hounslow Heath, is the seat of Sir William Chambers, the architect of Somerset Place. It was originally the seat of Archibald, Duke of Argyll, and famous then for the finest collection of exotics in England. Since his Grace's death, many of the rare plants have been removed; and all that now remain are some of the finest cedars, and other ever-greens, to be found in this country. The place itself has undergone many changes, and had many proprietors. The house is spacious, commodious, neatly furnished, and fitted up with valuable pictures, ancient marbles, original drawings, &c. There is also a complete library, in which, in particular, are included the most valuable books on architecture. The grounds are laid out with great taste, on the plan of an Italian villa. Sir William has erected a modern temple of Esculapius, in compliment to Dr. Willis, to whose Skill, under the Divine Blessing, we are indebted for the happy Restoration of our beloved Sovereign, in the ever memorable year

1789.

Mr.

Mr. Gosling has an excellent house here, converted from the conservatory, now Whitton-House.

WHITTON DEAN, near the same is the seat of Mrs. Campbell.

WITTON FARM, in the same village is the seat of Mr. Aylmer.

WICKHAM (WEST), adjoining to Hayes, in Kent, is so called to distinguish it from two other parishes in the same county, East Wickham, near Woolwich, and Wickham Breux, near Canterbury. There are two separate villages in this parish, each situated upon an ascent, the one at a small distance after having passed Wickham Green from Beckenham, and the other about a mile farther southward. In this last stands the church, and the manor-house, commonly called West Wickham Court, the property of Miss Mary Lennard.

WICKHAM (EAST), the next parish, north-east from Bexley, takes its name of East to distinguish it from the parish just mentioned and that of Wickham, from its nearness to the high road, *Wic*, in Saxon, signifying a street or way, and *ham* a dwelling, i. e. a dwelling by the street or highway. Close to the church is an old house, which was the residence of the Leigs before they removed to Hawley, but has for several years been uninhabited. Here is also a good modern built seat, belonging to the widow of the late Thomas Jones, Esq.

WILLIAM'S, (Dr.) library is in Red Cross Street near Cripplegate, for the use of dissenting Ministers. Among other things deposited here, is a glass Basin which held the Water wherewith Queen Elizabeth was baptized.

WIMBLEDON, a very pleasant village in Surry, on a fine heath between Merton and Putney, seven miles from London. Among many villas here are those of the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, Mr. Aguillar, William Beaumaris Rush, Esq. Lord Grenville, Mons. de Callonne (late Mr. Hopkins), Mr. Godfrey Thornton, &c. But Wimbledon was most distinguished for the fine seat built here by the celebrated Sarah, Duchess Dowager of Marlborough. She left it to her grandson John Spencer, Esq.

whose son, the late Earl of Spencer, formed here one of the

the finest parks in England. It is ten miles round, and is adorned with fine plantations, beautiful declivities, and a sheet of water, containing fifty acres, on which was formerly a vessel that mounted twelve guns. The eminences in this park present many varied and delightful points of view—Harrow-on-the-Hill, Hampstead and Highgate, the metropolis (in which may be distinguished his Lordship's house in the Green Park), Norwood, and Epsom Downs. No less than nineteen parish churches may be counted in this prospect, exclusive of those in London and Westminster. This park has been enlarged by a considerable piece of ground, taken from that part of the heath in the parish of Wandsworth, for which his Lordship pays 50l. a year to that parish. The house was burnt down to the ground 1785, and the scite of it is now completely covered with verdure; but some of the offices, that were at a distance from the house, serve at present for the occasional residence of his Lordship. The parish church (the chancel excepted) has been pulled down; but was rebuilt with brick in 1787, and the Right Honourable William Pitt (some of whose family are buried in the church-yard) gave 100 guineas toward a new ring of six bells, the number in the old church being only three. Earl Spencer, and several of the gentlemen and inhabitants, contributed likewise so liberally toward the rebuilding of the church, as entirely to preclude the necessity of a brief; and Mr. Levi, the Jew, did credit to himself, and to the liberal sentiments of the age, by a donation of 100l. to the erection of a christian church. At one corner of the church-yard, is a sepulchre of brick and stone for the family of Mr. Benjamin Bond Hopkins. The entrance, which is in the road, on the outside of the church-yard, is by a flight of steps into a sunk area, fenced in by iron rails. We then enter an apartment illuminated by the door, and a small window on each side, which are all iron grated; and opposite the door are four rows of horizontal niches above each other, being sixteen in the whole. Three of these are filled with each a relation of Mr. Hopkins, and the entrance of course, closed up with marble, on which is inscribed their name, &c.

Near

Near Wimbledon is Prospect Place, the seat of James Meyrick, Esq. and another villa of Samuel Castell, Esq. both of which have beautiful pleasure grounds, and command delightful views. Wimbledon is celebrated in history for a bloody battle fought here in the fifth century, between Ceaulier king of the West Saxons, and Ethelbert king of Kent.

WILSDON, a Village, and beautiful residence, five miles N. W. of London, most delightfully situated in a very rural spot.

WINCHMORE HILL, near Enfield in Middlesex, surrounded by several villas, viz. Minchington Hall, Dalton's Hall, &c. &c. on the borders of the Chace.

WINE LICENCE OFFICE, is in Somerset Place.

WOODCOT GREEN and **PARK**, is near Epsom in Surry, on a hill near Bansted, had the ruins of a city in Camden's time, which he supposed to be the Roman Noviomagus, mentioned by Antoninus; and his opinion, though disputed by others, has been since followed by Dr. Gale. It stands among groves, much adorned of late years, to which belong Epsom-Wells.

WOOD-END, near Hayes, in Middlesex, twelve miles from London, in the road to Uxbridge.

WOODFORD, a village, eight miles from London, in the road to Epping, which has several agreeable gentlemen's seats near it, which command fine prospects over a beautiful country. It has its name from a ford in Epping Forest, where now is Woodford Bridge. A mineral spring, which rises in Epping Forest, was formerly in high repute. The house of entertainment, called Woodford Wells, is now converted into a private residence, the waters having lost their reputation. In the church-yard is an elegant monument to the memory of some of the family of the unfortunate Sir Edmundsbury Godfrey, whose murder excited such agitation in the reign of Charles II. This Monument was designed by the late Sir Robert Taylor. It consists of a Corinthian column, with the base and capital complete: the shaft, which is of coloured marble, is erected out of new marble,

marble, was brought from Italy; the base and capital are of white marble; and the whole cost 1500*l.*

In the church-yard is a remarkable large yew-tree, supposed to be the finest in England.

WOODFORD BRIDGE, a village in the same parish, in the road to Ongar. It is situated on a fine eminence forming a very picturesque appearance. Near the Bridge, over the river Roding, is a neat pump, of excellent water, brought thither, 1776, at a great expence, by the proprietor of the estate, for the accommodation of the poor inhabitants; and not far from this is a manufactory of artificial stone. Near this village is Ray House, the seat of Sir James Wright, Bart. and a pretty villa, built by Caesar Corsellis, Esq. on the scite of a house that had been the residence of Mrs. Eleanor Gwin, mother of Charles first Duke of St. Albans. Not far from Woodford Bridge, but in the parish of Barking, is Claybury Hill, the seat of James Hatch, Esq.

WOODLAND HOUSE, the villa of John Julius Angerstein, Esq. on the north side of Blackheath, toward Charlton. The face of the building is a beautiful stucco. The front, which has a handsome portico, is enriched by a niche on each side, containing elegant statues, representing the young Apollo and the Dancing Fawn. Immediately over each niche is a circular basso-relievo, with a semicircular window in the centre. The gardens communicate with a small paddock, and command the same beautiful prospect as Westcomb Park, of Shooter's Hill, and the Thames.

WOODMANSTON, a village, in Surry near Bansted, two miles from Carshalton, in which neighbourhood are several delightful villas of eminent citizens.

WOOD'S ALMSHOUSES, are at Ratchiff, and adjoining to those of Gibson's.

WOOLWICH, on the Thames, 5 miles from Greenwich, and 11 from London, is rendered considerable by its ship-yard, where is the oldest dock belonging to the royal navy, and which is said to have furnished as many men of war as any two others in the kingdom. Here

are several fine docks, rope yards, and spacious magazines, besides the stores of planks, masts, pitch, and tar. In the warren, or park where they make trial of great guns and mortars, there are several thousand pieces of ordnance for ships and batteries, besides a vast number of bombs, mortars, and grenadoes. The largest ships may safely ride here, even at low water. A company of matrofles are employed here to make up cartridges, and to charge bombs, carcasses and grenadoes, for the public service. The church was some years ago rebuilt in a handsome manner, as one of the fifty new churches. It is remarkable, that part of the parish is on the other side of the Thames, on the Essex shore, where there was once a chapel, and is included in this county. Here is an alms-house for poor widows; and the town has a market on Fridays, but no fair.

YORK BUILDINGS WATER-WORKS, is an edifice with a high tower of wood near York-Buildings on the Thames, for railing water to supply the neighbourhood.

YORK BUILDINGS STAIRS is, unquestionably, the most perfect piece of building, that does honour to the name of Inigo Jones: it is planned in so exquisite a taste, formed of such equal and harmonious parts, and adorned with such proper and elegant decorations, that nothing can be censured or added. It is, at once, happy in its situation beyond comparifon, and fancied in a style exactly suited to that situation. The rock-work, or rustic, can never be better introduced than in buildings by the side of water; and, indeed, it is a great question with me, whether it ought to be made use of any where else.

YORK-HOUSE adjoins Burlington-house in Piccadilly, and is now the residence of the Duke of York, it was built by Lord Melborne, and exchanged with his Royal Highness for a building adjoining to the Horse Guards, built by the Duke of York, now called Melborne-house.

YOUNG'S ALMSHOUSE is in College-church-yard, in Southwark.

